BULANDSHAHR:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME V

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

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GAZETTEER OF BULANDSHAHR.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume represents an entire reconstruction of the old Gazetteer of Bulandshahr, a memoir that was edited by Mr. E. T. Atkinson, I.C.S., and chiefly based on the work of Mr. F. Pollen, I.C.S. and Raja Lachhman Singh, and on the Settlement Report of Mr. R. Currie, I.C.S. In compiling the new Gazetteer advantage has been taken of the Settlement Report of Mr. T. Stoker, I.C.S., and my thanks are owed to Mr. G. Bower, I.C.S. and Mr. M. Keane, I.C.S., who have spared no pains in amassing new material, while reference has also been made to Mr. Growse's "Bulandshahr." The District Officer, Mr. A. B. fforde, I.C.S., has kindly examined and revised the proofs. For the earlier portion of the History of the District I am indebted to Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S.; while the later history has been reproduced with few alterations from the old edition of the Gazetteer.

NAINI TAL:
June, 1903.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF BULANDSHAHR.

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CHAPTER I.

General Features.

The district of Bulandshahr forms part of the Meerut division in the province of Agra and is situated in the upper Duáb of the Ganges and the Jumna. It is bounded on the west by the latter river, which separates it from the districts of Dehli and Gurgaon in the Panjáb, the actual boundary being the centre of the deep stream of the river. On the east the Ganges separates this district from the Moradabad and Budaun districts of the Rohilkhand division. To the north lies the Meerut district and to the south Aligarh. It has an average breadth of somewhat under fifty-five miles and an average length from north to south of rather over thirty-five miles. The total area of the district, according to the latest returns, is 1,221,128 acres, or 1,908 square miles. The district lies between 28° 4′ 3″ and 28° 0′ 4″ north latitude and between 77° 0′ 18″ and 78° 0′ 28″ east longitude. Topography.

The general surface of the country in this district presents an almost uniform level appearance with a gradual slope from north-west to south-east, as indicated by the courses of the Ganges and Jumna, as well as by the Káli Nadi* and all the lines of drainage. This slope is about eighteen inches in the mile, and the elevation above the level of the sea varies, according to the returns of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, from 680·52 feet at Gulaothi in the north-east to 636 feet at the last mile-stone on the Grand Trunk Road in this district towards Aligarh on the south. The town of Bulandshahr, which lies close to the centre of the district, is 727 feet above Levels.

* The proper name for this river is Kálindi. The name Káli Nadi, though in common use, is due to false etymology arising from the Persian transliteration. See Growse's "Bulandshahr."

the level of the sea and 843 miles by road from Calcutta. At the same time, the district presents several distinct characteristics, some idea of which will perhaps best be obtained by a consideration of the rivers and drainage lines on which the configuration of the soil mainly depends.

Jumna river. The Jumna first touches upon this district opposite Dehli and flows along its western borders for fifty miles. In its course it passes along the borders of parganas Dádri and Dankaur in Sikandarabad tahsíl and pargana Jewar of the Khurja tahsíl. The flood velocity of the river in this district is normally about four-and-a-half feet per second and in the cold weather it falls to about eighteen inches per second, but these figures depend to a large extent on the amount of water diverted into the canals. In the cold weather the water is so clear as to be almost colourless, while in the rains it is very muddy and contains a large quantity of silt in suspension. There is no irrigation in this district from the Jumna, and the navigation is chiefly confined to the rafting of timber and the transport of grain and cotton in small quantities. The weir thrown across the river between the villages of Nayabás on the Bulandshahr side and Okhla in the Dehli district acts as a temporary bar to complete navigation. This weir forms a portion of the headworks of the Agra Canal, which was opened by Sir William Muir in March 1874. In the floods of 1871, when the water rose to ten feet above the old level, the embankments constructed parallel to the weir to protect the surrounding country were found insufficient to restrain such a vast volume of water, and the country consequently suffered much from inundation. These floods lasted from the thirty-first of July to the end of August. During that period the sites of five villages were entirely destroyed, while in twenty-five others half of the village was destroyed, and in twenty-five more portions were washed away. The kharíf crops were entirely ruined, but this was followed by a magnificent rabí harvest. In order to avoid this danger in future protective works have been constructed, and there has been no flood of such dimensions since that date. At the same time

the inundations of the Jumna, when not too severe, are undeniably a cause of fertility, but when too strong the waters carry away the crops and leave the land saturated. Minor floods occurred in the khádir during the series of wet seasons ending in 1895. These did much damage, arising from the subsequent saturation of the soil. Large areas fell out of cultivation, and the recovery of late years has not been sufficient to restore the tract to the state in which Mr. Miller found it.

Adjoining the Jumna is a stretch of lowlying country known as the khádir, which is of so distinctive a character that it deserves detailed mention. In the parganas of Dádri and Dankaur in tahsíl Sikandarabad this khádir forms a wide tract of country, stretching back from the river to a distance that varies from about nine miles in the north to about five miles in the south. At its widest point the khádir here measures nearly ten miles from the bank of the Jumna to the crest of the upland. At some pre-historic time the stream of this river must have overrun the entire area, and it is still easy to see how in several places, and notably at Loksir and Dankaur, it must have been turned off by the reefs of hard clay which it there encountered and passed into a more westerly course. Within the memory of man, however, the river appears to have kept fairly closely to its present line, and its shiftings within recent years have been inconsiderable, one of the reasons no doubt being that the various canals and protective works have largely tended to the stereotyping of the river's course. Nearly the whole of the khádir is old settled country and the only fluctuating cultivation is along the immediate banks of the Jumna, and, to a less extent, of the other streams that traverse the low lands. The headworks of the Agra Canal form an efficient protection to the villages immediately below them, but lower down on the western bank a series of spurs have been erected with the result that the stream has been turned against this district. Some of the villages on this side have lost heavily, and it has been found necessary to propose reductions of the revenue, for, as the deep stream rule prevails, the proprietors have no chance of recovering

Khádir.

their losses. Generally speaking, the tendency of the river, so far as it tends to change, appears to be eastward, but, as the alluvial villages are assessed for five years only, there is no great danger of any severe loss to their owners. Further south, in pargana Jewar, the stream at first has worked right back to the hard high bank and leaves but little khádir land in the upper part of the pargana. At Ballabhnagar, about half way down, a lofty projecting reef of hard clay and kankar throws the current off abruptly to the west, forming a large alluvial plain from three-and-a-half to four miles wide, which extends into pargana Tappal of the Aligarh district. This tract of khádir generally resembles the upper portion, but is so far superior in that it possesses none of the salt marsh and salt waste which characterises the khádir in Dádri and Dankaur.

Hindan river.

The central portion of the upper Jumna khádir is drained by two smaller rivers which run down it and discharge into the Jumna. The chief of these is the Hindan, which enters this district from Meerut in the north of pargana Dádri and at present falls into the Jumna at the very bottom of the pargana, about thirteen miles in a straight line from its point of entry into this district. The river flows between high shelving banks, but, as it has no separate valley of its own, it winds from side to side and is constantly changing its channel. For this reason the river is not used as the boundary between the villages in its neighbourhood, most of the village areas in its immediate proximity being situated on either side of the stream. The Hindan is at times a considerable river, but the volume of water depends entirely on the control exercised by the Canal Department. In the Meerut district, a short way across the border, a dam has been built across the river just below the railway bridge, in order to divert the water into the Jumna to fill the Agra Canal. In the rains, when it is left to itself, the Hindan carries down considerable floods, and, from the nature of the soil through which it passes, its waters contain a fine rich deposit which renovates and fertilises all the land within its influence. This deposit, locally known as 'buk,' requires to be renewed every few years, for it is liable to get exhausted and

reh is produced, so that the land deteriorates extremely until its fertility is restored by fresh floods. Under normal conditions the villages along the Hindan are very rich; they depend chiefly on the spring harvests, for the rain crops are necessarily more or less precarious.

The other stream referred to above is the Bhuriya, which runs parallel to the Hindan and usually two or three miles to the east of it, but the windings of the two streams sometimes bring them very close together, and there are several connecting channels by which the Bhuriya is increased in volume by the overflow from the larger river. It also receives much water by percolation from the uplands, and, though very diminutive when it enters the district, is of quite a respectable size at its point of junction with the Jumna, about twenty-four miles lower down. Generally speaking, it resembles the Hindan, carrying with it a similar fertilising deposit of clay, but owing to its smaller volume it is unable to produce any great results, the good land being confined to a narrow strip along its banks. Bhuriya river.

Considering the khádir as a whole, we find that the land in the neighbourhood of the Jumna is generally of an inferior quality. The soil contains a large intermixture of sand and does not produce first-class crops. In the older and better stretches of land, which extend back towards the centre of the khádir, the soil is still sandy and there is generally a substratum of pure sand through which the surface moisture drains rapidly away. There are a few hollows and depressions containing deposits of good alluvial clay of considerable fertility, but as a whole, with these exceptions and also those noted above with regard to the Hindan and Bhuriya, the khádir is an inferior stretch of land with large areas of tamarisk and grass jungle along the rivers and occasionally extensive growths of date palm in the interior. Further inland, between the Bhuriya and the foot of the uplands, the land is unspeakably bad. Close to the slope the ground is usually lowlying, the moisture lying close to the surface, with the result that the soil becomes covered with the saline efflorescence known as reh, which renders cultivation impossible. Further out the soil is

drier but almost as unfertile, the land consisting for the most part of a salt waste in which even grass will not grow. The little cultivation is of a most miserable description and the inhabitants chiefly subsist by other means than agriculture.

The upland tract.

Beyond the khádir of the Jumna lies the main upland plain of the district, which extends eastwards as far as the khádir of the Ganges and consists of a wide and level plain broken only by the various drainage lines and streams, which will be described in due order from west to east with a brief general description of the intervening land. The rise from the lowland to the upland is seldom abrupt. In the north of pargana Dádri there is a gradual slope of about a mile-and-a-half from the crest down to the real alluvial plain, and again in the south of Dankaur the descent is also very gradual. In other parts it is steeper, sometimes consisting of a regular well-marked steep cliff, as at Ballabhnagar in pargana Jewar, but as a rule the slope is everywhere cultivated and sometimes the cultivation is superior to that immediately above or below it, the reason being that it is generally irrigable from wells near the top, which on account of the slope command a large area. Where the ridge is distinct and well marked, the rise from the plain is generally about one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet, but often the slope is so gradual that it is difficult to see where the high lands end and the low lands begin. All along the top of the ridge runs a belt of sandy soil, in some places cut up by ravines. It is of varying breadth, being widest at the north, where the characteristic soil is a yellow sand locally known as "pilota," and narrowing to the south, where the firm loam soil of the central tract extends close to the crest, the intervening belt consisting of a white sandy or gritty soil.

Patwaha Bahu.

From the highest point of the ridge the lands slope gradually inland down to a somewhat ill-defined line of drainage that goes by the name of the Patwai or Patwaha Bahu. This formation enters the district from Meerut at Hasanpur and extends in a southerly direction through the parganas of Dádri, Dankaur and Jewar, and on into Aligarh. It consists rather of a series of depressions and swamps in which the surface waters

of the surrounding tract collect and find their way across country. In the north its progress is here and there interrupted by undulating ground, which results in the formation of shallow lakes which dry up in the hot weather. In other places the canal embankments disturb the natural flow. For instance, in pargana Dádri the upper portion of its drainage line is cut across by the Kasna canal escape of the Mat branch canal, which intercepts the flow of the Patwaha and diverts its water into the Bhuriya. Further south, near the village of Rautera in Jewar, it is joined by another line of drainage which has its origin in the jungle between Dankaur and Rabupura, and thereafter it increases in size till it eventually joins the Jumna at Nausherpur in the Muttra district. In pargana Jewar the Patwaha Bahu has been widened and deepened by the Canal Department, and now forms the main line of drainage for the country lying between the Mat branch canal and the Hindan river.

The central sandy ridge.

To the east of this channel the land rises again with a very gradual slope which culminates in a ridge of raised sandy soil, which may be traced from the northern border of the district at the village of Shadipur in pargana Dádri right down to the extreme southern point of Jewar, whence it continues into Aligarh. Its line is marked on the map by the Mat branch of the Ganges Canal, which skirts this ridge along its whole length. Near the point where the three parganas of Sikandarabad, Khurja and Dankaur meet, close to the village of Dastura, the belt widens out and divides. One spur runs due east along the north of pargana Khurja, and through the town of that name towards the Káli Nadi, a branch spur of the same line running south-east from Khurja along the line of the Grand Trunk Road. The main belt of sand keeps on in a southerly direction along the eastern side of the Jewar pargana into Aligarh. Between these two branches are to be found scattered patches of sandy and uneven soil, which in places comprise the entire area of a few villages. In its upper section this formation is comparatively narrow and well marked ; the land on either side drops sharply from the ridges and hillocks

at the top into the level uniform loam plain that is chiefly characteristic of the district. In the lower section the sandy belt becomes wide and less sharply defined. The sand is still present in large quantities, as is everywhere evident from the poorness of the crops, but the undulations are not so abrupt, and the nature of the soil is firmer.

The central plain.

Beyond this sandy ridge and the Mat Canal stretches another level plain of loam and clay soil, which extends right across the district to the sandy heights that form the cliff above the Ganges. The level in this central tract is only perceptibly broken by the sandy ridge, already mentioned, that extends eastwards into pargana Khurja. The plain is drained by three main channels, the chief of which, and the only one which can be properly called a river, being the Káli Nadi, which divides the district into two almost equal halves. Between the Káli Nadi on the east and the Mat Canal on the west flows the Karwan, or Kharon, a drainage line that has its origin in the north-east of pargana Dádri, not far from the Meerut border, and traverses the parganas of Sikandarabad and Khurja. Originally it had no continuous or well-defined channel, being a sluggish stream that in places is nothing else than a mere chain of swamps and jhíls, but of late years it has been taken in hand by the Canal Department and the deficiency of a regular course has been supplied by artificial excavation. At first this work was confined to the upper portion of the stream as far south as the road from Bulandshahr to Chola, but now the channel has been widened, rectified and improved by the Canal Department throughout its entire course in this district, and also in Aligarh, so that the Karwan now forms the main arterial drainage line of the country lying between the Ganges Canal and the Mat branch. As a rule, the stream is perfectly dry in the cold weather. In places the banks are not well-defined, but the bottom is level and firm, the river being almost always fordable even in the rains, when it has an extreme width of about 250 feet and a depth of some five feet. It has a total course of some ninety miles, eventually falling into the Jumna at a point near the village of Shahdara just below Agra.

The Karwan.

Eastwards from the Karwan, as far as the main Ganges Canal, the land is generally level and the soil of a good quality. Beyond the canal the land sinks towards the khádir of the Káli Nadi, a river which enters the district from the north, near the Meerut road at Gulaothi, and flowing in a southerly direction reaches Bulandshahr; thence, passing through the Baran pargana, it assumes a south-easterly course through the centre of Pahásu, and finally passes into the Aligarh district at the point of junction of Pahásu and Dibai. It flows in a clearly defined valley which has an average width of about half a mile, with the bed of the river winding through it, usually nearer to one bank than the other and only at intervals in the centre. This khádir is depressed below the surface of the surrounding country, and after heavy rain is occasionally under water. In 1885 a phenomenal rainfall caused a flood of almost incredible proportions, which played great havoc all along its course and swept away several bridges as well as the Nadrai aqueduct in the Etah district. Formerly, the river was merely a natural drain which served the purpose of carrying off the superfluous water from the surrounding country, and which dried up in the hot weather. At present it is a perennial stream which even in the dry season is kept filled by percolation. Before the introduction of the canal the water of this river only remained in deep hollows after the rain had drained off, and the channel was dammed up in convenient places and used for irrigation purposes. Káli Nadi.

There has been much controversy regarding the damage done to the adjacent land by the use of the Káli Nadi as a canal escape. The general complaint was that this led to the saturation of the lands in the river valley and to the development of reh which almost entirely destroyed their fertility. Mr. R. G. Currie, Settlement Officer, in 1865 made a special report on this subject, in which he charged all the deterioration in the condition of the land to oversaturation, which was due to the fact that more water ran into the Káli Nadi from the canal than could be possibly carried off* by it. He was obliged to revise the assessment of this tract and to remit revenue to the amount Káli Nadi khádir.

* Settlement Report, page 7.

of Rs. 5,546 annually. Measures were subsequently taken by the Canal Department in 1868 with a view to the straightening of the course of the river from the village of Pahásu to a point about twelve miles up the stream, the result being that the length of the channel was reduced from nearly twelve miles to a little more than eight miles between these two points. The result of these operations was no doubt beneficial, but at the same time the further extension of the canal system rendered the use of the escape unnecessary, although this relief was to a certain extent neutralized by the introduction of surface water from drainage cuts into the river. Mr. Currie chiefly found fault with the canal escape, but Mr. Daniell considered that the deterioration, which was undoubted and manifest to all, was not entirely due to the canal, but that the real fault lay in the nature of the stream, which was so sluggish and choked up with weeds and silt that it could not adequately drain off all the water from the surrounding country, which consequently saturated the land. Further operations for the improvement of the river bed were undertaken up to about twelve miles below Bulandshahr, and a considerable benefit resulted from taking out the weeds, by which the water level of the river was at once lowered by a foot.

It is now thought probable that too much stress was laid on the deteriorating action of the canal owing both to percolation and the use of the river as a canal escape, and not enough on wet years and the natural incapacity of the river. As was done in the case of the Karwan and Patwaha in the west, the channel of the Káli has been corrected throughout. The improvements were completed at a cost of Rs. 54,508, and now cultivation is possible in most of the low lands of the river, and good rabi crops are raised. There is a running stream all the year round, and the gauge fixed by the Canal Department at the bridge on the Bulandshahr-Anúpshahr road seldom reads below 5′ 5″. In the rains the floods rise as high as thirteen feet at this point. Nor is the river now used as an escape for canal water. The waste water of distributaries here and there must of necessity fall into it, but it is in no way used as a regular escape, except

at Munda Khera near Khurja, and there, too, the system has been practically abolished. The result is that the khádir of the river from pargana Baran southwards has completely recovered, while most of the northern portion is also capable of cultivation. It is a noteworthy fact that, owing to all these drainage schemes, the whole area between the Káli and the Hindan is now practically secured from floods and supersaturation. Owing to the exertions of the Canal Department no less than 385 miles of escapes and drains have been constructed in this tract, or rather more than one mile of drain for every two square miles of country.

Between the Káli Nadi and the Ganges there is another line of drainage which goes by the generic name of the Chhoiya. It has its origin in pargana Siyana in a series of jhíls near Chitsauna, and flows southwards in an irregular course, assuming the character of a river before it enters the Atrauli tahsíl of the Aligarh district. Near Dibai it is joined by a tributary stream known variously as the Nim Nadi or Chhoiya, which rises near the village of Aurangabad Chandokh and carries down the drainage from the parganas of Ahar and Shikárpur. These drainage channels have also been taken in hand by the Canal Department, the beds being deepened and straightened, so as to ensure a regular flow of water whereby the surface drainage is carried off rapidly, thus obviating the danger of saturation from percolation on the part of the Anúpshahr branch of the Ganges Canal, which flows along the slope of the ridge above the khádir of the Ganges. The land in the neighbourhood of the Chhoiya is the same firm loam that we find in the central portion of the district. Beyond it lies a belt of inferior soil which terminates on the east in the high bank of the Ganges, and which, though greatly improved by the presence of the Anúpshahr Canal, is characterized by frequent stretches of poor light or uneven soil which in the neighbourhood of the river is broken by numerous ravines. The Chhoiya.

The Ganges flows along the borders of pargana Siyana of the Bulandshahr tahsíl, and parganas Ahar, Anúpshahr and Dibai of tahsíl Anúpshahr. The bed of the river is formed of Ganges river.

coarse sand which extends to a depth of thirty feet below low water, while beneath this there is a stratum of clay and kankar about twelve feet in depth, and below that again some eighteen feet of brown sand. The river is subject to the formation of shoals and constant alterations of the deep channel: its course changes yearly and large stretches of land on the north-eastern bank are annually cut away, being replaced by banks thrown up in other places. The south-western bank alters but little, and is protected by strong headlands of hard clay and kankar standing twenty feet or more above the high flood level, such as at Ahar, Anúpshahr, Rájghát and Rámghát. At the foot of these bluffs the channel is generally deep and permanent, and it is well known that some of them at least have stood intact for over a hundred years. During the rains the river is in no place fordable and crossing by boats is at times difficult and dangerous. On the Moradabad side the banks of the river are very low and undefined, the level of the country being in some places even below that of the river bed, so that a considerable quantity of water escapes from the Ganges during the floods at a place called Biborapur above Ahar, and flows over the lowlying country. The water of the river is so good that even when fully charged with silt it is drunk by the natives in preference to well water. In the cold weather the water is beautifully clear with a temperature of about fifty degrees; but in the rains it rises to about eighty degrees and the colour is brown with a reddish tinge. The Ganges is generally navigable all the year round, although in February and March it becomes very shallow in places. Navigation has, however, been greatly impeded of late years by the construction of the headworks of the Lower Ganges Canal at Narora, which practically forms a bar to through traffic.

Ganges khádir.

The khádir of the Ganges differs very greatly from that of the Jumna. The stream runs close to the high bank, and there is none of that wide stretch of settled country with old and permanent cultivation which has been described in the low lands of the western river. As a rule, the khádir of the Ganges is a narrow fringe along the foot of the hard clay cliff, and throughout most of its length there is no cultivation except of a

fluctuating character. The clay deposit, however, left by the Ganges is very greatly superior to the sand of the Jumna, and, where circumstances have permitted its proper cultivation, it yields rich harvests. The two chief points at which this occurs are at Mubarakpur in the south of pargana Ahar, and again at Rámghát in Dibai. At both of these places the river is thrown off eastwards by a reef of hard kankar or clay which protects the villages lower down the stream. At Rámghát this protection is further secured by the Lower Ganges Canal works. Behind these natural defences the rich alluvial soil is regularly cultivated, producing crops of the best description and paying very high rents. The ground in these tracts is naturally moist, and even sugarcane can be grown without artificial irrigation. Where necessary, shallow wells worked on the pot and lever system can be easily made and are extensively used for garden cultivation. With these exceptions, the cultivation of the khádir is generally confined to melon beds and a small area of cereals with a little sugarcane. The waste land is usually covered with thick grass and tamarisk jungle that forms the refuge of herds of wild pig, whose depredations undoubtedly restrict the area of cultivation in the khádir by rendering it insecure and unprofitable.

Lakes and jhíls

The lakes in this district are few in number, and such as are found are small and shallow. The most extensive are those at Aurangabad Chandokh and Mustafabad in pargana Shikárpur, near Aurangabad Sayyad in pargana Baran, at Ahmadgarh in Pahásu, and at Kuchesar in the north of pargana Siyana. None of these are of any real importance, and they all contract in the dry season to very small dimensions. They are of no great value from the point of view of irrigation and are chiefly used for the cultivation of the "singhára," or water-nut; the jhíl at Ahmadgarh in a good season brings in a revenue of no less than Rs. 1,500 to the zamíndárs, who let the lake out to Kahárs for this purpose. In the western parganas, after years of heavy rainfall, a number of large shallow ponds form in many places, their existence being in part due to the permanent rise of the water level consequent on the presence of the canals.

Most of these lakes dry up wholly or partially for a portion of the year, but not soon enough nor long enough to permit of cultivation. Until the measures adopted for the draining of the Karwan and the other lines of depression were completed about 1895, the damage caused by this waterlogging was so serious that only temporary settlements could be made in several villages. At the last regular settlement it was found that no less than 5,656 acres were under water from this cause, while, besides the land actually thrown out of cultivation, a large but undefined area had become so saturated that it ceased to yield full crops. The chief of these jhíls are in Bhil Akbarpur, Naibasti and Chandauli of pargana Dádri; Sunpehra, Aliabad and Gangraul of pargana Sikandarabad; Thasrana and Amipur in Dankaur; Firozpur, Sarangpur and Saryal of pargana Khurja; and Kallupur and Manchar of pargana Jewar. Besides these jhíls, most of which are of comparatively recent origin, other formations are to be found in all parts of the district, which are locally known as 'dahars.' These are depressions which are usually under water in the rains, but soon dry up in the cold weather. The soil is always a firm clay, and they are often culturable, but the spontaneous produce of thatching grass is valuable, especially in the neighbourhood of towns, and yields so good an income that reclamation is very rarely attempted.

Jungle. There is but little culturable land under jungle left in the district. At one time considerable tracts were to be found in all parts covered with thick jungle of dhák trees *(Butea frondosa)*. The most important of these were in the western portion of pargana Siyana and in the adjacent villages of Agauta, extending thence into Ahar and Baran, and through the western corner of Anúpshahr into Shikárpur. The rapid increase of population, however, and the consequent spread of cultivation have caused these jungles to disappear, and few are now left. The principal remaining tracts are in the neighbourhood of Dayanatpur in pargana Jewar and Hazratpur in pargana Shikárpur, where extensive areas are still covered with a heavy growth of dhák. Elsewhere, its existence is confined to a few

scattered clumps in poor land which would scarcely repay any attempt at cultivation. Further, the land is probably more valuable for its natural growth. The wood is used extensively for cylinders for wells, and is also largely converted into charcoal. The tree affords a gum which is used in the manufacture of indigo and for other purposes, while a red dye is obtained from the flower. The destruction of the natural jungle in this district is in many respects a serious matter, for it has not been compensated by any abundance of artificial plantations. The district as a whole is poorly wooded. In the western and central portions the soil does not seem naturally well adapted to the growth of the mango, and on many of the large estates the jealousy of the proprietors, or their grasping character, has restrained plantation of trees by the tenantry. The eastern parganas, where the soil is more favourable and the management more considerate, possess finer and more numerous groves. Here, as elsewhere, rapid progress is being made at the present time in planting roadside avenues, but, except in a few instances, the landholders appear to treat the matter with indifference. The commonest and most useful tree is the babul or kikar *(Acacia arabica)*. It flourishes everywhere, in good soil and bad, and has a rapid growth. It does comparatively little injury to cultivation, and at the same time supplies excellent timber for agriculture and domestic purposes. The wood is hard, tough and heavy, and is used for cylinders for wells, boxes, wheels, agricultural implements and charcoal. The bark of this tree, too, is of great value, as it forms the principal tanning medium in this country. The other common timber trees are the shisham, ním, pipal and siras, all of which are too well known to require description. An important factor in the disappearance of the woodland in this district was the use of timber for fuel on the railway, for which even mango groves were cut down and sold. This cause does not of course operate at present, as only coal is used on the East Indian Railway, but the effects remain in the absence of groves and jungle, the landholders having been too apathetic in replacing the trees cut down.

Úsar. The remaining waste lands of the district consist chiefly of the khádir of the Jumna and of the úsar plains which are to be found in almost all the parganas, but especially in Khurja. There they stretch for miles through several villages and are quite barren and incapable of producing any growth, not even grass. The khádir lands of the Jumna contain much waste some of which is culturable, that will never be brought under cultivation. They are always subject to a certain extent to inundations, and the climate is too unhealthy to give any real prospect of a profitable investment in agriculture.

The úsar plains are practically useless for grazing purposes, as nothing grows there except a little dhák and thorn jungle. These plains become quite white in December and January, and give the appearance of newly fallen snow, and often by producing mirages look like vast lakes of water. This white appearance is caused by the saline efflorescence known as reh, which spreads everywhere after the rainy season is well over and the cold weather far advanced, and remains until again washed away by the rains. Where this efflorescence is abundant no vegetation will thrive, nor is the soil culturable by the ordinary methods followed by the natives of this country. The reh is chiefly found in the lowlands and in the upland in hollows where water lodges after the rains. There are a few level tracts covered with reh in the uplands, there are more in the low land, and most in land cut up by ravines. There is some land in this district where reh does not appear, and which is still nevertheless unculturable. Such land, however, contains saline matter which gives a whitish appearance to the surface of the soil. In such soil no crop can be raised, nor does grass grow thereon. There is a third kind of soil, showing no sign of saline matter except by its extreme hardness, but yet producing scarcely anything except grass. Writing in 1890, Mr. T. Stoker, the Settlement Officer, called attention to the spread of reh along the Jumna lowlands and in the valley of the Káli Nadi. He took a very despondent view of the condition of the latter tract and was unable to anticipate any material improvement in its condition. His forebodings, however, have proved

unjustified by the course of events. Most of the land, which at that time presented an appearance of permanent deterioration, has since come under cultivation and is now bearing good crops. The Settlement Officer was of the opinion that the spread of canal irrigation had caused a general rise in the water level and had been directly responsible for the consequent ill-effects. During the past ten years the canal authorities have been unusually active in securing an organized drainage scheme for the district, the benefits from which have been most marked. At the same time, it is open to question whether the results to which Mr. Stoker drew attention were really due, in any noticeable degree, to the presence of the canals. His inspection of the deteriorated tracts took place after a series of unprecedentedly wet years and quite exceptional rainfall, and the rapid recuperation which has taken place since then, not only here, but in other districts similarly circumstanced, would seem to warrant the conclusion that perhaps after all the canals were not so much to blame as was then thought. This, of course, is the view which the Irrigation Department took of the matter at the time.

It must not be forgotten that these efflorescences have their value from a mineral point of view. The district contains much land capable of producing salt and saltpetre, which, with carbonate of soda or *sajji* and sulphate of soda or *khari*, are the principal products. Formerly, a Deputy Inspector of Customs, with a large staff, was employed in the district for the prevention of the manufacture of illicit salt, but this has long since been disbanded. Prior to the passing of Act XIV of 1843, common salt was largely manufactured in the district, but its preparation was then entirely forbidden. The salt lands lie for the most part close to the Jumna, but small saline patches are to be met with along the Káli Nadi, where the banks of the stream are low. The salt lands of the Jumna khádir form a portion of the pargana which extends into the Meerut district and was formerly known as the Gháziabad Salt Mahále. The area of this tract covers about 30,000 acres, of which about one-sixth is salt land or, as it is called in the vernacular, *kallar*. Salt.

Besides this, almost every acre of the khádir land contains more or less salt, and thousands of acres which formerly used to yield salt have, since the prohibition of the manufacture, been reclaimed and now produce rich crops. No salt has ever been manufactured from the saline patches on the banks of the Káli Nadi. These are to be found all along the stream, but especially in the villages of Bara and Bhatwara in the southern corner of pargana Baran, and the village of Pachgaon, a little lower down.

Its manufacture.

The salt produced in the Gháziabad Salt Mahals is said to have been of very good quality. It used to sell at about half a rupee for twenty sers for the superior description, and about five annas three pies for the inferior and bitter salts. The process of manufacture was preceded by the sinking of wells, and if the water proved to be saline, the next step was to construct masonry evaporating pans, called *kyaris,* made of kankar. These pans were constructed close to each other on different levels, so that any liquor poured into the first pan would flow from one to the other till it reached the last. The saline earth and efflorescences were then collected from around the factory and lixiviated in long *gandas* or troughs by means of water from the wells. This water percolated through the saline earth and carried with it the majority of the saline matter into the first and highest pan. After a certain quantity had evaporated it was allowed to flow from one pan to the other till it reached the last, in which the salt was precipitated. This was accomplished by throwing in dry branches of tamarisk, to which the crystals adhered.

The manufacture of salt was formerly carried on throughout the tract of 44 villages above referred to. There were at one time no less than 319 salt works, which produced 413,300 maunds of salt annually. The most productive village of the tract was that of Mubarakpur, the annual outturn of which amounted to 80,000 maunds. The greatest outturn of any one factory was 2,000 maunds, and the lowest about 500 maunds. Saline earth has also been observed in certain villages of Khurja and near the canal. The land lies low, and the presence of the salt appears to be due to natural causes and independent of

the canal. Analyses of samples showed that the amount of salt present in the soil varied from five to seven per cent.

The manufacture of saltpetre is still carried on in the district, but the revenue has become of less and less importance. In 1870 it amounted to Rs. 3,462, but in 1901 the total receipts from this source were only Rs. 474. There are sixty factories in the district producing crude saltpetre, and one for the manufacture of refined saltpetre. Saltpetre.

Sulphate of soda, commonly known as *khari*, is found in two localities near the small town of Dankaur and elsewhere in the Dankaur pargana. The khari tract of Dankaur comprised all the khádir lands lying above the banks of the Jumna from the villages of Surajpur, Gujarpur, Bidauli, and Kambakshpur in the Dádri pargana, down to a point about six or seven miles below Dankaur, where the highlands trend towards and join the river. Nearly every bígha of the tract is impregnated with sulphate intermixed with a more or less quantity of common salt, which is always met with in company with the sulphate. Only one portion of the tract, however, has been worked, *viz.* immediately below Dankaur, within a circle of about five miles including the villages of Salárpur, Jaganpur, and others. The remaining portions of the tract have never been worked, with the exception of one or two factories near Kasna, as, owing to the cheapness of khari, it could not be done at a profit. The manufacture of khari has been prohibited by the Customs Department, owing to the large percentage of salt contained in the khari earth and the consequent danger to the well-being of the salt revenue.

During the year 1870, since which time the manufacture has ceased, there existed near the village of Dankaur about 95 khari works, yielding an outturn of about 45,000 maunds of sulphate of soda, which used to sell at about one and-a-half maunds per rupee. The process of manufacture was very similar to that which obtains in salt-making, the filters and wells being similar, and the kyaris or solar evaporation pans were much the same, with this difference, that no pains were taken to construct them on different levels. The practice was

to allow the brine from the filters to flow into the pans till these latter were full, then to allow evaporation to take place, and then fill in more brine and so on till the pans were filled to the brim with a highly concentrated brine, and the salts in the liquor were then allowed to precipitate. The sulphates always fall first to the bottom of the pan and form a layer of a sort of dirty paste composed of minute particles of khari. When the sulphate has all deposited the chloride precipitates on it, and when all the remaining liquor has evaporated, both sulphate and chloride are scraped up in admixture, and the khari is ready for sale. The Jewar khari tract comprises all the khádir lands on the Jumna near Jewar. The process of manufacture was also exactly the same, and the works were 85 in number in 1870, and produced about 43,000 maunds of khari. The works lie in a long line from Rámpur near the river down *viá* Jewar and Gopálganj to the boundary of the Aligarh district, comprising a line about five miles in length.

Khari is of two kinds—'bhegusa' or red khari and 'safedi' or white khari; the former is an inferior kind and does not contain much salt in admixture, and the latter is considered the best and contains as much as 60 and 70 per cent. of salt. Dankaur is capable of producing both descriptions, and Jewar only produces white khari, with sometimes 75 per cent. of salt in it. Khari is used in curing skins, tanning hides, and adulterating western salts. In curing skins from one and-a-half to two and-a-half sers, and in tanning hides about the same quantity, of khari is used for each skin, and the white khari, containing a large percentage of salt, is preferred. In adulterating salt with khari the practice is to mix about a maund of khari with about ten maunds of salt; and when khari was manufactured in the district, it is believed that some thousands of maunds of it used annually to be mixed up in despatches of western salt going into Rohilkhand.

Sajji (or carbonate of soda) lands are to be met with in the Bulandshahr district, but the substance is not manufactured in any quantity, all the carbonate used being imported from the lower Duáb. Patches of sajji efflorescence are to be met

with near Khurja and to the south-west of that town, near the village of Arniya. There is also a patch of it near Surajpur, between that village and the village of Garabpur, and a few patches have been observed near Dankaur, Pahásu, and to the north-west of Jahángírabad :—all along the Ganges Canal and its rájbahas patches are to be seen, where, under the name of reh and úsar, it is spreading and rendering the lands on which it effloresces perfectly unculturable and barren. Sajji efflorescence can be easily distinguished, as it is white and effloresces to the depth of an inch or an inch and-a-half, and feels like sand under the feet. A pinch of the white powder placed on the tongue will be an infallible test, as it will seem for the moment to cut it. The sajji lands of this district are only used when 'kánch' or native glass is made. The efflorescence is gathered up into heaps, and the crust that forms on these is collected; when a sufficient quantity of this crust has been obtained, it is mixed with a small quantity of saltpetre and is then placed in a dome-shaped furnace and subjected to tremendous heat till the 'kánch' forms at the bottom; the 'kánch' is then taken out and remelted by bottle-makers and others when required.

The salts consumed in the district are Sámbhar, Láhori, and Sultánpuri, and at rare intervals a little Balambha and Didwana are imported. The importations cannot be ascertained, as no trader will give any clue to the extent of his business, but four sers per head of the population of all kinds of salt will give a very fair approximate estimate. Sámbhar, Balambha, Sultánpuri, and Didwana are imported from the great entrepôt of Dehli, and Láhori comes from the frontier by rail.

Kankar is common in this district, and appears in three forms. First, small rounded drops, in a matrix of clay and sand, often of a great depth, but seldom separated into distinct homogeneous strata. Secondly, in distinct strata of larger masses, with a matrix of clay or of clay and sand mixed. Thirdly, in what is improperly termed stratified kankar. In this form it presents extensive fields, from one to five feet in thickness, generally very rugged and porous, but occasionally separable

Kankar.

into compact masses of one hundred solid feet or more. The formation of kankar appears to be due to the infiltration of water impregnated with lime through a bed of clay.

Building materials.

Of the building materials available in this district, kankar in the block form is perhaps the most noteworthy. It is found in several villages, the most important of which are Farhadpur, Sháhpur, Madanpur, Lodhi, Jarauli and Akbarpur. There has been a rise all round of late years in the prices of building materials. Thirty years ago, the cost at the mouth of the pit was about Re. 1-4-0 per hundred cubic feet, but at present the contract price has risen to Re. 1-12-0 for the same quantity. Bricks are manufactured in the neighbourhood of all the larger towns, the price varying according to the quality and size. First quality bricks are bought at Rs. 10 per thousand, and small and inferior bricks at a price varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per thousand. Wood for building purposes is scarce in this district, and most of it has to be imported; the most valuable is sál, which comes from a long distance, and costs Rs. 4 per cubic foot. Of the other woods shisham and jamun are the most expensive; the latter selling at Rs. 2 per cubic foot, while ním, mango and other woods fetch prices varying from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1. The price of thatching grass varies considerably with the season: it is usually sold at the rate of Rs. 10 per thousand bundles of about seven inches in diameter. Nodular kankar for metalling road is found all over the district. The cost of digging and loading kankar at the quarry is Re. 1-10-0 per hundred cubic feet, and the cost of carriage is 9 annas a mile for all distances. The cost of consolidation is Re. 1 per hundred cubic feet.

Fauna.

Being a highly developed country with little jungle, the district of Bulandshahr naturally does not abound with wild animals. The commonest is the wild pig, which is found in great numbers in the khádirs of the Ganges and Jumna, and does much damage to the crops. In the uplands the black-buck and nilgái are found here and there, but both species are on the decrease, owing to the spread of cultivation and the disappearance of natural places of refuge. The jackal is of course ubiquitous and needs no further mention. Among the

more rare animals which are found from time to time in this district may be mentioned the leopard, wolf and hyena. The usual rewards are given for their destruction, but this forms an almost insignificant item in the expenditure of the district. Snakes of all kinds abound. The number of deaths from snake-bite or caused by wild animals is comparatively small. In 1880 only 12 persons were reported to have died from this cause; in 1890 the number was 45; and in 1900 some 30 persons thus lost their lives. From these figures, which may be taken as typical of the district, it may be seen that Bulandshahr compares favourably with many other districts of the provinces. There are a few Aheriyas in the district who obtain a livelihood by trapping birds and game. A few of these possess licenses for a gun, and they eke out a scanty subsistence by shooting blackbuck and water-fowl and selling them to the villagers.

Cattle.

The domestic animals of the district deserve more than a passing mention. In spite of the absence of large stretches of waste grazing-ground, except in the Jumna khádir, there seems to be no difficulty in maintaining cattle and keeping up the standard. The district is fully stocked and there is no scarcity in this respect—a fact which rather points to the conclusion that cattle can be better and more economically maintained by breaking up the land and devoting a portion of it to fodder crops than by keeping arable lands as a grazing reserve. The bullocks bred in this district are of the ordinary size. In 1865 an attempt was made by the Collector to bring about an improvement in the local breed, but the suggested plan of importing bulls from Hariyana did not find favour with the zamíndárs, who seemed as a body to be averse to innovations. At the present time there are four distinct kinds of cattle used in the district. The first is known as the 'desi' or ordinary country-bred bullock bought in the local markets for agricultural purposes. The cost of a good pair of such bullocks ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. Then there is the Bagar breed, brought from the Native States beyond the Jumna. These are mainly used for agricultural work, and cost from Rs. 100 to

Rs. 150 a pair. The third is the fine Nagor breed that comes from Mewar, and is chiefly used for driving. The price of these is considerably higher, ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 a pair. The fourth kind is comparatively rare, but is considered the best of all. They are known as Bhur cattle and come from Bijnor. They are small in build but very fast, and their colour finds especial favour with the natives. The cost of a good pair of such bullocks amounts to as much as Rs. 300. Both the Nagor and the Bhur are expensive to keep. The former requires ghí in the cold weather and the latter sarson oil. The cows and buffaloes of the district are of an ordinary size, and very few are imported. The price of a country buffalo varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70, while those of the Hariyana breed fetch from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. The price of cows varies here, as everywhere, with the quality, the most expensive being those from Hariyana.

In 1899 an agricultural census was taken in the district. The number of bullocks and male buffaloes was 214,483, all of which may be considered as available for ploughing or for draught purposes. There were then 92,589 ploughs, although the Settlement Report gives only 79,262 ploughs in 1886. The number of cows and cow-buffaloes was 207,312—a proportionately high figure; but in this connection it must be remembered that Bulandshahr is a considerable centre for the export trade in ghí. Sheep and goats numbered 116,985; this is lower than in either Meerut or Aligarh, but a very fair average for the provinces generally.

Cattle disease.

Cattle disease is unfortunately very prevalent in this district. There is now a veterinary assistant paid by the district board, and a veterinary hospital, in charge of another qualified veterinary assistant, has just been opened at headquarters. The cost amounts to about Rs. 600 yearly, and the hospital will be supported partly by voluntary contributions and partly by a grant from the district board. The chief diseases are rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease. The returns under these heads are always unreliable, but from the available statistics it is manifest that a very violent outbreak of both these diseases

occurred in 1898, and, though the mortality has greatly diminished since then, it is evident that neither of these scourges shows any signs of disappearing. The returns of 1898 show that no less than 3,064 cattle died from rinderpest and 342 from foot-and-mouth disease. In 1901 the numbers were 935 and 97, respectively, figures which show a great improvement, but are still abnormally large. In addition to these diseases, anthrax has made its appearance in this district during the last three years to a somewhat serious extent, the mortality from this cause increasing from 18 deaths in 1898 to 105 in 1901. These diseases are everywhere very difficult to deal with owing to the ignorance and obstruction of the natives, and to the almost universal impossibility of securing effective isolation of suspicious cases.

Horse-breeding has now become a most important industry in this district, a great improvement having been noticeable since the introduction of the system of locating at various places stallions from the Government Stud at Babugarh in pargana Hápur of the Meerut district. There are at the present time eleven Imperial stallions from the Stud Department at Babugarh and nine Provincial stallions maintained till recently by the District Board. In May 1903 the horse-breeding arrangements were placed in the hands of the Remount Department. The stations are established at Bulandshahr, Khurja, Pindrawal, Pahásu, Malakpur, Barauli, Masota and Chirawak. Of the stallions four are thoroughbred English, four thoroughbred Walers and twelve are Arabs. The zamíndárs, almost without exception, take advantage of them, and the result is that strong and handsome colts and fillies are now commonly seen throughout the district. The feed of the horses is not very costly, as most landholders have a considerable area sown with oats and other fodder. The number of horses and ponies in the district in 1899 was returned at 18,729. Besides these, mule-rearing is beginning to make progress. The old prejudice on the part of the Hindus against the raising of mules has practically disappeared, and already there are ten Imperial donkey stallions in the district.

Horse-breeding.

Horse fair.

Mention may here be made of the annual fair at Bulandshahr. In 1873 Mr. Willock, the Collector, inaugurated a local exhibition for the encouragement of indigenous industries. This quickly developed into an important horse fair, and now every year buyers and sellers resort to it from all parts of northern India. An annual grant of Rs. 1,300 has been given by Government in prizes for the horses alone. This has given a great stimulus to horse-breeding, and the brood mares kept by the zamíndárs and well-to-do tenants are of a particularly good character. There is still a little too much Norfolk and Hackney blood in some of the mares and young stock, a strain that detracts from their value for Army remounts, but this defect will soon be corrected by the use of the English and Australian thoroughbred and Arab stallions, the only kind now available in the district. In 1901 the average price for horses bought in the fair for Native Cavalry Regiments was Rs. 240.

Other domestic animals.

The breeding of sheep, camels and goats deserves no special mention, as the animals are of the ordinary size and quality, and no attempts at improvement have been made. The price of a good strong camel varies from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100, while sheep and goats fetch Re. 1 or Rs. 2 and sometimes more. All these animals graze on trees or in the jungle along the roadside, and cost their owners but little for food.

Fisheries.

The rivers and lakes of the district abound in fish of every description, but for some reason or other the fisheries are of no great importance. The Hindan and Káli Nadi are chiefly used for this purpose, being more easily netted than the larger rivers. The modes of catching fish in general use are by means of the drag net, the tapa or funnel-shaped basket, the dam and the fishing-rod. There are no more than 12 or 15 families in the district who follow fishing as a distinctive calling, but there are about 2,000 Kahárs, Mallahs and Aheriyas, who, though they ordinarily pursue other occupations, occasionally catch fish for sale. Gangs of fishermen come twice a year from Rohilkhand and encamp for periods varying from four to fourteen days upon the banks of those rivers on which nets can easily be used. These gangs number from ten to twenty persons, and

their favourite river in this district is the Hindan. They sell the fish they capture to the fish-eating population of the neighbourhood. There is no such thing as a fish-market in the district, nor is there even a fisherman's shop in any bazár. Occasionally the fishermen bring a basket or two of fish to a town, but, instead of sitting in the bazár to dispose of them, they hawk them from house to house. The demand for fish is not great and the price is consequently low, small fish selling at about one anna a ser and the largest at about one and-a-half annas. No class of the population depend upon fish for its food, and, with the exception of a few Bengali, Káyasth and Kahár families, who have migrated here from the eastern districts, no class consumes fish to any large extent. Bulandshahr itself, which contains a population of nearly 19,000 persons, and is situated on the bank of a fish-producing river, only boasts of one regular fisherman. The case of the other towns in the district is very much the same. The towns bordering on the Ganges are principally inhabited by Hindus of the classes who do not eat fish, and none of them possess a very large population.

Climate and rainfall.

The climate of Bulandshahr varies greatly. It is extremely cold in the winter months, when the thermometer frequently falls to or near freezing-point. During the prevalence of the hot winds in the later part of the spring and the beginning of summer the climate is dry and very hot, but when the rains set in it is moist in the extreme. No meteorological observations are made in this district, but records of the rainfall are kept at Bulandshahr, Sikandarabad, Khurja and Anúpshahr, the respective headquarters of the four tahsíls. The average annual rainfall for the whole district from the years 1845 to 1901, excluding the years of the mutiny, is 26·04 inches. Of this nearly 24 inches as a rule fall between the 1st of June and the end of October, the remainder being very irregularly distributed over the remaining months. The wettest months in this district are in order July, August, September and June, and the driest November, April and December. The rainfall also varies considerably according to the locality, some parts of the district being much drier than others. The Bulandshahr

tahsíl is by far the wettest portion of the district, but the ratio is far from regular, varying very considerably from year to year. The average rainfall for the last ten years at Bulandshahr is 30·98 inches, while Anúpshahr shows an average of 24·28 inches, Khurja 23·39 inches and Sikandarabad only 21·8 inches. From this it appears that a greater rainfall is received in the country near the Ganges than in the neighbourhood of the Jumna, the western portion of the district apparently resembling the drier country of the Panjáb, while that of the Gangetic parganas approaches more closely in its heavier rainfall to Rohilkhand. On examining the records of the rainfall of this district for the past sixty years, many startling variations are observable. The highest total fall recorded in any year is 44·03 inches, which occurred in 1879, followed by 42·06 inches in 1846, 41·9 inches in 1897 and 41·49 inches in 1854. The last year referred to is particularly noticeable for the abnormal fall of 6·05 inches during the month of February. Looking at the other end of the scale, we find that the lowest fall on record was 10·94 inches in 1848. This is followed by 13·74 inches in 1850, 14·20 inches in 1883, 14·26 inches in 1868 and 14·55 inches in 1864. During the last ten years the lowest falls have been 15·45 inches in 1893 and 16·735 inches in 1895. During the famine year of 1896 the rainfall amounted to 24·23 inches, which was very little below the normal. These figures will be further referred to in the following chapter in connection with their relation to the famines that have occurred in this district.

Medical history.

Closely connected with the foregoing subject are the medical aspects and medical history of the district. The great curse of the district is the prevalence of fever—an evil which must in part be attributed to what is otherwise so signal a boon, the large introduction of canal irrigation. There have periodically been severe epidemics of fever, the worst of which occurred in 1879, when an unusually heavy rainfall following upon several years of drought occasioned an outbreak of fever which more than decimated the population. Much has been done of late years to correct the excessive humidity caused by the

canal. The straightening and deepening of the smaller rivers and the innumerable drainage works have brought about a great diminution in the quantity of stagnant water in every part of the district, but still fevers, and especially malarial fever of the quartan type, are terribly prevalent and make the climate of the district on the whole far from healthy. In a report on the general health of the district, written by Dr. Hutchinson in 1872, it is mentioned that fever of a malarious type is the great endemic disease of the district, being due to the evolution of malaria, and especially prevalent in the rains. Nor do the figures of the present day show any improvement, but rather the reverse. For instance, it is obvious that the recorded death-rate of 12·3 per thousand in 1867, and 8·7 per thousand in 1866, cannot possibly be regarded as correct in view of the fact that the recorded mortality of 1890 was 41·15 and in 1900 approximately the same. At the same time it is probable that the old figures give something approaching the real proportions assumed by the various diseases. Fever always heads the list. In 1871, when the new rules then enforced began to take effect in ensuring more accuracy in the returns, the number of persons who died from fever was given as 15,944, the death-rate being then 26·1 per thousand. In 1880 the death-rate had risen to 30·25, and the number of deaths from fever was 27,112. Ten years later, this had risen to 32,757, and in 1900—a year that cannot be regarded as especially unhealthy—no less than 36,582 persons were recorded as having died from fever. These figures are sufficiently eloquent of themselves, and call for no further comment. Their comparative accuracy is attested by the fact that the variations between the death-rate of 1890 and 1900 is no more than 13 per thousand, the total mortality for 1900 indeed being to this extent less than that of 1890. Whatever theory as to the origin of malaria be adopted, we have these two incontestable facts side by side—that, in the first place, there has been a very great development of the irrigation system of the district; and, secondly, that the mortality from fever has at the same time increased to a most alarming extent.

The district is liable to occasional epidemics of small-pox and cholera. The former has a constant tendency to disappear owing to the progress of vaccination. In 1872 there were 12,194 vaccinations in the district, and in 1901 no less than 37,226 operations, of which 36,864 were successful. We now no longer hear of the fearful ravages of this disease, which in former years carried off such numbers of the people. The worst year on record was 1873, when no less than 6,967 persons died of small-pox, the death-rate from this cause alone being 7·34 per thousand inhabitants. In 1869 there had been another terrible epidemic of the same nature, the number of deaths being returned at 6,650—a figure that is probably a long way short of the reality. The last epidemic of any magnitude was in 1890, when 1,631 persons were returned as having died from this cause. At times the disease seems to have altogether disappeared, for in 1880 only one person died of small-pox, and in 1900 there were no more than 20 deaths under this head. Cholera has never visited the district in anything approaching this proportion. The year 1890 seems, from the figures, to have been the worst, as 1,045 persons died in this manner, although the 724 deaths in 1867 probably represent a much higher actual mortality. In the year 1900 cholera broke out in several places in the district in slight epidemic form, the mortality being returned as 488.

CHAPTER II.

Agriculture and Commerce.

Cultivation.

As has been already mentioned in connection with the available area of waste culturable land, the district of Bulandshahr is very highly cultivated and no further extension of cultivation can be expected in future years. The district is of comparatively recent origin, and consequently accurate figures of the state of cultivation prior to the constitution* of the present district in 1824 are not available. The district further did not assume its final present form till 1844, so that up to that date the comparison of the earlier settlement records with those of the present time is difficult, owing to the changes caused by the transfers of parganas and villages from one district to another and the numerous alterations of the boundaries of the parganas. In 1848 the total cultivated area amounted to 675,918 acres, or rather less than 57 per cent. of the whole area. Since that year there has been a very great development in the cultivation, the percentage to the total area rising to 61 per cent. in 1853 and to nearly 64 per cent. in 1871, the year in which final orders were passed in the last settlement. At the time of the operations preceding the existing settlement, which was completed in 1890, the total cultivation of the district amounted to 851,199 acres, or over 69 per cent. of the total area. During the last ten years there has been a still further development, the total area under cultivation in the year ending June 1902 being 894,623 acres, or over 73 per cent. of the whole area. This high figure must be taken as closely approaching finality, for any further extension of cultivation would be accompanied by a disproportionate loss in the

* *Vide* Appendix, Table V.

necessary reserve required for fodder and pasturage. It is true that as much as 193,592 acres are officially recorded as culturable waste, but nearly all of this is required for purposes subsidiary to agriculture. The amount of old fallow is 57,161 acres, more than half of which is to be found in the Khurja tahsíl, where special circumstances, as will be afterwards shown, account for its presence. The amount of new fallow is comparatively small, being in all 23,551 acres. Less than this is not to be desired, as under the present high standard of cultivation the land deserves and requires all the rest it can get. The remaining culturable waste is of a very poor quality and comprises large stretches of land which is closely related to úsar, and in which cultivation would scarcely pay its way. There is also, as has been stated above, a large area in the khádir lands of the Jumna, where, owing to the danger of inundation and the unhealthiness of the climate, the cultivation could hardly prove a profitable investment. That cultivation has closely approached its furthest limit is further evident from the fact that a large amount of land of inferior quality and even lands affected with saline deposits have been brought under the plough. The competition for land is very great, and the remark made 30 years ago still holds good, that, roughly speaking, 10 per cent. of the cultivators could easily manage and indeed desire to take more land under their own hands. The rapid increase of population has resulted in a very minute subdivision of plots, and the only hope for its support lies in an improvement of the standard of husbandry.

Harvests.

The mode of cultivation in this district in no way differs from that which prevails throughout the districts of the Jumna-Ganges Duáb. There are the usual harvests known by the usual names: the kharíf or autumn harvest in which the crops are sown in the beginning of the hot weather and reaped after the rains; the rabi or spring harvest sown in October-November and reaped in February-March; and lastly the small and, in this district, insignificant zaid harvest, which comprises a few minor crops grown in the interval between the rabi and kharíf. So far as this district is concerned, the zaid harvest

may be left without further remarks: the total area sown in 1901 amounted to only 7,770 acres, and the harvest consisted for the most part of tobacco and miscellaneous non-food crops, the remainder being taken up by melons, vegetables and spices. The figures for this year are somewhat below the average, the decrease being due to drought and the want of opportunity, as the attention of the cultivators was turned to the more important question of irrigating the rabi crops.

The relative position occupied by the kharíf and rabi crops, as exemplified by the figures of many successive years, varies very greatly, but there is always a marked predominance in favour of the latter. In 1901 the rabi harvest covered 566,775 acres as against 535,014 acres sown in the kharíf. These figures may be taken as fairly typical of the district, although in some years, and especially those preceding the settlement, the disproportion was very much greater—a fact that appears to be chiefly due to the variations in the meteorological conditions. The gradual equalization of the two harvests is due to the greater development of the land, which is further exemplified by the great increase that has taken place of late years in the double-cropped area. The total area under double crops in 1902 was 214,497 acres, or nearly 24 per cent. of the cultivation. It may be here incidentally mentioned that the increase in the double-cropped area since the year of settlement is to some extent due to the systematic concealment on the part of cultivators, which in this connection took the form of keeping dry a large amount of land that was habitually irrigated, it being a general fact that only land which has ample means of irrigation is utilized for the production of two crops. This is only one out of the innumerable instances that can be quoted to show the unreliability of the figures and statistics in connection with agriculture in this district, where deception of the Settlement Officer assumed the proportions of a fine art.

Khárif crops.

We will now proceed to enumerate the more important crops grown in this district, beginning with the kharíf harvest. They call for little remark, although the district as a grain-producing tract ranks in the first class in these provinces. Of

the kharíf food crops the most important is maize. Taking the year 1902 as typical, we find that no less than 137,442 acres, or over one-fourth of the whole kharíf harvest, were under this crop. It is universally grown, the area being proportionately equal in all the tahsíls. The crop is of comparatively recent introduction into the district, and has only assumed its present position during the last few years. Twenty-five years ago it covered little more than one-third of the area it now occupies, but since then it has rapidly grown in favour with the cultivators, and the area devoted to the crop has advanced by leaps and bounds. Next comes juár with 25,682 acres in which it was grown alone, and 93,063 acres in which it was mixed with arhar. The crop is still a profitable one and very popular, although its cultivation has naturally diminished considerably owing to the competition of maize. Its distribution is somewhat irregular owing to the variations in the soil; it is chiefly grown in the eastern half of the district, where the soil is less sandy than in the western parganas. Next to juár comes bájra, which, alone and mixed with arhar, occupied 65,580 acres. Compared with juár it is an inferior crop, whose presence testifies to lightness of the soil. It is chiefly grown in the Sikandarabad and Khurja tahsíls, through which run the two main sandy belts of the district, bájra flourishing in land where juár cannot profitably be grown. For this reason we find no permanent change of any importance in the cultivation of this crop; the figures vary of course from year to year, but owing to physical circumstances its general condition remains materially the same. The other kharíf food crops call for little remark. Rice occupies a very unimportant place among the agricultural products of the district, and nowhere is it grown to any great extent. The Anúpshahr tahsíl easily heads the list, owing to the presence of considerable tracts of lowlying wet lands in the parganas of Ahar and Dibai, but the whole acreage of the district only amounts to 3,548 acres, of which nearly two-thirds are in Anúpshahr. Úrd is a valuable crop and of some slight importance in this district, occupying 5,690 acres. It is chiefly grown in pargana Siyana, where, on account of its comparatively high market value, the rent of lands sown with úrd is generally increased. Lastly comes

moth, a somewhat inferior pulse, which occupied 4,894 acres and is also chiefly grown in the Bulandshahr tahsíl.

Of the non-food crops in the kharíf by far the most important is cotton, a very valuable staple that shows a great development during the past 30 years. It is very often mixed with arhar, the total area occupied by this crop alone and in combination being 94,363 acres. This figure surpasses all previous records and is chiefly due to the high prices which prevailed in the preceding year, although this does not account for the increase of nearly 25 per cent. in the area under this crop during the last 25 years. It is chiefly grown in the Khurja and Anúpshahr tahsíls—a fact that is probably due to the proximity of the great cotton-exporting centres of Khurja and Dibai rather than to any peculiar characteristic of the soil. **Cotton.**

A still more marked increase is noticeable in the cultivation of sugarcane, a valuable crop which is yearly growing in favour in this district, and which may be stated to owe its introduction to the development of the canal system, as it appears to be the case that canal water exercises a peculiarly beneficent influence on this crop. At the present time 33,655 acres are under sugarcane, and its development may be illustrated by the fact that in 1882 the area under this crop amounted to only 10,492 acres. Mr. Stoker, in his report written in 1890, says: "There is little sugarcane, and it is confined to a few localities, but has been extending of late years." This expansion, which was then prophesied, has been very much more rapid than the Settlement Officer anticipated, for a reason that had not then begun to operate in any marked degree. **Sugarcane.**

Formerly, Bulandshahr was one of the most important indigo-producing districts in these provinces. This once valuable crop was very extensively grown and especially in the western parganas, although numerous factories were to be found in every tahsíl. Here, as elsewhere, its decline has followed on the depreciation of the value of the crop consequent on the competition of artificial indigo manufactured in Europe. The area under this crop has fallen rapidly for several years, and its total disappearance seems only a question of time. In 1902 **Indigo.**

only 14,914 acres were under indigo, chiefly in the Khurja and Anúpshahr tahsíls; its disappearance has been most rapid in Sikandarabad, which for a long time occupied a place that was only second to Khurja, and that to a very small degree. The extent of the decline in indigo may be judged from the fact that as recently as 1885 there were 76,178 acres under this crop, and that in former years indigo occupied a position almost parallel to that of maize in the kharíf harvests.

Rabi crops.

Among the rabi crops the most important by far is wheat, which forms the main agricultural staple of the district and is the chief source of wealth. Where possible, it is sown alone, but in the poorer lands it is frequently mixed with gram and, to a less extent, with barley. The total area under pure wheat in 1902 was 181,081 acres, while in combination with barley and gram there were 141,580 acres under this crop. The area under pure wheat has varied but very little during the past 30 years. What tendency there has been to change has been in the upward direction, but wheat by itself has always formed the main staple of the district. The area of wheat in combination, on the other hand, has increased to a very marked extent, and is in fact nearly double that recorded 20 years ago. This change is undoubtedly for the better, as it implies a corresponding decrease on the part of barley, which is everywhere regarded as an inferior crop. Barley still holds the second place among the food crops of the rabi harvest, but it is mostly mixed with gram. The total area of barley, alone and in combination, in 1902 was 143,379 acres, showing a decrease of roughly 70,000 acres since 1882. A very large proportion of the barley sown is not irrigated, which means that this crop is for the most part confined to the inferior or less favourably situated soils. Like bájra, barley is chiefly grown in the western parganas, for wheat does not well repay cultivation in the light sandy soil that is found there. The area under gram cannot be accurately ascertained, as it is sown alone to a comparatively small extent, covering only 22,730 acres, but it is very largely mixed with wheat and barley. It is very much more extensively grown in the Bulandshahr tahsíl than elsewhere. Another crop of considerable importance is peas, which covers

30,532 acres. Two-thirds of this are in Sikandarabad and Bulandshahr, the cultivation falling off in the southern portions of the district. The other rabi food crops, such as masúr, turnips and potatoes, are only grown to a very limited extent, and call for no special comment.

The non-food crops of the rabi harvest are of no great importance. The most valuable are the numerous condiments and spices, which occupy 17,845 acres. A large proportion of this consisted of kusum or safflower, a crop that was formerly of considerable value as a dye, but which has now been largely supplanted by chemical products. Twenty years ago there were 14,072 acres under this crop, chiefly in the Anúpshahr tahsíl. It is still grown there to some extent, as also in a few villages of Shikárpur, but it no longer holds the important place it then occupied, and is scarcely deserving of special mention among the crops of the district. It is sown in the month of Kuar and picked in Phágun. Besides the dye, it yields an oil, while the chaff is a valuable fodder. It is often sown with some other crops, such as carrots, and requires irrigation. The other oilseeds cover 3,114 acres, and are chiefly mustard or sarson, and lahi or rape. At the time of settlement tobacco was mentioned as an important crop chiefly grown in the western parganas, but its popularity appears to have declined to a slight extent of late years. In 1881 and 1882 the areas under this crop were 6,487 and 6,070 acres respectively, but in 1902 there were 5,134 acres under tobacco in the district. It is chiefly grown in the parganas of Dankaur, Sikandarabad and Dibai. Formerly, tobacco was always classed among the rabi crops, but at present it is mainly cultivated in the zaid harvest. There is no opium produced in this district, as the cultivation of the poppy has been for many years prohibited.

Model farm.

In June 1870 a scheme was inaugurated by Government with a view to bringing about improvements in agriculture in the district. A model farm was established near Bulandshahr, and experiments were first made in cotton cultivation. Some 93 acres in all were sown with cotton under different conditions, and similar experiments were continued during the

following year. It cannot be said that much valuable information was gained in this manner. The scheme was a direct attempt to discover the secret of the Egyptian system of cotton cultivation, but it was found that the outturn obtained in that country could only be approached with the aid of unlimited manure and abundant irrigation. This of course is beyond the reach of the ordinary native cultivator, as few natives would or could apply as much as 70 tons of manure to the acre. One piece of information established by the experiments was that the English plough is a complete failure in India and that deep ploughing has no advantages, but rather the reverse. The same facts were further illustrated by the experiments conducted during the rabi harvests of 1873. The venture proved of very little practical use, and the farm was closed in 1874.

Irrigation. The district is exceptionally well provided with means of irrigation. The most important of these are the canals, and before proceeding further it will be better to give some description of the various canals of the district which are available for the purposes of irrigation.

Ganges Canal. The Upper Ganges Canal enters this district from Meerut at the village of Jarcha in pargana Dádri, in the 115th mile of its course. After reaching that village it again enters the Meerut district and flows through it for one or two miles, re-entering Bulandshahr near the village of Gesupur in its 119th mile. From this point it runs south-west through the parganas of Dádri, Sikandarabad, Baran, Khurja and Pahásu, leaving the district at its 155th mile near the village of Kasumbhi. The total length of the main channel in this district is 38 miles.

The main canal gives off a number of small distributaries in the district, which water the lands between the Káli Nadi and the Karwan. The parganas of Agauta and Dibai are watered by the Sikandarabad and Jarcha distributaries, which leave the main canal at its right bank in the Meerut district, while on the left bank there is the left Dasna distributary with its two minor channels, known as the Gulaothi and Sohanpur rájbahas. The first distributary to leave the canal within the district is the Dadupur, which takes

Close by, the Bulandshahr distributary leaves the left bank of the canal, and flows parallel to the main channel for a long distance, extending south almost to Pahásu. The Dadupur distributary follows the right bank of the canal as far as Munda Khera, while a short distance south from its outlet it gives off a branch known as the right Dadupur distributary, which ends in the Aligarh district near Chandaus. The Walipura distributary leaves the canal at the 133rd mile on the right bank and flows through pargana Khurja. Further south, at the 144th mile, the Sahenda distributary leaves the canal on the same side and passes through Khurja into the Aligarh district. At Palra, close above the bridge, the Palra and Koil distributaries take out left and right respectively, the one irrigating pargana Pahásu, and the other joining the Sahenda before entering Aligarh.

The chief works on the main canal are the bridges at Jarcha, Gesupur, Sanauta, Phakana and Muhammadpur in the Sikandarabad tahsíl; at Arhauli, Walipura and Maman in Bulandshahr; at Achheja, Munda Khera, Sahenda, Palra and Gangaoli in tahsíl Khurja. There are first-class inspection bungalows at Gesupur, Munda Khera, and Gangaoli, and second class bungalows at Sanauta, Walipura and Palra. There are flour mills on the canal at Walipura, Sanauta and Palra, the last named being far the most important and turning out 27,000 maunds annually. There are locks on the canal at Sanauta, Walipura and Palra.

Anúpshahr Canal.

The other two canals which supply irrigation to this district are both branches of the main Upper Ganges Canal. They are known as the Anúpshahr and the Mat Branch Canals. Of these the former is the more important. It leaves the main canal in the Muzaffarnagar district and passes down through Meerut and into Bulandshahr along the whole length of the Anúpshahr tahsíl, and across the border into Aligarh. It was formerly known as the Fatehgarh branch, as it was originally intended to continue the canal as far as that place, but the water-supply proved insufficient and the branch practically stopped at Anúpshahr, its construction up to this point being completed ... After the construction of the Lower Ganges Canal

there was more water available for the division higher up. The Anúpshahr branch was extended after 1879 for a further length of 50 miles or more into the Etah district, where it joins the Lower Ganges Canal after a total course of 128 miles. The larger distributaries, known as the Parichatgarh, Kithor and Bahadurgarh rájbahas, take off from the Anúpshahr branch in the Meerut district and continue into this district, the Kithor distributary running close to the high bank of the Ganges as far south as Karanbás, a village seven miles below Anúpshahr. The Bahadurgarh distributary waters the parganas of Siyana and Ahar, running parallel to the main canal, which it joins again at the village of Pilkhani. The Parichatgarh distributary runs parallel to the right bank of the canal, close to the town of Siyana, and rejoins the canal a mile below Pilkhani in the village of Bhagwantpur. Within the last 15 years several other distributaries have been constructed in this district. At the 70th mile, just below the tail-fall of the Parichatgarh rájbaha, the Khanauda and Charaura distributaries leave the canal on the left and right banks, respectively, flowing parallel to the main channel into pargana Dibai. At the 82nd mile the Talwar and Ghusrana distributaries leave the canal on the right and left banks, respectively, close to the village of Makhena. Further south, at the 90th mile, the Lachmipur distributary leaves the canal on the right bank, and four miles lower down the small Dharakpur distributary runs due south from the canal joining the Nim Nadi in the Aligarh district. The total mileage of the distributaries is about 155 miles.

There are no large falls or works on this branch, except at Makhena, where there is a mill. There are bridges at Siyana and Mankri in pargana Siyana; and Bharkam, Narsena, Amarthal, Pilkhani and Budhpura in Ahar; at Charaura, Játpura, Daraura, Anibas, Sháhjahánpur, Anchaura and Rupbas in Anúpshahr; and at Makhena, Talwar, Khairpur, Hirapur, Karansinghpur, Lachmipur, where the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway crosses the canal, Pilkhana, Belon, Rámpur, and on the roads from Bulandshahr and Aligarh to Rámghát, in pargana Dibai. There are first-class canal bungalows at Mankri,

Charaura, Makhena and Mahárájpur, and second-class bungalows at Anibas and Lachmipur on the main canal, and at Gangrauli in pargana Ahar on the Kithor distributary.

Mat Canal. The Mat branch canal leaves the main canal near the 110th mile, close to the village of Dabara in pargana Dasna of the Meerut district. It was excavated as a famine relief work in 1860, but is now much larger and of more importance than as originally constructed. At Kot on the Grand Trunk Road in pargana Dadri, at the eleventh mile, the canal divides in two known as the Mat branch and the Barauda distributary, which run southwards into the Aligarh district between the Patwaha Bahu and the Karwan. From Kot an escape runs west into the Bhuriya river near Kasna. The whole canal is now in process of reconstruction. The main distributary of the Mat branch is that known as the Jewar distributary, which leaves the right bank near Sunpehra in pargana Sikandarabad and flows close to the town of Jewar and on into Aligarh. There are numerous bridges over the canal and its branches, and first-class inspection bungalows at Kot, Banjurpur near Bilaspur and Parairi in pargana Jewar, and a second-class bungalow at Chachura, where the canal is crossed by the road from Bulandshahr to Jhajhar.

Lower Ganges Canal. The Lower Ganges Canal has its headworks in this district, leaving the right bank of the Ganges at the village of Narora in pargana Dibai. It runs along the high bank of the river into the Aligarh district and has no other connection with this district, as no water is taken out of it here for the purposes of irrigation. It was constructed in 1878, and, as has been already mentioned, has proved indirectly a boon to this district, for owing to the construction of the dam across the Ganges at Narora, it was found possible to make a considerable extension of the Anúpshahr branch canal. The canal is bridged at Narora and at Rámghát four miles lower down.

Wells. The next great source for the supply of water for irrigation in this district is the wells. These are of the usual three kinds, masonry, half-masonry, and earthen or unprotected. The total number of masonry wells recorded as available for irrigation

is 22,252, of which 10,530 were brought into actual use in 1901, which would appear to show that there is a considerable reserve at hand in time of need. The half-masonry wells do not appear to be very popular in this district, the total number being 4,479, of which 3,360 were in use in the last year of record. They are chiefly found in the Bulandshahr tahsíl, but occur in small numbers all over the district. The earthen or unprotected wells numbered 5,914, and of these 5,076 were employed. The construction of the last-named depends entirely on the nature of the sub-soil, and they are chiefly found in pargana Baran and the Gangetic parganas, notably in Dibai. All wells in this district, even the unprotected, are worked by bullock lifts. The bucket and pulley hand lift of the Rohilkhand districts is entirely unknown, and, except in a few localities in the khádir, the dhenkli or lever hand lift of the eastern districts is scarcely ever used. The people have been accustomed for generations to deep wells, which could not be worked by such means, and such is their conservatism that, in spite of the rise in the water level which has rendered the use of such appliances easy over very extensive tracts, they absolutely refuse to use them. The bullock lift requires a large strong well which is difficult and sometimes dangerous to make, and proves expensive unless durable.

Water level.

In this connection must be mentioned the very striking rise which has taken place in the spring level of the district since the last settlement. Mr. Currie, the Settlement Officer, in 1865 wrote :— "The depth of water from the surface in the tracts of inferior lands along the high banks of the Ganges and Jumna varies from 24 to 30 feet, whilst in Jewar it is 40 feet. In the body of the district generally the water level is some 80 feet below the surface of the earth, or was before the last four or five years, since which time the water level has been much disturbed in these parganas or parts of parganas where there is a great network of the canal and its branches and distributing channels." The Settlement Officer has no hesitation in ascribing this effect to percolation from the canal and its water-courses, and further stated that in the villages near the main Ganges Canal

the water during the rains came up to within three or four feet, and sometimes even less. In 1887, when the present settlement operations were in progress, a number of observations were taken by the Irrigation Department. The result showed that a great rise in the spring level had undoubtedly taken place: for instance, the average water level in Anúpshahr was 19 feet one inch, in Jewar 17 feet six inches, in Agauta nine feet eight inches, and in Khurja eight feet nine inches. The people universally declared that there had been an enormous and permanent rise in the spring level, proportionate to the supply of canal water, and greatest in those parts traversed by large and constantly-flowing high level channels. Any further rise in the water level has probably been checked by the extensive drainage works which have been carried out in the district; at any rate the rise has not been great for many years past. But that the level is extremely high, compared with what it was in the old times, is clearly shown by the figures. Along the Bulandshahr-Jhajhar line the level is only seven feet, on the Dankaur-Gulaothi line nine feet, and on the Jewar-Khurja line 12 feet. There are some places in the Káli Nadi valley and near the Mat branch, where the levels are less than four feet.

This rise in the water level has had a very great influence, here as elsewhere, on the wells in the district. The immediate result of such a rise is the destruction of temporary unprotected wells which fall in on account of the saturation of the sub-soil. On the other hand, as has been already shown, on account of the universal practice in this district of using bullock lifts, such unprotected wells are very expensive. Well irrigation is still of the greatest importance in this district, and therefore it is to be desired that the great majority of wells should be of masonry, in which case they are not so seriously affected by any rise in the water level, which actually adds to their working power. That well irrigation should decrease in consequence of the development of the canal system is only to be expected, as most tenants naturally show a preference for the latter. Well watering involves severe labour and requires a full stock of cattle, while canal watering, on the other hand, not only requires no labour and a much smaller

stock, but also admits of a much larger double-cropped area. Further, for inferior cultivators it is more profitable. The best cultivators recognise the superiority of well water and even in canal-irrigated villages employ it to a large extent for the irrigation of the home land, where the cultivation is most careful and the best crops are grown. In some cases, too, the Ahírs and Játs, who hold the first rank among the cultivators of the district, work their wells fully in the outlying fields also, and that in spite of the presence of the canal. Generally speaking, however, the question of economy occupies the most important place in the minds of the cultivators. The average cost of canal irrigation has been calculated at about Rs. 4 per acre of land irrigated, while the cost of well irrigation amounts to roughly twice that figure.

Irrigated area.

The total area irrigated in this district in the year 1309 fasli amounted to 432,554 acres, or somewhat over 48·8 per cent. of the total cultivation. The figures naturally vary considerably from year to year according to the climatic conditions. Taking the three preceding years, we find that the irrigated area in 1306 amounted to 388,250 acres, or less than 44 per cent. of the cultivation: in 1307 fasli it had risen to 497,388 acres, or over 62 per cent.: and in 1308 fasli it was only 221,507 acres, or no more than 24·7 per cent. of the total cultivated area. At the same time it is at once obvious that there has been an enormous increase in this respect during the past 40 years. At the time of settlement the percentage of wet to total cultivation in the district was 60·6 as against 41·1 per cent. at Mr. Currie's settlement of 1871. Some of the increase is due to the spread of cultivation, though the exact amount cannot be stated. Canal irrigation was found to have increased from 33,741 acres to 224,178 acres, or 565 per cent., so that it is manifest that the canal is entitled to the credit of the addition of the wet area, inasmuch as the facilities for obtaining canal water encourage the reclamation of waste land. At the same time it must be mentioned that accurate returns of irrigation are exceedingly difficult to obtain. Mr. Stoker, the Settlement Officer, altogether left out of account

the returns of the years subsequent to 1292 fasli (1885) on account of the common practice of letting down irrigation on the approach of settlement. In very many villages the people either dismantled the earthen wells or allowed them to fall in—an operation which was facilitated by the character of the seasons; the excessive rainfall of 1886 and 1887 both led to the destruction of temporary wells and rendered their use unnecessary. These attempts at deception were not only easily detected, however, but were absolutely futile.

Results of canal extension.

Looking at the whole question generally, no one could deny the enormous benefits conferred by the Canal Department on this district. The country has been rendered practically secure against all ordinary calamities. The canal has added, in the words of the Settlement Officer, "The unknown stability and certainty to cultivation, and thereby to both rent and revenue, and, by making husbandry easy and profitable, it has attracted and attached to agricultural pursuits castes and classes to whom the industry had heretofore little attraction. But, while the benefits conferred by the canal are great and undeniable, the drawbacks which have attended it are very serious. An account has already been given of the extraordinary rise in the water level, and this with all its attendant consequences must be largely set down to the account of the canal. Perhaps the most striking and important is the growth and spread of malarious diseases which have devastated the district, reduced the physique of the population and seriously impaired its labour power. Whether this evil will increase or abate remains to be seen, but it is impossible to doubt that the physical standard of the people has suffered deterioration, and the probability is that this will be reproduced and perhaps aggravated in future generations." The formation of swamps and ponds and the development of reh attributed in the preceding chapter, at least in some measure, to the canal is now becoming a thing of the past—thanks to the activity shown by the Canal Department in the matter of drainage.

From a different point of view the canal has proved an unequivocal boon. The increase of revenue now put to the

credit of the canal is Rs. 2,45,395. This is calculated on a method laid down by the Board of Revenue as follows:—The net area of canal enhancement is determined by deducting the decrease in the well area, as well as in the area irrigated from other sources, from the increase in canal irrigation. The difference per acre between the incidence of wet and dry standard rentals is then calculated and applied to the above area. The result gives the rental assets of that area, and the revenue is calculated on the actual incidence of the revenue assessed to the assessable assets. This method was characterised by Mr. Stoker as arbitrary and conjectural, but he could suggest no more accurate system. The fault lies in the fact that the canal gets credit for the rise in prices with which it has nothing to do. But if the canal may be thought to be getting an undue share of the profits, there can be little doubt that it has added to the annual value of the produce of the district as much as would yield the revenue assigned, although without the agency of the canal the revenue would probably be not much less.

Of the whole irrigated area in the year 1309 fasli, which for general purposes may be taken as typical, 215,237 acres, or very nearly half, were irrigated from the canal. The great bulk of this, 182,350 acres, is watered by flow and the remainder by lift, the latter being chiefly found in the parganas of Sikandarabad, Khurja and Dibai. Of the remaining wet area, 207,596 acres were watered from wells, which are employed to an approximately equal extent in all parganas save Dankaur, where fewer wells are used for the purposes of irrigation than in any other part of the district. The figures quoted in the last settlement report show an actual increase in the well irrigation over those of the 1871 settlement, but in view of the fact that the canal irrigation has expanded so greatly, the Settlement Officer attributed this increase to concealment and errors in the records at the last settlement rather than to the actual development of well irrigation, the latter being apparently confined to a portion of Sikandarabad, in which the Ahírs and Játs prefer well irrigation to the use of the canal on account of its superior merits. The area irrigated

from other sources is comparatively insignificant, amounting in all to 9,721 acres for the whole district. Half of this is derived from tanks, and the remainder from other sources, such as the smaller streams. The returns show that 1,504 tanks are available for irrigation and that 748 were employed in 1309 fasli. They are chiefly used in those parts of the Bulandshahr tahsíl which lie beyond the reach of the canal. One-third of the area watered from other sources, excluding tanks, lies in pargana Paházu, and the bulk of the remainder in Dádri, Khurja and Baran. Owing to the system of drainage and other causes the irrigation from these sources has greatly decreased. In 1871 it extended to 14,804 acres and was even higher in the preceding years. At the time of the present settlement it was recorded as 12,886 acres, the normal figure being probably about 10,000 acres, as in some years, for example, 1308 fasli, when it was only 3,202 acres, the area is very much smaller. As all such irrigation has to be effected by means of lifts and consequently involves more labour, it follows that it is only resorted to in times of necessity.

Famines. This district, in common with the rest of the upper Duáb, has frequently been subject to famines arising from drought and in many cases from war. The earliest famine, of which we have any record as peculiarly affecting this district, occurred in the year 1344 A.D. during the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq. The excessive exactions of this monarch compelled the peasantry of the Duáb to abandon their homes and burn their crops, and, when the terrors of a drought were added to the tyrannies of the monarch, the people were reduced to such a state of poverty that they are said to have resorted to human flesh for food. The sympathetic measures taken on this occasion by the king are recorded in the history of the district. Its proximity to Dehli frequently rendered the country the object of undesirable attention on the part of the monarchs or their adversaries, and the people appear to have constantly lived in a state of anxiety. The next famines of which we have any historical records occurred in the years 1631 and 1661 A.D. during the reigns of Sháhjahán and Aurangzeb. These famines, which

were of widespread and long-continued influence, devastated the upper Duáb and were due to the excessive droughts of those years. In 1739 great scarcity prevailed in the district due to the inroad of Nadir Sháh, who laid waste the whole country in the neighbourhood of Dehli.

During the 55 years which preceded the introduction of the British rule, the district of Bulandshahr, owing to the struggles of those who were contending for the mastery of the empire, suffered from a state of constant and prolonged war, the result of which can be better imagined than described. The troops constantly passing through the country destroyed the standing crops, so that agriculture was almost entirely neglected and the common necessaries of life were unprocurable even at famine prices. To crown the miseries of the time, the great famine of 1783 known as the Chalisa desolated the country, a period of scarcity that was considered to rank in severity next to that of 1837. In 1803, the season and war both combined to cause such a difficulty in procuring the commonest necessaries that much of the land fell out of cultivation and large remissions of the revenue had to be made. The Duáb had been completely drained of its resources by the Mahrattas, so that the grain for the troops employed at Muttra and Bhartpur had to be imported by Banjáras from the eastern districts. The next great drought occurred in 1823 and led to still further remissions* and was succeeded by another year of scarcity that was general all over these provinces. All the western parganas, except Sikandarabad and Tilbegampur, suffered severely. There was little rain in September and none in the cold weather, so that the rabi crops could not be sown.

Famine of 1837.

The worst famine ever known in this district was that of 1837 and was one that will ever be remembered with horror by the people. The scarcity commenced in June when the district was thronged with emigrants from Hariyana and Márwár and from the eastern districts of Etáwah and Mainpuri. The reason of this emigration was that these districts

* Board's Records, 17th December 1827, No. 35; 4th February 1828, and 18th February 1828.

depended almost entirely on the kharíf crops and had no grain in stock, so that the inhabitants were obliged to abandon their homes in search of food elsewhere. In October it was reported from the adjacent district of Gurgaon that the people had been feeding their cattle on the leaves of trees for the last two months, and that this resource was now failing. An opportune fall of rain relieved this district to a certain degree, while to the south matters became worse and worse. The worst affected tracts were the parganas along the Jumna where the means of irrigation were scanty, the population, most of whom were Gujars, indolent, and the old stock of grain poor. Relief works were opened at the headquarters of the district and at each tahsíl, and employment was provided for the able-bodied on the Grand Trunk Road and other public works. Before the month of March 1838 the immigrants moved down towards Moradabad and Budaun, the Rohilkhand districts enjoying comparative plenty. Independently of subscriptions received from Bombay, the Benares Division and Calcutta, large sums were subscribed by well-to-do residents of the district for the relief of the poor. The chief among these was Thákur Chandan Singh of Somna in Aligarh, who is said to have distributed a lakh of maunds of grain. On the whole, the loss of life in this district was not great, and during the whole period grain was never sold at less than eight sers for the rupee.

Famine of 1860.

The next great famine was that of 1860, also due to drought and the unfavourable seasons since 1858. Here again the parganas along the Jumna were the principal sufferers, as well from their position as also from the character of the population,* for the Gujars had not quite recovered from the poverty which their conduct in the Mutiny had entailed upon them. The district would not have suffered so severely had it not been for the migration from the Panjáb, as the district had a stock of grain sufficient to feed its own population for the year. Poor-houses in this famine were opened in 23 of the larger towns and relief works were started, chief among them being the construction of the Mat branch canal. Up to July 1861 Rs. 22,000 had been

* See Colonel Baird Smith's Report.

expended in the daily relief of nearly 4,000 persons, and it was not till the end of the year that any cessation of the distress or mortality occurred. The total cost of the relief operations amounted to Rs. 31,655, of which Rs. 6,425 were raised by subscription in the district, and the remainder remitted by the Central Committee. In addition to this, another sum of Rs. 50,000 was granted by the Central Committee and distributed in the form of advances for the purpose of bullocks and seed. A large portion of this was recovered in subsequent years and expended in the construction of the dispensaries at each of the four tahsíls and on the sarái at the Chola railway station. The remissions and suspensions of revenue sanctioned by Government for this district amounted to Rs. 9,333 and Rs. 10,975, respectively.

Famine of 1868.

The famine of 1868 did not press hardly on this district owing in great part to the extension of irrigation during the last 10 years.* The result was that, though many of the wells failed, the canals proved of the greatest assistance to the people. Between the first week in August 1868 and the beginning of February 1869 scarcely any rain fell, with the exception of a few showers in September, which were insufficient to moisten the ground for ploughing. The kharíf harvest failed entirely and the rabi crops were only grown in irrigated land. There seems, however, to have been a large stock of grain in store, and the prices never rose to the rates which prevailed elsewhere, though large exportations took place. The common millets of the kharíf attained a very high value, and in April 1869 juár was worth more than wheat. No poor-houses were needed, and at the end of 1868, when prices were at their highest, there was no demand for employment. In no case did the price of any food-grain rise much above 10 sers: the highest was reached by bájra in July 1869, when it fetched the unusual price of nine sers for the rupee.

Famine of 1877.

The terrible famine of 1877 found this district perfectly secure. No poor-houses nor relief works had to be started by

* See Messrs. Girdlestone and Henney's reports. The prices given are those ruling during the last week of each month as given in Mr. Henney's report.

Government, nor had any steps to be taken to stimulate the importation of food-grain. Such scarcity as was felt was readily met by private charity, and the only difficulty that arose was from the immigrants crowding in from other districts and from the native states beyond the Jumna. Grain, of course, was dear, but the prices were never excessive, and the able-bodied men were always able to find work. It was, as Mr. Growse says, a crucial test and showed that the district is practically secure from any ordinary calamity.

This view was fully borne out by the experiences of 1896 and 1897. The price of the ordinary food-grains rose high, but there was nowhere any real distress. The Collector kept moving about the district throughout the whole of the hot weather, but found that there was no necessity for opening relief works. Indeed, he was able to verify the fact that owing to the extensive digging of wells and the demand for labour for manual irrigation, the price of day labour was locally as high as seven annas. During this period no less than 1,518 wells were constructed, nearly 400 of which were of masonry or half-masonry. Many of these wells and similar works were carried out with the assistance of advances, over Rs. 9,000 altogether being given out in this manner. As in 1877, the influx of outsiders caused some difficulty, and particularly in Khurja; but even there the establishment of a poor-house was discovered after local enquiry to be unnecessary. The comparative immunity enjoyed must be attributed entirely to the facilities of irrigation, for after the 16th of July 1896 there was only one fall of rain amounting to ·24 and ·09 inches in two tahsíls, and the winter rain also failed. The total area sown in the kharíf was 516,891 acres and in the rabi 569,072 acres. The canal-irrigated area amounted to 199,272 acres—a figure that showed what could be done in this direction when necessity arose. In agricultural places the only real sufferers from scarcity were the cattle. Owing to the deficiency and dearness of fodder hundreds of cattle and ponies, that were required at the time for transport purposes, were brought up from all parts of the district, strong in body and muscle, but

Famine of 1896.

with those of a few years ago. In 1885 there were no less than 76,178 acres under indigo in the district. This was the highest point ever recorded, but the cultivation of this crop had covered considerably over 40,000 acres in each of the preceding ten years. From 1885 onwards there was a rapid decline, the acreage falling to 34,973 acres as early as 1887. During the following years the area varied very considerably, the highest point being reached in 1896, when 55,680 acres were under indigo, and the lowest in 1892, when the area was only 29,079 acres. Since 1897 the decline has been very much more rapid. There were but 22,006 acres sown with indigo in 1898, and in 1901 it had sunk to the low figure of 14,914 acres. The disappearance of indigo is in many respects not to be regretted. The way in which this industry is carried on here is very baneful to the country. The cultivation of the plant is forced and the produce taken at very low rates, so that the profits, instead of being shared in any reasonable proportion among the producer, the manufacturer and the capitalist, who is usually the proprietor of the land, go almost entirely to the latter. The place of indigo has been very largely taken by cotton and sugarcane, which are in every way more desirable crops.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of the district are of no great importance, although considerable progress has been made of late years in this direction. The most important are the cotton prints of Jahángirabad, the muslins of Sikandarabad, the pottery of Khurja, the rugs of Jewar and the wood-carving of Bulandshahr and Shikárpur. The work in each case is improving in quality and obtaining a wider reputation. The pottery of this district traces its origin to the parent manufacturing town of Bahadurgarh in pargana Púth of the Meerut district. It is properly a faience, generally of a blue colour and in the outside world it is commonly known as Rámpur pottery, but is actually superior in quality and design to the goods produced at that place. The chief centres of this industry are Khurja and Bulandshahr. The wood-carving is of a very high quality and if better known would command an extensive sale. In

1884 specimens were sent from Bulandshahr and Shikárpur to the Calcutta Exhibition, and were awarded three prizes, including a gold medal and a first-class certificate. Some mention has been made of these industries in the articles on the various towns at the end of this volume. Besides these, there are several minor manufactures, such as the common garha cloth, which is turned out at Shikárpur and many other places; shoes, which are made at Shikárpur, Sikandarabad and elsewhere; and the flourishing glass industry at Sarái Chhabila in paragana Baran. The glass is largely made into the common glass bangles of the country, but glass-blowing is also practised, small phials and bottles for holding Ganges water being turned out in considerable numbers.

Markets. The chief markets of the district are at Khurja, Dibai, Sikandarabad, Bulandshahr and Shikárpur, and in addition to these there are many local bazárs and markets in which produce finds a ready sale. Mention has been made of these in the articles on the various parganas. During the last fifty years there has been a very great change in the trade routes of the district owing to two facts—the construction of the railways and the building of the dam across the Ganges at Narora. The former here, as everywhere, constantly tends to attract trade to the towns in its neighbourhood; consequently Khurja, Sikandarabad and Dibai have benefited greatly at the expense of other places which are not so fortunately situated. The construction of the Narora dam has caused a practical bar to through navigation on the Ganges, the immediate consequence being the rapid disappearance of the trade of Anúpshahr, a place that was formerly of considerable importance. So long as large vessels could ascend and descend the river, there was a considerable traffic in wool down the Ganges from Anúpshahr and other places to Farrukhabad and Mirzapur, and to a less degree in grain and cotton. Prior to the construction of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Chandausi to Aligarh, the sugar trade of Rohilkhand found its way across the Anúpshahr ferry in return for juár and bájra from this district, while rice was also imported to a large extent

for local consumption from Pilibhít and Moradabad. There was also a considerable traffic of a similar description over the Ganges at Rámghát, but this has all been changed by the building of the Rájghát bridge. At the present time the railways naturally form the main line of traffic, but after these the Grand Trunk Road still forms an important highway for commerce between this and the Aligarh district and Dehli, while mention should also be made of the smaller cross-country route to the districts of Dehli and Gurgaon by the Mákanpur ghát over the Jumna in pargana Dankaur.

Fairs. With the exception of the horse fair at Bulandshahr, there are no large commercial fairs in the district, but there are several religious assemblies at which a considerable trade is carried on in English and country cloths, metal utensils, sweetmeats and the like. The most important fairs are those held at various places along the banks of the Ganges. On the last day of the month of Kártik and on the days of the conjunction of certain planets, as well as on the Somwati Amáwas, a large number of pilgrims assemble at Rámghát and Anúpshahr. On the Dasehra similar crowds assemble at Karanbás and Ahar. The Anúpshahr fair lasts for three or four days, and persons come from the western districts as far as Bikanir and Multán, but the assembly has lost much of its former importance. The Rámghát fairs, too, have greatly declined in favour of the newer institution at Rájghát, which has gained by its favourable position on the railway. The fair at Rájghát is, like that of Anúpshahr, held on the last day of Kártik. The fairs at Ahar and Karanbás are of small local importance, the people coming from the adjacent villages.

Besides these, there are a number of minor religious fairs held in different parts of the district. The more important are the fairs at Belon in pargana Dibai, held in honour of Bela Devi during the last week in Chait and Kuar: the fair at Pachauta, about six miles west of Bulandshahr, in honour of an Ahar saint known as Bábá Debi Dás, the patron of the Lodhs and Chamárs, whose women assemble here on the Holi and offer up petitions against barrenness and in favour of those

afflicted with lunacy, their prayers being accompanied by offerings of calves which are appropriated by the attendant priests: and the small fairs in honour of Devi held at Bitha in Siyana during the month of Chait, and at Bandhaur in Dibai. A number of small fairs are held in various parts of the district in honour of Burha Bábu, a deity who is said to represent an incarnation of Brahmá, and who is regarded as the patron of women and children and the healer of skin diseases. These fairs are held on the second day of the dark half of the months of Baisákh and Bhádon and Mágh. The chief places of assemblage are Kakaur and Sunpehra in pargana Sikandarabad, Biláspur in Dankaur, Mangalpur in Ahar, Chachrai in Anúpshahr, Aterna in Pahásu, and Achheja and Kamalpur in pargana Khurja.

Weights and measures.

Closely connected with commerce are the weights and measures in common use of this district. These do not differ from those ordinarily in use throughout the provinces, the ser commonly in use in this district containing 80 tolas and the maund 40 sers. The standard bígha contains 3,025 square yards, equal to five-eighths of a statute acre. The local bígha commonly used is 0·5062 of an acre, and 1·9753 bíghas form one acre, but the measure is variable. The bígha is measured by a chain of 55 yards: this is sometimes called the chain of 60 yards, but the yards used contain only 33 inches each and are known as Alamgiri yards. The bígha has its ordinary sub-divisions. It contains 20 biswas, 32 of which form an acre, while the biswa is further sub-divided, to an almost infinitesimal degree, into biswansis, kachwansis, tanwansis, and so on, each of these representing a twentieth part of the preceding. With regard to measures of weight the following note made in 1803 is interesting:— "The ser in use in the Meerut and Bulandshahr divisions is 84 sonats, the weights being by rupees that have been in circulation. This ser has 2lbs. 1oz. 15drs. The maund of 40 sers is therefore 84lbs. 13ozs., or 3,305½ sikka weight. The ser in use at Sahâranpur, Aligarh and some parts of Muzaffarnagar is Rs. 90, weighing 2lbs. 4ozs. 5½drs., and the maund 90lbs. 14ozs. 8drs., or 3,541¼ sikka weight; and this

is the ser in use in the town of Anúpshahr, but it will generally be found that the bania's weights are all short several rupees per ser, which, with their proficiency in manipulating the scales, make the retail trade so profitable to them."

Interest. The rate of interest varies with the character and presumed resources of the borrower. In small transactions it is often as low as 9 per cent.; in large transactions with mortgage of movable property 6 to 12 per cent., with mortgage of houses and lands 12 to 18 per cent.; and by village money-lenders for agricultural advances 24 to 36 per cent. per annum. This high rate of course only occurs in the case of small loans made for short periods and on comparatively little or no security.

Wages. During the past 50 years there has been a considerable increase in the wages of skilled and unskilled labourers, the rates depending chiefly on the price of grain. Unskilled labourers comprise about 20 per cent. of the whole agricultural population and belong principally to the Chamár, Gadariya, Kumhár and Kahár castes. They are ordinarily paid in grain to the value of about two annas a day, but at busy seasons the wages rise to four annas; women usually get two-thirds of a man's wages, and boys one-half. It is noticeable, however, with regard to skilled labour that, though there was a very notable increase in wages between the years 1857 and 1867, the rate of progression has not since been maintained. For instance, in 1858 the wages of blacksmiths ranged from Rs. 12 to Rs. 5 per month; this rose in 1867 to a wage varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 6; while at the present time the highest and lowest wages are Rs. 15 and Rs. 8, respectively. The cash wages paid to several crafts since 1867 have hardly changed at all. Among these may be mentioned bakers, carpenters, farriers, herdsmen, potters, shoe-makers, stone-cutters, tailors and weavers. All of these, with the exception of stone-cutters and herdsmen, receive a wage varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 8 per month. Herdsmen receive from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4, and stone-cutters from Rs. 20 to Rs. 8. The only trades whose wages have increased considerably are goldsmiths, whose highest wage has risen from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, and masons, whose lowest

wage is now not less than Rs. 10 per month as against Rs. 8 in 1867. Cotton-cleaning, one of the staple industries of the district, is paid at a rate varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 6 a month—a figure that has remained constant for the last 30 years.

Chief among the means of communication in this district are the railways. The more important is the main line of the East Indian Railway from Calcutta to Dehli, which runs through the western half of this district, entering it in the south of pargana Khurja, and, after traversing the parganas of Khurja, Sikandarabad and Dádri, leaves the district on the northern border of Dádri, a few miles from the junction of Gháziabad in the Meerut district. There are five stations within this district, known as Danwar, Khurja, Chola, Sikandarabad and Dádri. The Khurja station lies about four miles south-west of the town of that name: the Chola station, the nearest point on the railway to Bulandshahr, lies three miles from the village of Chola: and the railway station of Sikandarabad lies on the road to Dankaur, about four miles south-west from the tahsíl headquarters. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, from Aligarh to Chandausi, traverses the pargana of Dádri. There are stations known as Dibai, a short distance south-east of the town in the village of Kaser, and at Rájghát on the Ganges, where the railway crosses the river into the Budaun district. The northern portion of the district also lies within reach of the Oudh and Rohilkhand branch line from Moradabad to Dehli, the stations of Hápur, Babugarh, Bagsar and Garhmuktesar, all lying within 10 miles of the northern boundary. A new railway has recently been sanctioned, and will undoubtedly prove a great benefit to the district. This is a broad gauge line running from Khurja railway station to Khurja town, and thence along the Grand Trunk Road to Bulandshahr, and on *viâ* Gulaothi to join the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Hápur. Khurja and Bulandshahr will thus have direct railway communication with Meerut, as it is also proposed to continue the line from Hápur to join the North-Western Railway at Meerut. Railways.

Waterways. The waterways of the district are far less important nowadays than hitherto. It has already been seen how the traffic along the Ganges has practically come to an end on account of the great engineering works on that river. Mention has also been made of the small amount of trade that passes up and down the Jumna,* and this trade, such as it is, but little affects this district, as there are no towns standing upon the banks of this river. The Káli Nadi is not used for navigation. The Ganges Canal is navigable throughout its length, and a considerable amount of traffic is carried on by means of barges between Cawnpore and Hardwár and the intermediate towns lying on or near the canal.

Grand Trunk Road. The chief road of the district is the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Peshawar, which enters this district at its 325th mile from Allahabad in the extreme south of pargana Khurja. From this point it runs north-west to Khurja, passing through Arniyan, which lies two miles to the east of the Danwar station. It reaches Khurja at its 337th mile from Allahabad, and, passing to the east of the town, runs parallel to the Ganges Canal as far as Walipura, where it crosses the canal at its 347th mile and goes due north to Bhur, two miles north-west of Bulandshahr. Formerly, the road ran direct from Khurja to Sikandarabad through the village of Chola, but this line has been abandoned and is now unmetalled. The present line was formerly known as the Meerut Trunk Road. From Bhur the road runs west-north-west over the Ganges Canal at Arhauli to Sikandarabad, 355 miles, and thence to Dádri, crossing the Mat branch canal at Kot, 361 miles. From Dádri, which lies at a distance of five miles from Kot, the road runs parallel to the East Indian Railway, leaving the district at the village of Chapraula and entering the Gháziabad tahsíl of the Meerut district. The road has a total length of 52 miles in this district, and is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 12,880. It is a provincial road under the control of the Public Works Department, who also look after the small feeder road from Dádri to the railway station. There are

* *Vide* page 2.

inspection bungalows on the Grand Trunk Road at Khurja, Bhur, Sikandarabad and Dádri, and encamping-grounds at the same places. The restoration of the straight road between Khurja and Sikandarabad has frequently been the subject of discussion, and it is probable that it will be carried out within a few years by the district board.

The remaining roads are under the charge of the district board, repairs being carried out through the district surveyor in the case of the metalled roads, and on other roads by the agency of contractors under the control of the district board overseer. Of the local roads, the most important is that from Bulandshahr *viá* Bhur to Hápur and Meerut. This road has a total length of nearly 15 miles in this district, and passing through Tájpur and Gulaothi enters the Meerut district close to the latter place. It is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 3,518. There is a bungalow and encamping-ground at Gulaothi. From Bulandshahr a metalled road runs due east to Anúpshahr, with a total length of 24 miles 4 furlongs. Prior to the construction of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Aligarh to Chandausi, this road was of considerable importance, but a great deal of the traffic that used to pass over it has been diverted to the newer and speedier route. There is a small inspection bungalow at Jatwai near Jahángirabad, half-way between Anúpshahr and Bulandshahr. Another important metalled road is that from Aligarh to Anúpshahr, which has a total length of 24 miles 4 furlongs in this district. It enters the district in the extreme south of Pahásu, and passing close to Chhatari and Pindrawal runs north-west through Dánpur, crossing the Anúpshahr Canal at Makhena, and enters Anúpshahr at the south of the town. There are encamping-grounds at Anúpshahr and Dánpur. From this road a branch metalled road leads from Bhimpur two miles north of Dánpur through Dibai to the Dibai railway station in the village of Kaser, forming a portion of the unmetalled road from Bulandshahr to Rámghát. There is an inspection bungalow on this road at Dibai. The town of Bulandshahr has access to the railway station by means of a metalled road running from

Metalled Roads.

headquarters to Chola railway station, a distance of 10 miles 4 furlongs. The road crosses the Ganges Canal by a bridge at Walipura, and five miles further on crosses the old Trunk Road from Khurja to Sikandarabad near the village of Chola, a distance of nearly four miles from the station of the same name. At the station there is a large and handsome sarái with a good set of rooms in the upper storey. A metalled road runs from Sikandarabad to the railway station of the same name situated in the village of Kherli Háfizpur, and thence continues for four miles through Bilúspur to Kanarsi on the way to Dankaur, crossing the Mat Canal by a bridge half-way between the station and Bilúspur. The remaining metalled roads of the district are of little importance. They comprise the road from Khurja to the railway station, the road from Khurja to Munda Khera on the Ganges Canal, and the road from Gulaothi to the bridge over the Káli Nadi. Besides these there are some small feeder roads, of which two connect Jahángirabad with the Bulandshahr-Anúpshahr road, running south-west and south-east from the town: another connects the Atrauli railway station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with Pindrawal and the road from Aligarh to Anúpshahr: another connects Rájghát with the railway station of the same name: and the last runs from Bulandshahr direct to Tájpur on the Meerut road.

Unmetalled roads.

The unmetalled roads of the district are divided into four classes. The first of these are known as 2nd class unmetalled roads, bridged and drained throughout. The second kind are 2nd class unmetalled roads, partially bridged and drained. The third are 5th class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained; and the last 6th class roads, which are cleared only. There are no roads in this district of the 3rd or 4th classes.

Second class roads.

Of the 2nd class roads of the first type, the chief is that from Bulandshahr to Siyana, a distance of 20 miles. This road has become of considerable importance to the district since the construction of the branch line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Moradabad to Dehli, and it would undoubtedly prove a great boon if the road were metalled and

continued to Garhmuktesar. At present the road from Siyana to Garhmuktesar is only of the 5th class. It has a length of three miles in this district, crossing the Anúpshahr canal a mile north of Siyana. The road from Khurja to Sikandarabad has been already mentioned. Two other 2nd class roads run from Khurja, one going south-west to Jewar through Jahángirabad, being a continuation of the road from Khurja to the railway station; and the other running to Pahásu, Chhatari and the Aligarh-Anúpshahr road, a total length of 16 miles 4 furlongs. It crosses the Ganges Canal by the bridge at Palra. The metalled road from Bulandshahr to Chola station continues as a 2nd class road through Dhanaura to Jhajhar, crossing the Mat Canal at Chachura. From Jhajhar the road branches into two, one line going due west to Rabupura and Makanpur ferry on the Jumna, a 6th class road, 11 miles in length; and the other continuing as a 5th class road to Jewar, a distance of 12 miles. The other 2nd class roads of the first type are all small. They comprise the road from Bulandshahr to Hatimabad and Maman on the Grand Trunk Road; the road from Dádri railway station to Surajpur; and the remaining portion of the road from Sikandarabad to Dankaur, mentioned above.

Of the 2nd class roads of the second type, the most important is that from Bulandshahr to Rámghát on the Ganges. This road passes through Chitsaun, Shikárpur, Ahmadgarh, Dibai and Belon. It has a total length of 39 miles 3 furlongs, of which six miles between the Dibai railway station and the Aligarh-Anúpshahr road are metalled. Another road of the same type is that from Sikandarabad to Gulaothi, which crosses the Ganges Canal by a bridge at Sanauta. From Gulaothi eastwards there is only a 5th class road to Siyana, and it is greatly to be desired that this should be raised to the second class. The Káli Nadi has been already bridged and a metalled road connects the bridge with Gulaothi. The only remaining 2nd class road in the district is the small portion of the road from Rámghát to Anúpshahr, which runs for four miles through this district passing through the village of Jargaon.

Fifth class roads.

The 5th class roads, in addition to those incidentally mentioned above, comprise the road from Siyana to Ahar and Anúpshahr, a distance of 24 miles: the road from Shikárpur to Jahángirabad and Ahar, 19 miles: from Shikárpur to Anúpshahr through Malakpur, part of which is of the 6th class: the road from Kuchesar to Siyana, Bagrási and Bási on the Ganges, with a total length of 16 miles: from Sikandarabad to Jarcha: from Surajpur to Sarái Sadr, which forms a portion of the old imperial road from Aligarh to Dehli and continues southwards as a 6th class road to Kasna, Dankaur, Rabupura and Jewar: and the road from Sikandarabad railway station to Kasna.

Sixth class roads.

The remaining roads are of the 6th class and are little better than mere cart tracks. The longest is that from Arniyan on the Grand Trunk Road to Pahásu, Dánpur and Dibai, which crosses the Ganges Canal at Gangaoli and has a total length of 29 miles. Next in point of length comes the road from Dankaur to Jhajhar and Jahángirpur, 17 miles. Similar roads connect Sikandarabad with Surajpur on the north-west and Jhajhar on the south. Among others may be mentioned the road from Gulaothi to Aurangabad on the Siyana road from Bulandshahr: from Khurja to Jhajhar: from Dankaur to Makanpur: from Anúpshahr to Rájghát along the banks of the Ganges through Karanbás, whence a branch road leads to Dibai: from Pahásu to Ahmadgarh: from Pahásu to Barauli and Aligarh: from Dádri to Jarcha: and from Bási to Khánpur, where it joins a similar road from Siyana to Jahángirabad.

Ferries.

There are several ferries leading from this district over the Jumna to the Panjáb, but all of these are managed from the other side. The most important is that at Makanpur in pargana Dankaur, while there are others near Surajpur, at Amipur near Kasna, at Atta near Dankaur, at Ballabhnagar, and at Pahladpur opposite Jewar. The ferries over the Ganges on the other hand are managed by the district board and are leased annually to contractors. These include boat-bridges at Anúpshahr, Rámghát and Rájghát. The boat ferries are,

in order of importance, those at Ahar, Farida, Bási, Karanbás, Narora, Beharia and Dippur. The Beharia ferry also goes by the name of Muhammadabad, a small village lying three miles south of Anúpshahr. The Dippur ferry leads from the village of that name in the Budaun district to Akbarpur in pargana Anúpshahr. There were formerly two other ferries, at Jasupur and Jhabda, but these have been discontinued for some years. The total income from the Ganges ferries in 1902 was Rs. 20,860—a figure that has remained practically stationary since 1864. In that year the income amounted to Rs. 21,096. The figures of the intervening year show little or no change. Besides these, there are two small ferries within the district over the Káli Nadi at Pahásu and at Anchru in pargana Shikárpur, which were leased in 1902 for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,560, respectively. The income of these ferries shows a material increase in the last 30 years. In 1864 they realized a total sum of Rs. 1,140, and in 1871 Rs. 1,333. Other ferries on the Káli Nadi belong to private owners. In many places they are not needed, as the river is frequently fordable except in the rains.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

THE population of the district at the last census of 1901 numbered 1,138,101 souls. Assuming this to be equally distributed over the total area of 1,908 square miles, it gives an average density of population of 596·48 persons to the square mile—a very high figure that in this division is only surpassed by the Meerut district, where the unusual number of towns and large villages aid materially in running up the figure to 618·7 to the square mile, exclusive of the city of Meerut itself. Population.

The district has developed enormously of late years in respect of population, and some idea of the progress may be gained from a study of the results attained at the various enumerations. A general estimate of the population was made in 1847, shortly after the district had finally assumed its present form. This enumeration gave a total of 699,093 souls, living in 1,456 villages, of which 1,343 had a population of under 1,000; 104 contained between 1,000 and 5,000 inhabitants; and the remaining nine were the four headquarters of the tahsíls and the towns of Jahángirabad, Shikárpur, Dibai, Jewar and Siyana. The density of population at that time was 366·4 to the square mile. Assuming these figures to be correct, and further assuming a constant progress, we find an increase of 230 persons to the square mile in 54 years, giving a constant rate of 8,128 persons added yearly to the population of the district. The variations will be observable from the figures of each successive census. Development.

The first regular census took place in 1853. It gave for Bulandshahr a total population of 778,342 souls, or 408 inhabitants to the square mile—a figure that shows an extremely rapid

development. But, supposing that the returns of 1847 were unreliable, we have an increase of 188·55 to the square mile in 48 years, involving a constant addition to the population of 7,495 persons yearly—a figure that is considerably lower than the former estimate. It must be remembered, however, that in the intervening period thirty-five villages had been transferred to Dehli from pargana Dádri and one to the Aligarh district, involving a decrease of 20,186 acres in the area of the district. But that the population had grown rapidly is manifest from the fact that of the 1,478 inhabited villages, 121 contained a population between 1,000 and 5,000, and the towns of Dankaur and Aurangabad had been added to the list of those containing over 5,000 inhabitants.

Census of 1865.

The second regular census occurred in 1865. This enumeration gave a total population of 800,431 souls, or 419 to the square mile. From these figures it appears that during the 12 years that had elapsed since the preceding census the population had increased by 22,089 persons, involving an average yearly addition of 1,840 persons to the population of the district—a very much lower figure than those previously arrived at. That this rate of increase is greatly below the normal rate for the district is evident from the fact that during the last 36 years the average annual increment has been 9,379 persons. From this we may adduce two inferences: first, that the disturbances of the mutiny had a retarding effect upon the population, which was emphasized by the subsequent famine of 1860; and, secondly, that since 1865 the district has passed through a period of greater prosperity than ever before. In 1865 there were in the district 1,592 villages in all, of which 1,451 had a population of less than 1,000, 141 less than 5,000, and ten above 5,000, comprising all those mentioned in 1848 with the addition of Gulaothi. The towns of Dankaur and Aurangabad, mentioned as having more than 5,000 inhabitants in 1853, had gone below that number in 1865. The figures show no great move towards urban life, and very little change of any importance in the relative position of any of the great classes of inhabitants.

The next census was that of 1872, and showed a marked advance on the preceding enumeration as being far more complete and accurate. The return gave a total of 936,593 souls, or 490 to the square mile. This represents an addition of 136,162 persons during the preceding seven years—an extremely rapid rate of development, inasmuch as on the average 19,451 persons were added yearly to the population of the district. From 1872 to 1901 the increase has been 201,508 souls, with a yearly average addition of 6,948 persons to the population, which approximates fairly closely to the figures of the first general census of 1853. In 1872 the district contained 1,566 villages, of which 1,374 had a population of less than 1,000, 180 between 1,000 and 5,000, and 12 with more than 5,000 inhabitants. These last comprise the same towns as mentioned in 1865, with the addition of Jhajhar and Dankaur. Census of 1872.

At the fourth general census of 1881 the population of the district for the first time on record showed a decline. The total number of inhabitants was 914,882 souls, which fell short of the total in 1872 by 11,771 persons. The average density had fallen to 482·9 inhabitants to the square mile, which involves a subsequent annual addition of 10,663 persons till 1901. This decline must in the main be attributed to the scarcity which prevailed in the years 1877 to 1879, and also, in a greater degree, to the terrible epidemics of fever which raged throughout the district during that decade. The district then contained 1,510 towns and villages; the number of towns with a population of over 5,000 remained the same as in 1872, the only difference being that Aurangabad was substituted for Jhajhar. Census of 1881.

In 1891 the population was again on the upward grade. The total number of inhabitants was 949,914—a higher figure than any previously recorded, and giving a density of 497 persons to the square mile. During the ten years preceding 1891 the population had increased by 25,092 persons—a figure that is still considerably below the normal rate of development as adduced from the average rate of increase between 1848 and 1901. The district at this time contained 1,510 Census of 1891.

villages and towns, of which 1,318 had a population below 1,000, 182 between 1,000 and 5,000, and ten with more than 5,000 inhabitants. It thus appears that the rural population was increasing at a greater rate than the urban, for Dankaur and Aurangabad had dropped from the position they formerly occupied.

Census of 1901.

The last census, which was held on March 31st, 1901, shows an extraordinary rate of increase which has never been approached at any time in the history of the district. In ten years there had been an addition to the population of no less than 188,187 persons, which implies an average addition of 99·4 persons to the square mile, or nearly ten persons added to every square mile of the district in each year. The whole of the Meerut division, and especially the southern districts, showed in the same period a very rapid rate of increase, but that of Bulandshahr was far in advance of any others in the whole province with the single exception of Naini Tál, a district that is in many respects peculiarly situated. At the same time it may be noted that the district, though very highly developed, has not yet attained that density of population which we find in the adjoining district of Meerut; but, in spite of this, the district of Bulandshahr has a greater proportionate population than any of the districts of these provinces west of Lucknow, with the exception of Meerut and Bareilly alone. Possibly, although speculation is dangerous in such matters, the average density of the rural population of the district is even greater than that of Meerut. An actual comparison cannot be made, because Meerut is a very much larger district than Bulandshahr, but at the same time it is worthy of note that, while the urban population of Meerut amounts roughly to 275,000, that of Bulandshahr falls short of this figure by 100,000 souls.

Towns and villages.

The district at the present time contains 1,532 villages and towns, and of these, according to the figures of the census, 1,267 have a population of less than 1,000 persons, 251 between 1,000 and 5,000, and fourteen with more than 5,000. These fourteen towns include the four tahsíl headquarters, the pargana capitals of Shikárpur, Dibai, Jewar, Siyana, Pahásu and

Dankaur, and the towns of Jahángirabad, Gulaothi, Aurangabad, Chhatari and Rabupura. Khurja is by far the largest town of the district—a position it owes in greater measure to its favourable situation on the railway and the Grand Trunk Road, thus rendering it the commercial capital of the district in contradistinction to the official headquarters of Bulandshahr. The latter and Sikandarabad are of approximately equal size, while next to them come Shikárpur, Jahángirabad and Dibai, each of which has a population exceeding 10,000 persons, and which are of some importance as commercial centres.

Immigration.

The surprising rate of development in this district during the past ten years cannot be ascribed as due to any great extent to immigration. As has been mentioned in the preceding chapter, Bulandshahr has, on account of its security, been constantly made the objective of large crowds of immigrants from the west in times of drought and scarcity, but it was also there pointed out that these people did not ordinarily make their home in the district, but merely came, as it were, to a more distant market than usual for the purpose of obtaining the necessaries of life. From the census figures it appears that out of every 10,000 of the population as many as 8,702 persons were born in the district, and of the remainder 1,064 persons in the adjoining districts of the division, leaving only 234 persons whose birthplace lay far off. Besides, the immigrants from the neighbouring districts were for the most part females, from which it appears that the ordinary immigration into Bulandshahr is mainly due to the common Hindu practice of bringing wives from some distance. In 1901, while 12·9 per cent. of the total population were born in other districts than Bulandshahr, no less than 18 per cent. of the females came from elsewhere, as against 8·5 per cent. of males. On the other hand, there has been no marked tendency towards getting rid of the surplus population by means of emigration. The number of people born in Bulandshahr, who were enumerated in other districts of these provinces, amounted to 755 for every 10,000 of the people—a much lower figure than is found in the case of most of the districts in the Duáb.

Sex. We find in this district the same marked disproportion between the sexes that characterizes the whole of the Meerut division, but to a somewhat less degree. At the last census males numbered 599,108 as against 538,993 females. The proportion of females to males thus stands in the ratio of 900 to 1,000. This proportion has been constantly on the increase during the past twenty years. In 1881 females numbered 880 to every 1,000 males, in 1891 it had risen to 894. Neither of these figures, however, reached the proportion ascertained in 1872, when there were 897 females for every thousand of the opposite sex. The proportion of 1853, again, corresponded very closely to that of 1891. The reason of this disproportion is very difficult to ascertain. The increased comparative number of females has been ascribed to improved enumeration, but this in itself is not sufficient to account for the difference. The district, however, is far from being peculiar in this respect, and in fact is less so than the other districts of the division, so that in giving an account of the district it is sufficient merely to note the fact, without entering into the somewhat fruitless discussions on the subject that have been raised with respect to the western districts as a whole.

Infirmities. The infirmities of the people, as illustrated by the census returns, call for little remark. Statistics were first collected in 1872. In that year, out of a total number of 3,289 persons afflicted, 2,637 were blind, 376 lepers, 151 deaf-mutes, and 125 insane. The last census shows a considerable improvement. There are in all 2,700 persons afflicted, and of these 2,162 were blind and 205 lepers. The number of insane persons had risen to 173, and of deaf-mutes to 160. In this respect, therefore, the district possesses no noticeable feature. The number of blind persons is still large, although normal in comparison with the adjoining districts. One of the principal features in the causation of blindness is undoubtedly small-pox, and its decrease may be ascribed to the spread of vaccination—mention of which has already been made in the account of the medical history of the district.

Language. Nor is there anything peculiar to remark on the language spoken in this district. The common speech of the people

is the form of western Hindi known as Braj, although in the northern part of the district, as in Meerut, the ordinary Hindostáni or Urdu is commonly spoken, and everywhere the two forms are mixed. The proximity of Dehli must have had a considerable influence on the language of the district, as is the case in all the districts of this division. At the same time, though there is no peculiar dialect, we find local variations in almost all parganas. For instance, the Gujars of the western tract have a broader speech, pronouncing the long 'á' something like 'o,' while the Játs of Siyana and Agauta still retain a curious pronunciation of the pronouns, which is said to have been introduced by their forefathers from their original home in Hariyana.

Classifying the population of the district according to religions, we find that in 1901 there were 900,169 Hindus, 217,209 Musalmáns, 12,298 Aryans, 4,528 Christians, 2,356 Sikhs and 1,541 Jains.

Comparative increase of Musalmáns.

Throughout the Meerut division, excluding Dehra Dún, the proportion of Musalmáns to Hindus is considerably higher than in the eastern parts of the provinces, but an examination of the figures will show that there is a decreasing ratio from north to south. Thus, Bulandshahr has a comparatively smaller Musalmán proportion than Meerut, but larger than Aligarh. At the same time we notice a more rapid increase on the part of the Musalmáns than of the Hindus. For instance, since 1872 the former have increased at a rate exceeding 23 per cent. as against less than nineteen per cent. on the part of the Hindus. This disproportionate increase has been noticeable at all the enumerations in this district, and, though it has been small, yet at the same time it has been constant and marked. In 1847 there were 225 Musalmáns to every thousand Hindus. In 1853 the figure rose to 228, and again in 1865 to 230. In 1872 Musalmáns stood in the proportion of 232 to every thousand Hindus, while at the present time there are 241. The cause of this is rather to be ascribed to their comparative prosperity than to conversion. In the first place, Musalmáns do not include so large a proportion of the poorest

classes as the Hindus. Among the agricultural labourers there are relatively far more Hindus than Musalmáns, while at the same time the Musalmáns indulge in a more liberal diet than their Hindu neighbours; and this is of peculiar importance in this district, where so large a number of the deaths are attributed to fever—a disease that invariably causes greater mortality among the purely vegetarian classes.

Castes. We will now proceed to give some account of the most important castes and subdivisions, beginning with the Hindus:—

Distributing the Hindu population among the four greater classes, we find that Bráhmans number 113,218, of whom 51,537 are females; Rájputs 92,679, with 41,835 females; Banias 56,433, with 25,348 females; and the great mass of the population included in other castes amounts to 636,831 persons. The Bráhmans principally belong to the great Gaur division, and their headquarters are in pargana Shikárpur, where Chaudhri Rám Sarup, an adopted son of Chaudhri Lachhman Singh, holds a large estate as head of the family. The Gaurs, according to their own tradition, came from Bengal, but this appears doubtful. No correct information is available as to the early history of this clan, though the Indor copper-plate shows that they were settled here in the middle of the fifth century, and the most plausible suggestion is that of General Cunningham, who supposes them to have come from north-eastern Oudh. Besides the Gaurs, there are representatives of many other clans of Bráhmans in the district. The Nágars or Gujaráti Bráhmans appear to have settled here very many centuries ago, as they were in possession of portions of pargana Ahar prior to the Musalmán invasion. Some of these Nágars became converted to Islám, and up to 1857 the Musalmán branch possessed eight villages. Some of them then joined the rebel cause, and their estates were confiscated. The Hindu Nágars still hold shares in two villages. The Gautam Bráhmans came from Rohilkhand over 200 years ago, and still hold a few villages in Shikárpur. The Rahti or Bohra Bráhmans came from Páli in Márwár. They claim to be a branch of the

Bráhmans.

Gaurs.

Nágars.

Gaurs, but are completely separated from the latter, who do not even feed with them. They settled in the Duáb at the end of the eighteenth century and made their fortune by money-lending. They are scattered in small numbers all over the district, but the wealthiest of them reside in the town of Khurja. There are a few Chaubes, whose headquarters are at Dánpur. They came here during the palmy days of the Bargujar supremacy in Anúpshahr and are chiefly occupied as money-lenders. Besides these, there are several spurious Bráhmans, the chief of whom are the Bháts and the Tagas. The Bháts are said to be descended from a Bráhman by a Sudra wife. They number in all 2,568 and are divided into three classes: the Brahma Bháts or reciters of the sacred hymns; the Jagas, who are professional pedigree-keepers; and the Charans, who act as guards. Formerly, the Brahma Bháts held rent-free grants in several villages of the district, but at the present time they only hold Zainpur in pargana Agauta. There is a well-known colony of Jaga Bháts residing in the town of Jewar. The Tagas are now no longer considered true Bráhmans. They are found here in comparatively small numbers, amounting to 10,424 in all. According to their own story they are a branch of the Gaur Bráhmans and attribute their degradation in the Bráhmanical list to the fact that their forefathers adopted agriculture as a profession. The Tagas in this district are chiefly to be met with in the northern and eastern parganas and claim to belong to the Bisa subdivision, considering themselves to be superior to the Dasa Tagas, who are mainly found in the Meerut district.

Bháts.

Tagas.

According to the census returns the Rájputs of Bulandshahr number representatives of many clans. The important subdivisions, however, as far as this district is concerned, are very few. Only three clans, the Bargujars, Chauháns and Jádons, possess more than 5,000 representatives, while of the remainder the Gahlots, Rahtors, Tomars, Pundirs, Bachhals and Bais alone have more than 1,000 members.

Rájputs.

The Chauhán Rájputs in this district number 25,887, and all claim descent from Prithvi Rája, the last king of Dehli.

Chauháns

They are said to have first settled at the village of Sentha, twelve miles north of Bulandshahr, shortly after the overthrow of Prithvi Rája. In later years one of them became a Musalmán and was given thirty-two villages in pargana Agauta, which are even now known as the Battisa of the Chauháns. Very few of these villages still remain in their possession, but members of the clan hold considerable estates in different parts of the district.

Bargujars. The Bargujars number 12,499 persons and are by far the most important Rájputs in Bulandshahr. The chief of the Hindu Bargujars was Ani Rai, the founder of Anúpshahr; but at the present time all the leading Bargujars are Musalmáns and belong to the great Lalkhani family, who include among their members the owners of the estates of Pahásu, Chhatari, Dánpur, Dharampur, and Pindrawal. Their possessions are chiefly scattered over the parganas of Baran, Shikárpur, Dibai, Pahásu and Khurja. Almost all the Bargujars of the district, whether Hindu or Musalmán, are divided into five families, known as the Lalkhani, Ahmadkhani, Bikramkhani, Kamalkhani and Raimani. The Musalmán appellations were adopted during the reign of Jahángír. With the exception of some of the Lalkhanis, they all continue their Hindu customs. They paint on their doors at weddings, and pay reverence to a figure representing the Kahárin who gained the first footing in this district for their ancestor, Partáb Singh. They do not kill kine, nor do they marry into their own "got," and they generally give two names, one Hindu and one Musalmán, to their children. Further mention of the Bargujars will be made in dealing with the chief landholders of the district.

Jádons. The Jádons number 11,217 persons. They are an ancient tribe of lunar descent and say they originally came from Saurasena, the name of the old kingdom whose capital was Muttra. They own a number of villages in this district, especially in Jewar pargana, where they first settled. The head of the clan is the Rája of Áwa. A branch of the Jádons, known as Chhonkars, is also found in pargana Jewar in considerable numbers: their headquarters are at Dayanatpur.

The other Rájputs call for little remark. The Gahlots came from the same stock as those in the Meerut district, and all trace their descent from the family which settled at Dehra in pargana Dasna of Meerut. They are chiefly found in pargana Dádri. The Bais claim to be true Tilokchandi* Bais and say that they came from Daundia Khera in Unao during the twelfth century. Their headquarters is at Karanbás on the Ganges in pargana Dibai, and they hold a considerable property in that neighbourhood. The Panwars in early times held considerable possessions in this district, but they now own only four villages. Their headquarters is at Kahra in pargana Baran. Till recently the Bhale Sultans were of great importance in this district, and the Hindu and Musalmán branches of this clan at one time held 76 villages in pargana Khurja. Within the last few years, however, the property has been entirely broken up, and the Bhale Sultans have sunk into insignificance. They now number only 583 persons. Other Rájputs.

The Banias chiefly belong to the great Agarwál subdivision, who number 34,754 persons in this district, or nearly two-thirds of the whole caste. The Baranwáls, who take their name from the town of Bulandshahr, are, strange to say, extremely few, numbering only 58 souls. Next to the Agarwáls in point of numbers come the Chausaini, Dasa, Baraseni, Rustogi, Mahesri and Churuwál subdivisions. The Chausainis are considered by their Bania brethren to be of a very low order, and till recently the higher castes refused to eat or drink things touched by a Chausaini, but their rising wealth and influence have very largely done away with this prejudice. Banias.

Of the remaining castes who occupy a high position in the scale of Hindu society, there are only a few in this district deserving separate mention. The Khattris, who occupy a quite peculiar position, only number 870 in this district, and, as elsewhere, are considered somewhat in the light of foreigners. The most prominent family is that of Ahmadgarh, which was founded by Rája Mádho Rám, who obtained a jágír from Mádhoji Khattris.

* See Mr. W. C. Benett's notes on the Bais of the Rai Bareli disrict, Oudh Set. Rec., 1866.

Sindhia. Besides these, there is a family of Khattris in the north, who are descended from Harsukh Rai, at one time the agent of the Kuchesar family. A small colony of Bhatia Khattris inhabit a quarter of the town of Sikandarabad and

Káyasths. are chiefly occupied in cloth-selling. The Káyasths at the last census numbered 4,194 persons. The most numerous clan in this district are the Bhatnágars of Sikandarabad, a family of considerable wealth and influence, who own a large estate in that neighbourhood. A very large property in the Anúpshahr tahsíl is held by Káyasths of the Srivastab subdivision. These people are not, however, natives of the district, but came from Bengal. Another family of Srivastabs hold the Nabinagar estate in pargana Ahar and are descended from one Sidha Lal, a Káyasth of Allahabad, who obtained the property in gift from Ráni Suraj Kunwar between the years 1815 and 1819. There is one family of Surajdhaj Káyasths residing at Ahar, of which pargana its members were kánúngos for more than a century, their tenure of this office terminating in 1862. The founder of the family was one Pithaura Dás, who obtained a jágír in Jewar from the Emperor Aurangzeb. He removed to Anúpshahr during Nadir Sháh's invasion, and could not recover the jágír again. Besides these, a few Káyasths of the Mathur and Aithanah subdivisions hold small landed properties in this district, but are immigrants of a comparatively recent date.

Játs. The Játs, who come next in order of precedence, number in this district 69,313 souls. Although much less numerous than in the adjoining districts of Meerut and Aligarh, they are of considerable importance here and include among their members several large landholders. The Játs of this district are all of the Hele class, and their traditions show that they came here at different times from Hariyana and beyond, to settle as cultivators of the soil. Their acquisition of landed property does not date beyond the middle of the eighteenth century, when, during the short ascendancy of Suraj Mal of Bhartpur, they seized all the villages within their reach. During the mutiny the Játs of this district behaved very well and were

largely rewarded for their loyalty. The most prominent Ját family is that of Kuchesar, which will be fully noticed hereafter. The Játs chiefly prevail in the north of the district, where they hold some important coparcenary estates, notably those of Sehra, Sihi, Saidpur and Bhatauna.

Among the lower castes the most important are the Chamárs. Chamárs, who number 183,219 persons and form over one-sixth of the entire population of the district. They are to be found in almost every village, and, although their original occupation was to work in leather, they now are very largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, as well as in all other branches of unskilled labour. Almost all the Chamárs in this district belong to the Jatia subdivision, which is in turn divided into several minor clans, the chief of which are the Bharwaria, Chandaulia and Lalmani. Next in point of numbers come the Lodhs, Lodhs. amounting to 64,279 persons. They are a purely agricultural caste, having no landed property in the district, but enjoying a great reputation as husbandmen. They claim to have been among the earliest inhabitants of the district, and this is probably true in part, as they are certainly not of pure Aryan descent. They are all of the Mathuria subdivision. The Gujars at the last census numbered 44,290 persons, and are Gujars. chiefly found in the western half of the district, especially in the parganas of Dádri and Dankaur. There are three principal clans of Gujars in Bulandshahr, known as the Bhatti, Nagri, and Nadwasia. Their principal occupations are agriculture and cattle-breeding, and in former days they bore a very bad reputation as cattle-lifters and free-booters. Of late years they have greatly improved and have settled down regularly to agriculture. They are the possessors of a large amount of property in the Sikandarabad tahsíl. These numbers are exclusive of the Musalmán Gujars, who will be mentioned later. The other numerous castes include the Bhangis, who number 28,022 persons and are the lowest caste in the district; Kahárs, 32,781; Koris, 21,159; and Khatiks, 20,808. Although all of these castes have their traditional occupations, they are chiefly engaged in agriculture and generally occupy the position of field labourers.

Other Hindu castes. Of the castes who number less than 20,000, the chief are Gadariyas, 19,325; Náis, 18,894; Ahírs, 18,252; Kumhárs, 18,195; Faqírs, 15,640; and Mális, 14,963. There is little to add about these castes. Ahírs. The Ahírs are the most important, as they own some property in this district, especially in the pargana of Sikandarabad and Agauta. They are in the first rank of cultivators, and of good behaviour. During the mutiny some of them rendered good service to Government, and one of them, named Than Singh of Kota, was rewarded with a small estate. Faqírs. The Hindu Faqírs are chiefly Jogís, Gosháins and Bairágis, whose presence in such large numbers is chiefly attributable to the existence of the various places of pilgrimage along the banks of the Ganges. Náis. The Náis have a very perfect caste organization in this district and in Meerut. There are four headquarters: Bulandshahr, with 360 villages, divided into four tappas with a tappadár and a chobdár to each; Sikandarabad, with fifty-two villages; Hápur, with 210; and Dasna, with 360 villages.

The only remaining castes, of whom notice need be taken, are the Barhais, Dhobis, Káchhis, Sunárs, Meos, Aheriyas, Orhs, Lohárs and Mallahs, who are found in numbers ranging from 2,000 to 10,000. Meos. The Meos are considered to be the oldest inhabitants of the district and retain the name of Meo in contradistinction to the Mewátis, their brethren, who have adopted Islám. The Hindu Meos are frequently known as Minas, and are chiefly found in the south of the district. They no longer have any proprietary rights. Orhs. The Orhs are more numerous in Bulandshahr than in any district of the provinces, but they are also found in large numbers in Saháranpur and Aligarh. They are engaged chiefly in cultivation and also in the manufacture of coarse country cloth, but they generally bear a bad reputation. Aheriyas. The Aheriyas are also found in this district and in Aligarh in large numbers. They are a vagrant race whose ancestral occupation is hunting. They eat all kinds of wild animals and work in reeds and grasses. Frequently they settle down in the villages where they find employment and engage themselves in general labour.

The Musalmáns of the district fall into two main divisions, consisting of those who are descended from Musalmán immigrants who came to the district at various times after the first Muhammadan invasion, while the second great class comprises those members of the old Hindu castes who have embraced Islám at different periods of their history. Besides these, there are large numbers of Musalmáns, many of whom properly come under the second head, but who represent converts from the lower Hindu castes, while the origin of the others is not easily to be detected. Musalmáns.

The most numerous are the converted Hindus. Chief among these are the Rájputs, who at the last census numbered 34,237 persons, a greater number than is to be found in any district of the provinces with the two exceptions of Gonda and Meerut. Among them are found representatives of almost every Rájput clan, but two or three of these stand out far more conspicuously than the rest. First come the Chauháns, followed by Bhattis and Bargujars. The last-mentioned are to some extent peculiar to this district, and there are more converted Bargujars in Bulandshahr than in any other district of the United Provinces. Besides these, there are large numbers of Panwars, Báis, Tomars and Bhale Sultans. Turning to the other Hindu castes who have been converted, we find that the Játs possess not a single representative in this district—a very noticeable fact, inasmuch as there are large numbers of Musalmán Játs in the other districts of the division, notably Meerut and Muzaffarnagar. The Musalmán Gujars, too, are very few in number, amounting to only 280 persons. Among the other converted castes the chief are Barhais, 15,438; Telis, 10,800; Lohárs, 10,680; Mewátis, 9,840; Náis, 4,310; Bhangis, 3,457; Manihárs, 2,606; Bharbhunjas, 2,642; and Dhobis, 2,421. There is little to add about these inferior castes. The Mewátis are converted Meos, mention of whom has already been made. In former days they bore a peculiarly evil reputation for lawlessness, but at the present time they appear to have fared better than their Hindu brethren, as they still retain proprietary rights in a few villages. It is also perhaps worthy of remark that the Musalmán

Converted Rájputs.

Other converted Hindus.

Bharbhunjas are more numerous here than in any other district. The Manihárs still generally follow their ancestral occupation of glass-making, and their presence in large numbers is due to the abundance of the crude materials required for this industry. In the district there were at the last census thirty-two Musalmán Khattris. Mention is made of these persons for the reason that the returns showed no other converted Khattris in any other district.

Sheikhs. Among the older Musalmáns the most numerous here, as elsewhere, are the Sheikhs, who number 23,725 souls, but at the same time occur in considerably smaller numbers than in the adjoining districts on both sides of the Ganges. The great bulk of them belong to the Siddiqi and Qurreshi subdivisions in about equal proportions, these two accounting for 18,333 persons out of the whole number. Of the remainder the majority are Ansaris, while the Farruqi, Abbási and Bani Israil subdivisions have all over one hundred representatives. In former days a well-known family of Bahlim Sheikhs resided in the town of Bulandshahr. They held large revenue-free grants in that neighbourhood till the mutiny, when these were forfeited for rebellion. The Sheikhs in general hold a number of villages in this district, but no one of them is of any note or importance.

Patháns. Next in order come the Patháns, who number 17,153 persons. They also include representatives of almost every known clan, the chief in point of numbers being the Ghori, Yusufzai, Lodi, Bangash and Afridi subdivisions. The Patháns were the first Muhammadan settlers in the district, and small colonies of them took up their position in all quarters from the earliest times. The Kheshgis settled at Khurja during the reign of Firoz Sháh, having migrated from Kasur in the Panjáb. The tract known as the 'bárah basti,' or twelve towns, in the vicinity of the Ganges, was inhabited by several Pathán clans in the time of the Lodi Sultáns. The Patháns of Malakpur near Anúpshahr came to this district during the reign of Akbar. They own between them a large amount of land in the district, and mention will be made of their chief houses.

The Saiyids are very few in number compared with Meerut and Muzaffarnagar. They amount to 5,721 in all, and are chiefly of the Husaini subdivision, the remainder being Rizwis, Taqwis and Zaidis. There are also a few Bukhari Saiyids, whose headquarters are at Shikárpur and Aurangabad. The Saiyids of Jarcha, Gulaothi, Chholas and Sentha belong to the Sabzwari clan, and are said to have come here from Sabzwar in Turkistan during the reign of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq. The remaining Musalmáns may be briefly enumerated:—Qassábs number 13,600; Faqírs, 13,375; Bhishtis, 9,397; and Julahás, 16,183. The last mentioned are extensively engaged in their usual occupation of weaving and are a very prosperous body in this district. There are very few Moghuls in the district, in all 2,811 persons, who belong for the most part to the Chaghatai, Qazilbash and Turkoman clans. Their headquarters are the small village of Moghalpura, about a mile south-west of Bulandshahr. The Moghalpura Moghuls are descended from Mirza Bedar Beg, who was killed by a mad elephant of the Emperor Jahángír, who gave a small revenue-free grant to his family by way of compensation. The Dogars are a small body of Musalmáns, numbering 210 persons. They are found in this district alone, so far as these provinces are concerned, and came from the Panjáb. They claim to be descended from Rájputs, but this is doubtful. In their habits they closely resemble the Gujars and have a bad reputation for cattle-thieving. The Nats number 859 persons. They are a migratory race and live in tents, wandering about from village to village, but this district seems always to have been one of their favourite resorts. Mention should also be made of the Biluchis, who number 2,011 persons, a higher figure than in any other district of the provinces. They own a good deal of land in this district, and their chief settlements are at Jhajhar and Chanderu. They came here during the reigns of the early Moghul Emperors, and are people of considerable influence and position.

Saiyids.

Other Musalmáns.

The district of Bulandshahr is the great headquarters of the Arya Samáj in these provinces, and has far more followers of that religion than any other district. Of the 12,298 Aryas

Aryas.

recorded at the last census, 6,784 were males and 5,514 females. The sect is of comparatively recent origin, and the numbers are rapidly on the increase. Its popularity in this district is probably due to the influence of the founder Dayanand Saraswati himself, who preached at many places in this district, and especially at the great religious centres on the banks of the Ganges, between 1870 and 1875. These converts seem to have been drawn from almost every class, but several castes hold a much more conspicuous position than others. First and foremost come Rájputs, who number 5,776 persons, while next to them come Bráhmans, with 2,203, Banias, with 2,034, Játs, with 446, and Tagas, with 175. Besides these, there are considerable numbers of Joshis, Gujars, Káyasths, Náis, Khattris, Chamárs and Sunárs, from which it appears that in this district at any rate the Aryas are fairly well distributed throughout the social scale. During the last ten years the number of Aryas has increased by 7,868 persons—a figure that has only been exceeded in Aligarh. The district contains 27 lodges of the Samáj, and Sanskrit schools are maintained at Sikandarabad and Chhatari.

Christians.

Christianity shows an even more rapid development in this district. In 1881 there were but 18 Christians altogether in Bulandshahr. In 1891 this had risen to 110, and at the last census a surprising increase was observed, the number of Christians being returned as 4,480. Almost all of these belong to the American Methodist Episcopal Church, whose strenuous efforts in this district appear from the figures to have been crowned with remarkable success. This rapid increase in Christianity is a common feature of all the western districts of these provinces, and it is also a noteworthy fact that the spread of Christianity has been greatest in those districts where the numbers of Aryas have also increased most rapidly. There are no available statistics showing the castes from which the Christian converts came, but, generally speaking, it appears that Aryas succeed in drawing away more Hindus from the higher castes than is the case with Christianity. Almost all the Christians are natives; the number of Europeans is 31 and of

Eurasians 17. Of these, 20 and 10, respectively, belong to the Church of England, while all the remainder are Roman Catholics, excepting four European Presbyterians. The chief Mission Stations are at Bulandshahr and Jewar, but there are several other smaller centres of the American Mission. Native clergy licensed to solemnize marriages reside at Sikandarabad, Khurja, Gulaothi, Shikárpur and Rabupura.

Occupations.

The census report contains a mass of information regarding the occupations of the inhabitants of this district. As has been already mentioned, the district is almost entirely agricultural in character, and almost all the trade is connected intimately with the produce of the land. Little benefit is to be derived from a long enumeration of the occupations and the numbers of persons engaged in each. The agricultural population of the district, including the actual workers and the dependents of both sexes, amounted to 602,549 persons. Of the remainder, 11,332 persons, including dependents, received their pay from the State; 107,962 persons were dependent on personal service; 39,984 persons were dependent on the learned, artistic and other professions; 130,259 persons derived a subsistence from unskilled labour other than agriculture; and 27,563 persons were returned as having no active means of subsistence. This leaves a remaining total of 245,174 persons who are engaged in trade or business other than agriculture, or who are dependent on such persons. This trading population includes all manner of workers of every craft and industry, and also all those who are in any way connected with these. A great many of them also are engaged as agriculturists, so that the figures exceed the total of the district, but with them agriculture is only a secondary means of earning a livelihood. It is impossible in this district to divide the population exactly between agriculturists and non-agriculturists. Except in the towns, almost all the artizans and traders cultivate some small patch of ground. Very often in the villages the usual custom of these provinces prevails, that the village craftsmen receive some small piece of land, in return for services rendered, at a low rent or even a merely nominal sum.

Commercial population. The trading population is further divided into two main heads. On the one hand, we have a class composed of those who are engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances: this also includes those of the above who are partially agriculturists, as well as their dependents of both sexes. These number in all 222,284 persons. The second class comprises those who are engaged in commerce, transport and storage. These amount in all to 22,890 persons, of whom 14,636 are engaged in commerce, 316 on the railways, and 9,053 in other forms of transport and storage, such as road and water conveyance. Commerce includes bankers, dealers, shopkeepers, hawkers and the like. The most important, of course, are the bankers and the large grain-dealers. The former, great and small, number with their dependents 7,025 persons, while general merchandise only accounts for 259 persons.

Artizans. Of the artizans and manufacturing classes mention need only be made of the more important industrial occupations of the district. Thus, we have a total of 46,418 working in cotton, most of whom are spinners; 15,082, manufacturers of glass, earthen and stone ware; and 14,544 persons working in leather. Here, as everywhere, of course, the chief industrial occupation is the supply of vegetable food, which gives employment or affords a means of subsistence to no less than 56,139 persons. Some further account of the industrial occupations will be found in the various tahsíl articles.

Tenants. The agricultural population of the district falls into two main divisions, composed of tenants and land ords. There is a third, and in this district a very considerable, division consisting of a blend of the two, and comprising those persons who hold a proprietary right of the land and at the same time cultivate it themselves. The tenants, again, must be subdivided to some extent, according as they are cultivators with ex-proprietary rights, tenants with rights of occupancy, and tenants-at-will. The proprietary cultivators are chiefly to be found in large numbers in the parganas of Agauta, Khurja, Jewar, Sikandarabad, Dankaur and Dádri. The hereditary cultivators, or those who have rights of occupancy, are most

numerous in the parganas of Shikárpur, Siyana, Anúpshahr and Ahar, while tenants-at-will abound everywhere, but are proportionately more numerous in Baran, Dibai, Pahásu and Khurja. Included in the agricultural population are the agricultural labourers, who consist of farm servants and mere field labourers, with their dependents. These in general belong to the lower castes of the agricultural population, and, according to the returns of the last census, number in all 94,646. Besides these, we must include under the heading of agriculture all the herdsmen and the breeders and dealers in sheep, goats and horses. The breeding and tending of swine may be omitted in the case of this district, as the returns show only two persons thus engaged. The total number of persons employed in stock-breeding and dealing, with their dependents, amounts in all to 2,294 persons.

Of the tenants themselves, 230,694 persons, with their dependents of both sexes, enjoy some rights of occupancy. Tenants-at-will number 152,832 persons, and sub-tenants 28,890. The growth of occupancy rights in this district has been very rapid. Formerly, in the southern parganas systematic attempts were made by the larger zamíndárs to check the acquirement of such rights, but their illegal practices were fully exposed at the last settlement by Mr. Stoker, and consequently since that time the number of occupancy tenants has very largely increased. Some idea of the development of the occupancy right may be obtained from the figures recorded by the Settlement Officer in 1889. During the course of the expiring settlement it was found that old occupancy rights had been destroyed to the extent of 23·5 per cent. The destruction had chiefly occurred in the parganas of Pahásu and Dibai, where the oppression of the landlords had been most severe. At the same time, however, it was found that over the whole district occupancy rights had increased to the extent of 97·7 per cent., the increase in the area so held being as much as 200,381 acres. At the time of the former settlement 26·3 per cent. of the total rent-paying area was held by occupancy tenants, and in 1889 the proportion had risen to 47·3 per cent. Figures of

the present year are not available, but it is certain that there has been a considerable development in this respect during the past 10 years.

Cultivating castes.

Regarding the cultivators themselves, from the point of view of castes we find that the most numerous are Thákurs, Bráhmans and Játs. The Thákurs and Bráhmans are found everywhere, as well as the lower castes, such as Chamárs and Meos, either in groups or scattered about from village to village. Generally speaking, though first in point of numbers, these castes occupy about the lowest place in the scale of excellence as husbandmen. At the same time they all have, in spite of themselves, improved considerably; the reason being that as the population increases the demand for land becomes greater, and consequently the holdings are reduced in area, so that the cultivator is bound to pay more attention to a smaller plot of land in order to derive a subsistence therefrom for himself and for his family. At present the average area of cultivation to each plough is 10 acres, and the average area of holdings has been estimated at a little more than 12 acres. The best cultivators are the Ahírs and Játs. The former are found in comparatively very small numbers; they are more minute and exact in their cultivation, and devote themselves to the home lands. They are great believers in well irrigation, actually preferring this method of watering the fields to the canal, even in villages where abundant means of irrigation are provided by the Department. The Ját, in the words of the Settlement Officer, "has a fine broad style, doing equal justice to all his land, with a preference for general crops and a liberal, but judicious, use of canal water." Ját cultivators have even been known to club together and buy a share in a village. Next come the Lodhs. They are frugal and laborious in their habits and are good rent-payers; they only need the physique of the Játs to be their equals as cultivators. The Gujars depend very greatly on circumstances. Under pressure, or when they are placed alongside of skilful and industrious cultivators, they do very well, but naturally they are careless and lazy. The worst cultivation in the district is to be seen in the Gujar villages along the Jumna

where they only carry on cultivation for outward show, actually depending for their means of subsistence on less respectable pursuits. In point of physique they are quite equal to the Játs, and would be very valuable if their general character could be improved.

General distribution of castes.

Mention has been made in the pargana articles of the chief classes who are to be found in different parts of the district. Regarding the matter from a broader point of view it may be said generally that the Játs prevail in the parganas of Siyana, Agauta and Sikandarabad, and in a few villages of Jewar and Khurja; the Gujars are chiefly found in the western parganas of Dádri and Dankaur; the Ahírs in Sikandarabad and Agauta; and the Lodhs in Anúpshahr, Ahar, Dibai, Shikárpur, Baran and Pahásu. The greater area held by the last-mentioned caste is due to their superiority in numbers. The excellent garden cultivators of other parts of the provinces occur in very small numbers in this district. The Káchhis are only to be found in a few villages along the Ganges lowlands, where a higher standard of cultivation is to be seen than in any other portion of the district.

Condition of the people.

The general condition of the people is one of marked prosperity. At the time of the last settlement this was the case generally all over the district, with the considerable exception of the tenantry of some of the larger proprietors, chiefly in the parganas of Pahásu and Dibai. There the rapacity of the management in the matter of rent cesses and the forced cultivation of indigo had distinctly lowered the standard far below that of the district at large, and was naturally attended with much discontent on the parts of the tenants. Since that date, however, there has been a considerable improvement, and the disappearance of indigo cultivation has been attended with beneficial results to the cultivators. Mention has already been made of the evil effects of malaria on the physical standard of the people, but this too, it is hoped, will disappear, or at any rate be greatly diminished by the extensive schemes of drainage which have been carried cut. On the whole, the condition of all classes may be favourably

contrasted with that of almost every other part of the province. Even the day labourers are well-to-do and command fair wages and regular employment.

Habitations.

The houses in the district are usually surrounded by a wall containing one door for entrance or exit, which leads first into a courtyard known as the *mardána*, or men's apartment, and beyond this a second enclosure leads into the *zanána*, or portion of the house set apart for females. Each of these enclosures contains a courtyard with open sheds all round, in which the servants, animals or other property are usually kept. The wealthier classes often have houses three to five stories high and ornamented with verandahs, but, as a rule, the arrangement within is very bad; the rooms are very close and low, and ventilation is disregarded. Of late years there have been some improvements in this respect. In almost every village of importance, nowadays, one finds some new house of brick or kankar being built to replace the old mud walls, while the gateways and balconies are faced with Agra stone. These are being built by small local landlords or well-to-do tradesmen. The spirit of building received a great impetus from Mr. Growse, when he was Collector here in the eighties. Leading native gentlemen under his encouragement vied with one another in building houses, tanks and bridges, and the town of Bulandshahr itself owes many handsome buildings to his initiative.

Proprietary tenures.

There is a considerable difference between the classes of proprietary tenure prevailing in the various parganas. At Mr. Currie's settlement the district was divided into 1,803 mahâls, and this figure had increased at the time of the last settlement, on account of partitions and other causes, to 3,340. Of these, 860 were held in single zamíndári and 1,586 in joint zamíndári tenure. Of the remaining forms of tenure bhaiyachára is the most common, 546 mahâls being held in this manner, while 268 are held in imperfect and 180 in perfect pattidári. Zamíndári tenure occurs mostly in the Anúpshahr tahsíl, where 543 out of a total of 641 mahâls are thus held. In the remaining tahsíls it occurs in an almost equal proportion except

Bulandshahr, and especially in pargana Baran, where there are 269 zamíndári mahâls out of a total of 360. Bhaiyachára tenure chiefly prevails in Sikandarabad, where there are numbers of large and wealthy coparcenary communities. Pattidári is found everywhere, but especially in Khurja.

Besides these forms of tenure, mention must also be made of the land held revenue-free. At the time of Mr. Currie's settlement there were 34 mahâls held free of revenue, in all of which sub-settlements had been formed between the actual proprietors and the assignees of the Government demand. The chief of these estates is that conferred in 1822 on Colonel James Skinner and his heirs for ever. A smaller estate was given to Colonel Robert Skinner in 1819, and one village was granted to Chaudhris Ratan Singh and Gopal Singh for loyalty during the mutiny. **Muáfi villages.**

The remaining revenue-free villages were conferred at various times and by different rulers on different persons, generally for religious objects. None of them are of any great size or importance. At the last settlement the number of revenue-free mahâls was reduced to 27, as five villages, which were conferred by Malhar Rao, the Mahratta ruler of Indore, on Santa Bai and her heirs, were then assessed to revenue, and also two villages, conferred by Sháh Âlam in 1190 Hijri on Abdul Aziz, have now been similarly assessed.

The landowners of the district cultivate a very large amount of land themselves. This is especially the case with the large coparcenary communities, and in many villages almost all the cultivators have some share in the proprietary right. In 1862 the amount of land, whether classed as sír or otherwise, in the cultivation of the proprietors was 162,842 acres. At the settlement of 1889 the figure had decreased to 159,629 acres. Nearly half of this is to be found in tahsíl Dankaur. Of the remainder two-fifths lie in the Khurja and Bulandshahr tahsíls, and less than one-fifth in Anúpshahr. **Sír and khud-kásht.**

Considering the proprietors by castes, we find that the chief are the Musalmán Rájputs, most of whom belong to the great Lalkhani family. Next to them come Hindu Rájputs, Játs, **Proprietary castes.**

Banias, Saiyids, Patháns, Káyasths, Bráhmans, Europeans and Eurasians, and Gujars. These castes between them hold the great bulk of the district, each caste or race holding over 50,000 acres. The remaining proprietary classes are of little importance, and none of them holds more than 20,000 acres. The chief are Sheikhs, Tagas, Ahírs, Biluchis, Ahars, Bháts, Mewátis and Moghuls. Lodhs and Chamárs each hold a very small area. Nearly 14,000 acres is Government property. The last-named has largely decreased during the past 30 years owing to the sale and gift of a number of confiscated villages. The proprietary classes stand practically in the same order as at the time of Mr. Currie's settlement, but at the same time there has been a large number of transfers. The castes which have lost most heavily are the Rájputs, both Hindu and Musalmán, the Europeans and Eurasians, Játs and Biluchis. The alienation of Ját property has chiefly occurred on the Kuchesar estate, and is due to long and costly litigation. A great bulk of the property sold, however, was bought up by members of the same caste, and the smaller Ját proprietors have been adding steadily to their landed possessions. The land belonging to the Europeans has been reduced by the sale of the villages owned by Mr. Sanders, an indigo planter, who was rewarded with a grant after the mutiny, and also by the sale of the private estate of a branch of the Skinner family. Among the Musalmán Rájputs the alienations have been by the smaller proprietors. The wealthy Lalkhani landowners have made large additions to their landed properties. The two castes which gained most largely are Saiyids and Banias. The gains of the former were due to the large purchases made by Saiyid Mir Khan, Sardár Bahádur, while those of the latter need no explanation, as there is a constant tendency for land to pass into the hands of the money-lenders. A noteworthy feature in the history of the district in this connection is that the Gujars have actually increased their possessions during the past thirty years.

Leading families.

We will now attempt to give a brief account of the leading landholders and landed families of the district. Bulandshahr is one of the few districts of these provinces, excepting

Oudh, which possesses a wealthy indigenous landed aristocracy. In other districts there are men with larger estates and more wealth than the landowners of this district can boast of, but here the family of the founder still remains in the possession of the ancestral estate in the midst of his clan, and is able to exercise an influence on the people for good or evil, to which no auction-purchaser could hope to aspire.

The Skinner family.

Among the largest proprietors of the district is the Skinner family of Biláspur in the Sikandarabad tahsíl. It was founded by Colonel James Skinner, C.B., who was the son of a Scotchman in the East India Company's service and had married a Rájput lady of Bhojpur. She had been captured by his father at Bijaigarh during the operations against Rája Chait Singh of Benares. The life of Colonel Skinner has been written by Mr. Fraser,* a work published in London in two volumes in 1838. James Skinner had two brothers, David Skinner and Robert Skinner, and he had three sisters, all of whom were married to European officers in the army. James Skinner at an early age obtained a letter of recommendation to General DeBoigne, and was appointed an ensign in the Mahratta army at Muttra. In 1802, when Sindhia dismissed all his European officers, Skinner lost his appointment, but in the next year took service under Lord Lake, only stipulating that he should not be asked to fight against his former master. He distinguished himself in several engagements, and held command of 2,000 sowars who had deserted Sindhia. After the battle of Aligarh he was put in charge of the country between Dehli and Aligarh, and was stationed with 1,200 sowars at Sikandarabad. Here he was attacked by Mádho Rao of Malagarh, whom he defeated in a fierce battle fought in the vicinity of Sikandarabad. For his services he was awarded eleven villages as a perpetual revenue-free grant in 1826, and was made a Companion of the Bath† in 1828. He made his headquarters at Biláspur in the centre of his property, and built a strong fort and a large house there. He also purchased a number of villages in this district, as well as in Hissar, Gurgáon, Dehli, Karnal and Meerut. He died in 1842, leaving five sons.

* "Skinner's Life" by Fraser, 2 Vols., Lon., 1838.
† Confirmed by G. O., 26th September 1826.

His younger brother, Robert Skinner, was in the service of the Begam Somru, and acted as envoy to General Lake and negotiated the treaty between them. For this service he was awarded three villages revenue-free in perpetuity. The Skinner estate was at first managed by Mr. Thomas Skinner, who held the fort and kept order in the villages around Biláspur during the mutiny, and was rewarded with 15 confiscated villages in Dankaur and Dádri. He died in 1864, and the estate was then managed by Mr. Alexander Skinner, the last surviving son of Colonel Skinner. After his death the entire property, comprising 293 villages and several houses and indigo factories, was partitioned by decree of court in 1888, and divided first into five shares and then again divided among the children of the sons, in all 30 shares. Some of the grandchildren of Colonel Skinner had sold their shares, and others have lost them by extravagance and mismanagement. The present estate, which is managed by Mr. Kinloch in Biláspur, represents one-fifth of the original whole and consists of 60 villages. It is owned by the children of Major Hercules Skinner, a son of Colonel James Skinner. The children at present reside in England.

Játs of Kuchesar.

The great Ját family of Kuchesar, a village in the extreme north-east of Siyana, on the borders of Meerut, belongs to the Dalal gót of that caste, and was founded by four brothers, Bhual, Jagrám, Jatmal and Gurwa, who came from Mandoti in Hariyana about 200 years ago. The first three settled in the village of Chitsauna Alipur in Siyana, and Gurwa took possession of lands in pargana Chandausi of the Moradabad district. Bhual was succeeded by Manji Rám, who had two sons, Rai Singh and Chhatar Singh. The latter took service with Mirza Ali Beg, the jagírdár of Chitsauna, and during the troubles that ensued managed to secure a great portion of his master's estate for himself. He was the first of the family that attained to any power. He had two sons, Magni Rám and Rámdhan Singh, both of whom joined the Játs of Bhartpur in the campaign undertaken by Jawáhir Singh to avenge the death of his father, Suraj Mal. Najib-ud-daula induced Chhatar Singh to recall them, and won them to his side; he granted them

Kuchesar in jágír, and rewarded them with the title of Ráo and the office of 'chórmár,' or destroyer of thieves, for the nine surrounding parganas. They then seized upon a large number of villages, chiefly in Siyana, Púth and Thána Farida, and continued their depredations till the merchants of Mankri invoked the aid of Afrasyab Khan, governor of Koil.

In 1773 Afrasyab Khan captured and destroyed the Ját forts of Kuchesar, Siyana and Shakratila. Rámdhan and Magni Rám were taken prisoner, and carried off with their families to Koil, whence they escaped and fled first to Sirsa and then to Moradabad, where they obtained between them the office of Ámil from the Mahratta governor. Here they collected their adherents, and about 1782 recovered Kuchesar. Magni Rám died three or four years later. He left three sons, Sukhi, Rati Daulat, and Bishan, by one wife, and four by another. He had entrusted to his favourite wife, Bhawan, an amulet in which was pointed out the spot where his treasure was concealed in Bhawan Bahádurnagar. She agreed to sell her secret to Rámdhan on condition that he married her, as was customary among the Játs. Rámdhan agreed to this, but as soon as he obtained the treasure refused to carry out his share of the compact, and used the money for his own aggrandisement and the ruin of his brother's family.

Rámdhan Singh.

In 1790 Rámdhan Singh succeeded to the whole estate and obtained from Sháh Álam a perpetual lease of the parganas of Púth, Siyana and Thána Farida and the taluqas of Datiana and Saiyidpur at a yearly revenue of Rs. 40,000. This grant was confirmed by Mirza Akbar Sháh, the heir-apparent of Sháh Álam, in 1794, and again by the British Government in 1803. He was an unscrupulous and cruel man, as is evident from his treatment of his nephews, two or three of whom he assassinated. The remainder fled to Idnagar, and about five or six years afterwards implored the aid of Dayáji, the Mahratta governor of Meerut, who gave them Chhajupur and some other villages of Meerut on a fixed lease. Other members of the family settled in other villages of this and the Meerut district, and Fateh Singh, on his accession to the estate, gave them a

small allowance in maintenance. One of them, Ráo Partáb Singh, subsequently obtained a share of the estate.

Fateh Singh.

Rámdhan Singh died in 1816 in the Meerut jail, where he was in confinement for arrears of revenue. When Mr. Wilkinson proceeded to settle the estates on the death of Rámdhan Singh, he is said to have directed all present to range themselves into two ranks, one representing the headmen and inferior tenants, and the other the claimants to the proprietary right. The result of this summary proceeding was that "most through fear of Fateh Singh, or apprehension of causing an increase of land revenue by a disputed title, and others through total ignorance of the consequences which would ensue from not having their names recorded, stood on the side of the inferior tenants and afforded no opposition to Fateh Singh's admission." He thus became proprietor of nearly all the estates usurped by his father and uncle, with the exception of the few from which he was ousted by the special commission in after years. Having thus gained a quasi-legal footing in the entire estate, Fateh Singh commenced a systematic career of acquisition which enabled him at his death, in 1839, to leave his son, Ráo Bahádur Singh, one hundred lakhs in specie and vast estates. His first efforts were devoted to crushing the old proprietors. At every settlement and sale he outbid them for their estates, or ran them up to a ruinous price. In such cases he left them the estates, but quietly waited until their involvements became irretrievable; then these unfortunates, when incarcerated for revenue balances or decrees of court, were eventually obliged to mortgage or sell their estates to the very man who ruined them. Through a clever set of agents he was ever ready to lend money at more favourable rates than the village banker, and pretended it to be a favour to be permitted to supply the funds for marriage festivities. The result may be easily imagined: in no long time he was getting possession of nearly the whole of Púth and Siyana when the settlement under Regulation IX of 1833 commenced. Sir H. M. Elliot then made arrangements by which he trusted to render these transfers less frequent, and by a timely

reduction save the property of those that remained independent from the grasp of the Ját usurer. He writes :—" Muhammadpur, Rarua, Karaoli and the Pathán villages have received considerable abatement, though I am afraid that in the end the poverty, the debt and, above all, the indolence of the zamíndárs will cause them to surrender their estates into his possession. The villages, however, under his management are certainly kept in good repair, and the cultivators and tenants have no cause to complain of severe and oppressive treatment. That his authority should be questioned, that he should not be able to retain possession of many of which he is the avowed proprietor, is sufficiently accounted for by the struggle and reluctance which must always be entertained in resigning a dearly-cherished inheritance. So far as this opposition has been carried, it has been found necessary to allow some claimants to continue in possession of the disputed villages, upon the condition of paying a large amount of málikána to Ráo Fateh Singh, and indeed so long as these alterations, which tend to produce disturbances and affrays, remain unsettled, the assignment of málikána in all his villages is worthy of adoption as a temporary expedient. The chief objection that offers itself is the exorbitance of the terms which Fateh Singh himself imposes. He asserts that he would not resign his claim to the málguzári in the disputed villages without an equivalent of 25 per cent. upon the present revenue. The very magnitude of the sum which the claimants would thus have to pay would render all attempt at accommodation of this nature perfectly futile. For 15 or 20 per cent. as málikána, no doubt, the resident claimants would be happy to enter into a compromise, and Fateh Singh would certainly consult his own interests by accepting this amount, for at present he is represented to have about Rs. 1,50,000 outstanding against his under-tenants. Nevertheless, permanent tranquillity would not be ensured by this arrangement, and nothing could finally settle the relative position of the two parties but a well-grounded decision in the Diwáni Court, or by a commission specially deputed for the purpose of enquiry. Without doubt he has no right whatever

to many of these villages which he holds. In some Magni Rám or Rámdhan Singh established their authority by mere force and oppression, and, as these were not available under the present rule, their successor has adopted more insidious means, either to acquire new estates or strengthen his hold in those which were disputed. The manner in which Rámdhan Singh obtained the zamíndári of some of the villages held in muqarrari is of course related by the present generation with the most aggravated colouring; but, even allowing for native credulity and the excitement natural to injured men, it cannot be denied that his right was acquired by the exercise of the most rigorous and cold-blooded barbarity."

Ráo Bahádur Singh.

Fateh Singh, as already stated, died in 1839, and his son Ráo Bahádur Singh, succeeded in adding 26 villages, comprising taluqa Bhatwara in pargana Baran and seven villages in taluqa Palwara of pargana Púth, to the already large estate. He had three sons: Lachhman Singh, who died during his father's lifetime, Guláb Singh, and an illegitimate son by a Rájput woman. Ráo Bahádur expressed his intention of leaving his estate equally to his two sons, and this led to constant quarrels between him and Guláb Singh, who resented the intrusion of his illegitimate brother. Ráo Bahádur was foully murdered in his own house in 1847, it is believed, at the instigation of his son, Guláb Singh. The four assassins actually concerned in the murder were captured, tried and sentenced to capital punishment, but Guláb Singh escaped by means of his wealth and power. Umráo Singh, the illegitimate son, sued for a share in the estate, but his suit was dismissed in 1859 by the Sadr Diwáni Adálat. Guláb Singh received estates assessed at Rs. 7,083 for his services during the mutiny. He died in 1859 and was succeeded by his widow, Jaswant Kunwar, to whom he had given permission to adopt a son. She died without making the adoption, and was succeeded by Bhup Kunwar, her daughter. Bhup Kunwar died without issue in 1861, and was succeeded by her husband, Khushál Singh, nephew and adopted son of the rebel Rája Nahar Singh of Ballabhgarh. Umráo Singh again pressed his claim in courts, with the same results,

Guláb Singh.

and a new competitor arose in the person of Ráo Partáb Singh, one of the grandsons of Magni Rám. The matter was in 1868 referred to arbitrators, who awarded five-sixteenths to Partáb Singh, six-sixteenths to Umráo Singh, and the remainder to Khushál Singh. None of these had male issue, and Umráo Singh gave one of his two daughters in marriage to Khushál Singh. All the treasure amassed by Fateh Singh was expended in litigation, and the estate became heavily encumbered.

Partition of Kuchesar.

More litigation followed, but with little result. The descendants of Magni Rám received two or three villages by arbitration, while Ráo Partáb Singh remained in possession of Mohiuddinpur, Umráo Singh of Kuchesar, and Khushál Singh of Sahanpur, according to the terms of the previous arbitration. Khushál Singh died without issue in 1879, and his wife, Ráni Raghubir Kunwar, the daughter of Umráo Singh, succeeded him, and her father managed both estates in 1880. Umráo Singh had again to appear in court to defend a wholly fictitious suit brought against him by a petty Muhammadan lawyer for a large share of the property, and this cost him nearly half a lakh of rupees. Again, when Partáb Singh died, he was succeeded by his son, Maháráj Singh, who in turn died and left a widow and two daughters. Another member of his family, Girwar Singh, contested the claim of the female descendants. Umráo Singh guaranteed to pay the costs, provided Girwar Singh gave him three-fourths of the estate, if the suit were successful. The suit succeeded in the lower courts, but a series of appeals is enhancing the costs day by day.

Meanwhile, Umráo Singh died in 1898, and left three sons by one wife and one by another. The eldest son, Ráo Gir Ráj Singh, is the present head of the family, and, to mark his position, has received one-sixteenth more of the estate than his brothers. Nor has litigation stopped yet, for Ráni Raghubir Kunwar of Sahanpur has instituted a suit against Ráo Gir Ráj Singh and his brothers for over three lakhs of rupees, which she claims as her share of the profits of the estate under Umráo Singh's management. The natural result is that the property is deeply embarrassed and requires the most careful management

to restore it to solvency. At the time of settlement the whole property amounted to 60 villages and 16 shares in this district, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,18,292.

Other Játs. Before leaving the Játs, mention may be made here of some of the smaller families of that caste. The Játs of Sehra and Saidpur are of a respectable family. During the mutiny Ratan Singh, Shadi Rám, and Jhanda Singh, of Sehra, rendered good service, and were rewarded with the proprietorship of certain confiscated villages. At settlement they held three villages and one share, assessed at Rs. 4,420. The Játs of Bhatauna also did good service, and Khushi Rám was rewarded with a grant of land, his property at settlement amounting to seven villages and four shares, assessed at Rs. 14,521. The Játs of Sihi and Bhimrauli hold four villages and two shares and three villages and one share, respectively.

The Lálkhánis. The great Lálkhání family are descended from Bargujars who settled in this district about 1185 A.D. They are said to have come at the invitation of Prithvi Rája of Dehli, who had invoked their aid against the Chandels of Mahoba. The story goes that Partáb Singh, the leader of the clan, undertook the cause of an injured Kahárin who lived near Kheriya, and released her husband from the Meos. In the contest the Kahár was killed and his wife became 'sati.' With her dying breath she invoked the blessings of Heaven on her deliverer and promised him the sovereignty of the surrounding country. This was soon fulfilled, in part at least, for Partáb Singh shortly after acquired 150 villages as dowry when he married the daughter of the Dor Rája of Koil. After his return from Mahoba, Partáb Singh settled at Pahásu in the centre of his domain. He had two sons, Ranu and Jatu. The latter is the ancestor of the Katehr Bargujars of this district, and the former of the Lálkhánis. The Bargujars of Barauli in Aligarh, however, dispute this, claiming themselves to be descended from Ranu, and asserting that Jatu is the ancestor of the Lálkhánis. However, Ranu's son, Binráj, transferred the head-quarters to Chaundhera, which long continued the principal seat of the family. Other Bargujars, such as those of Majhaula

in Budaon, Jadwar in the same district, and of Narauli in Moradabad, claim descent from other sons of Partáb Singh. The history of the clan is given in the 'Ashrafnama,' a Persian autobiography of Ashraf Khan, Lálkháni, who so obstinately opposed the British at Kamauna in 1806.

Eleventh in descent from Partáb Singh was Lál Singh, a great favourite of Akbar, who gave him the title of Lálkhán, whence the name Lálkháni is derived. He did not, however, become a Musalmán, as the name might imply. His son, Saliváhan, received from Sháhjahán the grant of 64 villages in Pahásu, which was formed into a separate pargana under the name of Saliváhanpur. His son, Itimad Rai, lost all his property through mismanagement. He was the first of the family to embrace Islám. Seven generations later, in 1774 A. D., Nahar Ali Khan received from Sháh Álam the taluqa of Pitampur. Nahar Ali Khan lost his estates for his opposition to Perron and the Mahrattas, and the property was conferred on his nephew, Dunde Khan. They both opposed the British in 1803, and an account of their rebellion will be found in the history of the district.* Nahar Ali Khan had before this made his peace with the Mahrattas and was restored to his former estates, after living for some time in retirement at Imláni.

Previous to this, Nahar Ali Khan had divided his estate amongst his relatives. He gave 30 villages to Dunde Khan two villages to Mardan Ali Khan, with Chhatari; and two villages to Sardár Ali Khan. He retained for himself 30 villages, with headquarters at Pitampur. In 1805 his fort at Turkipura was taken and his lands were confiscated.† Dunde Khan was pardóned and went into exile, and his son, Ranmast Khan, was confirmed in his ancestral possessions. Notwithstanding this lenity, Ranmast Khan again rebelled, and his estates were given to Mardan Ali Khan of Chhatari, a

* Board's Records Nos. 21 of 18th September 1804; 4 of 22nd October 1805; 5 of 22nd January 1806; 15th August 1806, No. 2; 2nd September 1806, No. 23; 3rd July 1807, No. 12.

† Board's Records, 3rd June 1806, No. 1; 14th October 1806, No. 1; 19th May 1809, No. 15; 23rd May 1809, No. 3; 7th March 1817, No. 4.

nephew of Nahar Ali Khan. Ranmast Khan was again pardoned, and lived in Aligarh on a pension of Rs. 500 a month till his death in 1839. His two brothers were Ashraf Ali Khan and Mazhar Ali Khan. The latter had two sons, Rahim Ali Khan and Umráo Bahádur. Of these, Umráo Bahádur was adopted by Ashraf Ali Khan, and joined the rebels in 1857 with his father and brother. He was killed, and Mazhar Ali Khan died a prisoner. Rahim Ali Khan was transported for life.

Pindrawal. After the death of Nahar Ali Khan, his estates were restored to his son, Akbar Ali Khan, who resided at Pindrawal. His only son died in 1844, and his widow, Karim-un-nissa, held the property. Subsequently, quarrels arose between her daughter, Latif-un-nissa, and her daughter-in-law, Fahim-un-nissa. The matter was settled by arbitration, and Latif-un-nissa, who had married the Saiyid taluqdár of Kutaya in the Umballa district, left to her son, Baqir Ali Khan, 24 out of 38 villages composing the Pindrawal estate. Baqir Ali Khan died in 1902, and the eldest representative of the family now is Kunwar Jafar Ali Khan.

Mardan Ali Khan sided with the British and received the greater part of Dunde Khan's estates. This he increased by purchase, and on his death left about 124 villages in this district and 60 in Aligarh and Muttra to his five sons. The widow of one son, Husain Ali Khan, took the majority of the Muttra villages, and the remaining four sons founded the estates of Dánpur, Dharampur, Pahásu and Chhatari.*

Dánpur. The Dánpur estate at settlement consisted of 19 villages and two shares assessed at Rs. 26,230. It first fell to Wazir Ali Khan, the second son of Mardan Ali Khan. He was a Deputy Collector, and died, leaving his daughter's son, Máshuq Ali Khan, in possession. He managed the property with great care and died in 1899, leaving one son, Ghafur Ali Khan, the present owner. The estate is in a flourishing condition and has been recently increased to 24 villages.

* For Mardan Ali Khan see Board's Records, 9th May 1806, Nos. 10, 11; 5th September 1806, No. 15; 19th September 1806, No. 4; 16th September 1806, Nos. 9—13; 9th June 1808, No. 66; 7th October 1809, No. 2.

Muhammad Zahur Ali Khan, the third son, received Dharampur, comprising 13 villages. He died, whilst on pilgrimage at Medina, in 1872, and the estate, which at his death amounted to 29 villages, 12 of which were purchased and four given by Government in 1858, was divided equally among his four sons. The present head of the family is Abdul Ghafur Khan. The estate now consists of 32 villages and nine shares, assessed at Rs. 42,595. Dharampur.

Murád Ali Khan, the fourth son, received Pahásu. He had five sons, among whom the property was divided by arbitration. The eldest, Faiz Ali Khan, received Pahásu, and died in 1891. His father did good service in the mutiny and was rewarded with several villages. Faiz Ali Khan also rendered signal service and received the title of Khán Bahádur in 1859. In 1870 he received the further title of Nawáb Mumtaz-ud-daula, an honour which was made hereditary in 1881. In 1876 he was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India. He was employed as Prime Minister in Jaipur, and for two years sat in the Imperial Legislative Council. He died in 1894, and was succeeded by his son, Nawáb Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, C.S.I., the present owner of Pahásu, an estate consisting of 20 villages and 12 shares in this district with an estimated income of Rs. 73,000. He also sat for two years in the Imperial Legislative Council and in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor. Like his father, too, he has recently been appointed a Member of Council in the Jaipur State, in which he also holds a large jágír. He is an Honorary Magistrate and President of the Board of Trustees of the Aligarh College. Pahásu.

The Chhatari estate, to which was subsequently added Malagarh for services rendered during the mutiny, fell to Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan, the fifth son of Mardan Ali Khan. He had 42 villages in this district and many others in Aligarh.* When he died in 1898, he enjoyed the title of Chhatari.

* Board's Records 1 to 19, 11th November 1806; No. 9, 13th May 1866; No. 5, 6th June 1815; 5th December 1822, No. 1; 25th August 1823, No. 1; 29th October 1823, No. 6.

Nawáb received in 1877, in addition to his former title of Khán Bahádur granted in 1859. He had four sons, of whom two received estates in Aligarh and two in this district. Chhatari itself fell to his favourite son, Abdul Ali Khan, who died in 1893 while on a pilgrimage to Mecca, leaving one son, Ahmad Saiyid Khan. Then the grandfather again took up the management of Chhatari till his death, when his son, Nawáb Lutf Ali Khan, continued the management on behalf of his nephew. He in turn died in 1900, since when the property has been under the Court of Wards. At settlement it consisted of 35 villages and 12 shares, assessed at Rs. 67,620.

Hindu Bargujars of Anúpshahr.

Among the Hindu members of the Bargujar clan, the most important was the family that founded the Anúpshahr estate, Anúp Rai was a gatekeeper of the palace in the days of Akbar, and attached himself to the person of Jahángír. The latter, in his memoirs, relates that Anúp Rai saved his life when tiger shooting, and in doing so displayed such courage that he rewarded him with a grant of 84 villages in jágír, lying on either side of the Ganges, and the title of Rája Ani Rai Sinha Dalán. Rája Ani Rai first built Jahángirabad and then removed to Anúpshahr, or, as it was formerly called, Bhadaur. Sixth in descent from Ani Rai was Achal Singh, whose two sons, Tára Singh and Mádho Singh, divided the estate, the former taking Anúpshahr, and the latter Jahángirabad. Tára Singh died without issue, and the three sons of Mádho Singh redistributed the property, Umed Singh taking Anúpshahr, while Khoras Ráj and Bhawáni Singh held Jahángirabad. Shortly after the British occupation, Rája Sher Singh of Anúpshahr, the son of Umed Singh, was rewarded for his defence of the town against Dunde Khan, but subsequently sold the whole of his property to Rája Kishan Chand, known as the Lálá Bábu of Paikpara in Calcutta, amounting to 72 villages. The last remaining villages belonging to Ráni Jíwan Kunwar, the daughter of Sheo Singh, were sold in 1865 to Zahur Ali Khan of Dharampur. Of the 22 villages belonging to Khoras Ráj, eleven were sold in 1812 by auction, and bought for Nawáb Mustafa Khan by Murtaza Khan, a rissaldár in Sindhia's

army, who received the jágír of Palwal in Gurgáon from Lord Lake. Five villages were sold to Ibadullah Khan of Khánpur, and six villages passed into the hands of Rai Sidha Lál by a fraudulent transaction of which Ráni Suraj Kunwar was the victim. A few villages are still held by the family in Budaun and Moradabad, but none in this district. Coparcenary bodies of the same clan are to be found throughout the eastern parganas, chief among whom are the Thákurs of Belon in Dibai.

Paikpara estate.

The early history of the Paikpara estate is given in the preceding paragraph. The Lálá Bábu turned faqír in 1815, and 12 villages were sold for arrears of revenue, the remaining 60 villages being held by his wife, the Ráni Kátyani. The estate was for long under the Court of Wards, and remained so after the death of the Ráni on behalf of her heirs. It was released in 1880, and then Rája Puran Chandar Singh became lambardár and managed the whole estate till 1889. Meanwhile, the members of the family quarrelled and applied for partition. This was completed in 1894, when Rája Indar Chandar Singh received 32 villages out of the 54 in this district, while the other members of the family were given the remaining villages' as well as those in Aligarh and Muttra. Indar Chandar Singh died shortly after. Before his death, he had placed his affairs in the hands of the Administrator-General of Bengal, in whose care it still remains. The family are Bengali Káyasths.

Saiyids.

The Saiyids hold a large amount of land in this district. Prominent among them are the heirs of Mir Khan Paghmáni, Sardár Bahádur, a Muswi or Mashhádi Saiyid, who came from Paghmán near Kábul, and who, on account of services rendered to Sir Alexander Burnes in his Kábul Mission, and subsequently to the English in their retreat from Kábul, was rewarded with a pension of Rs. 600 a month. On this account he was expelled from Kábul and settled with his uncle, Ján Fishan Khan, at Sardhana in Meerut. In return for services rendered in the mutiny, he received an additional pension of Rs. 200 a month and also 10 villages of the Khanpur estate. To this he added very largely by purchase and became one of the leading

landholders in the district. He died in 1889, leaving eight sons and eight daughters. The eldest, Aga Saiyid Hasan Sháh, is the head of the family and an Honorary Magistrate. The property, which at settlement amounted to 20 villages and 21 shares, assessed at Rs. 40,321, is still held jointly by the brothers, but different parts are separately managed. Since the death of the Sardár Bahádur, debts due to lawsuits and extravagance have accumulated, and will possibly involve the sale of a portion of the estate.

Afgháns of Khánpur.

The Khánpur estate, referred to above, was founded by an Afghán, by name Allu Khan, who received a jágír from Sháhjahán. This was resumed by Aurangzeb, who, however, allowed the family to retain the property on payment of revenue. Fifth in descent from Allu Khan came Ibadullah Khan, who largely increased the property, which was only second in extent to Kuchesar. His son, Abdul Latíf Khan, became a rebel in 1857, and was punished with transportation for life and confiscation of his property, which amounted to 107 whole villages and 41 shares in this district, besides land in Budaun, Moradabad and Meerut. The greater part of the property in this district was given to the Sardár Bahádur, but five villages were released in favour of the rebel's sister, Musammat Khanzadi and five more were allowed to another sister, Mariam Khánam, who lived with Abdul Majid and Abdul Kaim, the sons of Abdul Latíf.

Malagarh.

Another confiscated estate was that of Malagarh, founded by Haqdád Khan, Ámil of Baran, in 1783. Ten year's later he was ejected by Mádho Ráo, the Mahratta governor, but his son, Bahadur Khan, in 1805, obtained the lease of 34 villages in Agauta and 15 others. His son, Walidád Khan, being related by marriage to the Dehli Family, espoused their cause in 1857 and set himself up as governor of the district. He was totally defeated by the British at Baran and fled. His fort at Malagarh was destroyed and the property was divided up among the loyal zamíndárs.*

* Board's Records, 8th August 1825, No. 8; 12th September 1825, No. 3; 20th April 1826, No. 4. See "History" *postea*.

The Malakpur estate belongs to the Aghwan Patháns of Datauli in Aligarh, and their history is given in the account of that district. Abdur Rahmán Khan purchased this property from Mr. Mercer, an indigo planter, who had a factory at Malakpur. He was succeeded by his son, Faiz Ahmad Khan, who left six sons, among whom the estate was divided. The eldest is the Hon'ble Háji Muhammad Ismail Khan, who resides at Aligarh. The share of one son, Yaqub Khan, is at present under the Court of Wards. At settlement the property in this district amounted to 25 villages and four shares, assessed at Rs. 35,778. Malakpur estate.

Another Pathán estate is that of Daulatpur, consisting of seven villages and two shares, with a revenue of Rs. 11,763. It was founded by Sidi Khan, a Bazidkhel Pathán, and a rissaldár in Skinner's Horse, who purchased Daulatpur in 1820. The estate of Kanársi in Dankaur at settlement consisted of four villages and nine portions with a revenue of Rs. 9,754, held by Abdulla Khan, descendant of the founder, Inayat Khan, some time agent of James Skinner. In Khurja there is a numerous and wealthy body of Patháns of different clans, who at settlement held lands amounting to 13 whole villages and 17 shares in others, with a total revenue of Rs. 26,446. The chief are the Kheshgi Patháns, headed by Ahmad Ali Khan, the son of Rahmat Khan, a Deputy Collector, who received seven villages in reward for services rendered during the mutiny in Bijnor. Mention has already been made of the Patháns of the Bárah Basti in Ahar and Siyana. Chief among them are those of Basi in Ahar, who own six villages and parts of two others. Daulatpur estate.

The history of the Patháns of Jahángirabad is given in the article on that town. At settlement they held nine villages and two shares, assessed at Rs. 17,100. Among other Musalmán landowners may be mentioned the Saiyids of Aurangabad in Baran, who held in 1890 an estate of 29 villages and portions of 11 others with a Government revenue demand of Rs. 42,754, but have subsequently lost much of their property. The Barha Saiyids of Jansath in Muzaffarnagar hold property in this district to the extent of eight villages. The only others, Patháns of Jahángirabad.

with the exception of the Biluchis, are the Saiyids of Shikárpur and the Saiyids of Farida, each of whom has small estates.

Biluchis. The Biluchis now own eight villages and 11 shares in this district, a remnant of their former property. The two most prominent families are those of Chanderu and Jhajhar. The former are descended from Nahar Khan of Hirát, who came to Dehli in the days of Ala-ud-din Khilji, and was appointed governor of the Deccan. After his death, his sons, Narwar Khan and Neri Khan, returned to Hirát, but Sardár Khan, a descendant of Narwar Khan, again came to Dehli during the reign of Aurangzeb, and became governor of the country between Narnol and Jewar. He settled in Ganaura Sheikh of Agauta, and his son, Namdár Khan, was appointed Ámil of Agauta by the Mahrattas. He joined the British and assisted James Skinner against Mádho Rao of Malagarh. He received from Lord Lake the jágír of Chanderu with the title of Nasir-ud-daula Firoz Jang. He afterwards purchased several villages and left them to his six sons, of whom Inayat-ulla Khan was the eldest.

The Jhajhar family is said to have been founded by Saiyid Muhammad Khan, who came with Humayun, and received a jágír and the title of Ghálib Jang from his master. He died at the age of 95 and left 20 sons, of whom Nawáb Ajmeri Khan and Nawáb Rahimdád Khan rose to prominence. From one of them is descended the present family of Jhajhar, who now own but three villages.

Bhale Sultans of Khurja. The Bhale Sultans of Khurja have fallen from their high estate. They claim both their descent and their title from Hamír Singh, the son of Sarang Deo, who received the title of Bhale Sultan from Shaháb-ud-din. Seventh in descent from him came Kirát Singh, who, in the days of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq, drove out the Meos and obtained possession of 84 villages in Khurja. He settled at the village of Arniyan, and divided the villages between himself and his cousins, who resided at Kakaur. During the rule of Khizr Khan, Khán Chand, seventh in descent from Kirát Singh, became a Musalmán and secured the right to half the estate under the name of Malha Khan. His son, Lad Khan, removed his headquarters to Khurja, and

received the office of Chaudhri from Akbar. His descendant, Azam Ali Khan, held 44 villages, but this at the time of settlement had been reduced to 11 villages and 12 shares. At his death the property was dispersed owing to debt and mismanagement, a small portion only remaining with his widow. The Hindu Bhale Sultans have also lost their property from the same causes. In 1870 they held 32 villages, and this had decreased by 1890 to seven villages and 13 shares comprising the Sikri estate, but even this has now gone from them.

Káyasths of Sikandarabad. Only two other families need be mentioned here, the Káyasths of Sikandarabad and the Gaur Bráhmans of Shikárpur. The others will be described in the articles on the various villages in which they live. The Sikandarabad Káyasths at settlement held in all 18 villages and shares in 69 others, assessed at Rs. 49,276. They are Bhatnagar Káyasths, and date from the reign of Sikandar Lodi. **Gaurs of Shikárpur.** The Gaurs of Shikárpur are a very old colony, tracing back their descent and settlement to the times of the Pándavas. A chaurási of villages around Govindpur Kantain, the old name of Shikárpur, was held by Gaur Bráhmans free of revenue until the time of the Dórs. During the Ghóri invasion the Gaurs were ousted by the Tagas, who murdered the Gaur Chaudhri, but they subsequently recovered their estates, only to be again ousted by Sheikh Mansur about the middle of the sixteenth century. It is said that the Sheikh had invited the Chaudhri and his relatives to a feast and there barbarously murdered them, and that Nanak Chand, son of the murdered Chaudhri, revenged his father by slaying Sheikh Mansur, and received again the lands that the former had usurped. In Akbar's time pargana Shikárpur was given in jágír to a number of Saiyids, but, when these offended Aurangzeb, the jágír was resumed, and the management of the chaurási was again intrusted to the Gaur Chaudhri. Of the original 84 villages, Chaudhri Lachhman Singh held 23 and his relatives of the same stock held 22 villages in 1872. Lachhman Singh died without issue in 1885. He was twice married, but the elder wife died in 1886. The younger wife, Lachhman Kunwar, succeeded. In 1887 she

adopted Rám Sarup, son of her brother, Hira Singh of Khairpur. Rám Sarup took the title of Chaudhri and still holds the 23 villages, as well as shares in five others in Khurja and three in Aligarh. The estate is well managed and in excellent condition. Lachhman Kunwar died in 1901.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION.

FOR general administrative purposes the district is divided into four tahsíls, known as Bulandshahr, Anúpshahr, Khurja and Sikandarabad. These tahsíls have each been separately described in the second portion of this volume, as well as their smaller component subdivisions or parganas. The Bulandshahr tahsíl is made up of the parganas of Baran, the old name of Bulandshahr, Agauta, Siyana and Shikárpur. Tahsíl Anúpshahr contains the three parganas of Anúpshahr, Ahar and Dibai. The Khurja tahsíl also possesses three parganas, known as Khurja, Pahásu and Jewar; and Sikandarabad consists of the remaining parganas of Sikandarabad, Dadri and Dankaur. Subdivisions.

The present subdivisional arrangement is of comparatively recent origin and is the outcome of a long course of development. The tahsíl as a subdivision is of British manufacture, but the pargana dates at least from the time of Akbar.

In the days of Akbar the area at present composing the district was divided into seventeen parganas (called mahála), included partly in the Sarkár of Koil in the Suba of Aligarh, and partly in the Sarkár of Dehli in the Suba of the same name.* The parganas of Shikárpur, Ahar, Malakpur, Dibai, Khurja, Pahásu and Thána Farída together formed the Dastúr of Thána Farída and were comprised in the Sarkár of Koil. To Sarkár Dehli were attached the parganas of Adha, Baran, Tilbegampur, Siyana, Jewar, Sikandarabad, Dankaur, Kasna, Shakarpur and Sentha, comprising the dastúrs of Baran and Haveli. The old pargana of Sentha is now known by the name of Agauta, the change being due to the removal of the pargana capital to Agauta Parganas

* *Vide* Appendix, Table X.

by the Mahrattas. During the early settlements of British rule it was known sometimes as Sentha Partáppur and sometimes as Málagarh. The pargana of Anúpshahr was formed out of Malakpur during the reign of Jahángír, and was conferred on the Bargujar chieftain, Anup Rai. The remainder of Malakpur continued under that name till 1817, when it was transferred to Meerut and absorbed in pargana Ahar. Dadri was not formed into a separate pargana until the time of Sháh Álam, who granted the 133 villages comprising the pargana to Ráo Dargáhi Singh, a Bhatti Gujar. The pargana was originally made up of portions of Sikandarabad, Kasna, Tilbegampur and Dasna, and in 1844 Shakarpur was added to it.

Formation of the district.

With the exception of the parganas of Anúpshahr and Jahángirabad, which formed part of Moradabad and were ceded by the Nawáb Wazír to the East India Company under the treaty of 14th November 1801, the remainder of the district was a portion of the country conquered by Lord Lake from the Mahrattas in 1803. The battle of Aligarh took place on the 4th of September, and a week later another battle was fought between the Company's troops and the Mahratta force from Dehli on the western borders of this district, which resulted in the complete defeat of the latter. Immediately after the conquest the newly-acquired country was divided into four portions. The first portion included the area from Hápur to the foot of the hills; the second from Garhmuktesar to Begamabad in Meerut, and from Malakpur to Gháziabad; the third contained the parganas of Pahásu and Dibai of this district, and ten of the present parganas of Aligarh; and the fourth comprised the remaining parganas. In 1804 the district of Aligarh was formed by the union of the last three portions with the addition of parganas Anúpshahr and Sikandra Rao from Moradabad and Etáwah respectively. The remainder of the district was assigned to Meerut, then known as southern Saháranpur. This arrangement continued till 1817, when Sikandarabad, Tilbegampur, Adha, Dankaur, Kasna, Baran, Agauta and Ahar were transferred to Meerut. In 1823 the new district of Bulandshahr was formed from those parganas, to which

were added the parganas of Dibai, Shikárpur, Anúpshahr, Jahángirabad, Khurja, Ahmadgarh and part of Pitampur from the Aligarh district, and the parganas of Shakarpur, Thána Farída and Dadri from Meerut. The parganas of Jewar and Pahásu were included in the jágír of the Begam Somru, and were not added to the district till her death in 1836. In 1842 Siyana was received from Meerut. In 1844 the district was divided into the four present tahsíls, and at the same time Jahángirabad was absorbed in Anúpshahr; Thána Farída in Ahar; Adha and Tilbegampur in Sikandarabad; while Pitampur and Ahmadgarh were added to Pahásu, and Kasna to Dankaur. In 1850 fifty-four villages of Dadri lying between the Hindan and the Jumna were transferred to the Dehli district, and were received back again in 1859. In that year the Tappa of Rabupura, which had been set apart as the personal property of the King of Dehli, was confiscated and annexed to Jewar and Khurja. This change completed the formation of the district. A few internal changes have since taken place, for in 1859 the headquarters of the south-eastern tahsíl were transferred from Dibai to Anúpshahr; pargana Ahar was assigned to tahsíl Anúpshahr from Bulandshahr in exchange for Shikárpur, and Pahásu was given to Khurja from Dibai.

District staff.

As at present constituted, the district of Bulandshahr is for the purposes of criminal and revenue administration in the charge of a Collector, subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Meerut Division. The authorized executive staff of the district consists of a Collector and Magistrate, with a Joint Magistrate and three Deputy Collectors, exercising full magisterial and revenue powers. Of recent years, however, owing to the increase of work, the services of an extra officer have been frequently granted. In addition to these, there are four tahsíldárs who exercise criminal and revenue powers, and three benches of Honorary Magistrates at Khurja, Sikandarabad and Bulandshahr, respectively, who dispose of petty criminal cases. There are also two native gentlemen of position with powers as Honorary Magistrates in the district, but these rarely undertake any criminal work. There are further Special

Magistrates in the Canal Department, but the territorial limits of their jurisdiction are determined by consideration of departmental convenience. The criminal, appellate and sessions work of the whole district was formerly in the hands of the Judge of Meerut, but in 1894 it was transferred to Aligarh. Since that date there has been an Additional Sessions Judge at Aligarh, who exercises criminal authority in the Bulandshahr and Etah districts.

Civil jurisdiction.

For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the district is divided between two judgeships. There are two munsifis in the district with headquarters at Bulandshahr and Khurja, while the Sikandarabad tahsíl forms part of the munsifi of Gháziabad in the Meerut district, and the civil appellate work of this tahsíl is dealt with by the Civil Judge of Meerut. The Munsif of Bulandshahr has original civil jurisdiction over the parganas of Agauta, Siyana and Baran of the Bulandshahr tahsíl and Ahar and Anúpshahr of tahsíl Anúpshahr. The remaining parganas of these two tahsíls, *viz.* Shikárpur and Dibai, respectively, along with tahsíl Khurja, lie within the jurisdiction of the Khurja munsifi. The appellate work of these two munsifis goes to the Civil Judge of Aligarh.

Fiscal history.

On account of the numerous changes that took place in the constitution of the district, the early fiscal history of Bulandshahr is somewhat confusing. In 1803, the first year of the Company's rule, the western parganas of this district were settled by Colonel Ochterlony, at that time in charge of the Dehli territory. This settlement was of course of a most summary character, and was conducted on the amáni system, which allowed to the amíns a remuneration of ten per cent. on the collections made by them. The eastern parganas were at that time in a disturbed state owing to the rebellion of Dunde Khan. They then belonged to Aligarh, and all that Mr. Russell, the Collector, could do was to entrust to the amíns the assessment upon the crops, or to collect the rent where they could according to the assessment of the past years, as recorded in the papers of the qánúngos.

Settlement of 1804.

In the following year, 1804, or 1212 fasli, a second summary settlement was made. It was ordered that the lands were

to be leased at a fair assessment by comparison of the rent-rolls of each village for some years back. Wherever possible, the settlement was to be made with the zamíndárs, and it was directed that it should be as light as possible. In the case of táluqas, the settlement was to be made with the sub-proprietors where they existed, and in all cases with the parties in possession. Security, to the extent of one-fourth of the revenue, was to be taken from the contracting parties, and the zamíndárs were forbidden to collect dues. If any zamíndár refused to engage, his estate was to be taken under direct management, allowing him a málikána of ten per cent. The collections were to be made by the tahsíldárs, who were also made responsible for police arrangements. The qánúngos were retained, but their duties were confined to keeping the accounts. The revenue demand of the whole district of Aligarh for that year was Rs. 18,92,250 and for the following year Rs. 19,86,483. Out of the demand for these two years, no less than Rs. 9,78,440 were remitted to the zamíndárs on account of injury done to the crops by the marching of troops during the rebellion of Dunde Khan and the invasions of Holkar and Amir Khan, and by the marching of Banjáras with grain to supply Lord Lake's troops at Muttra and Bhartpur. Besides these, Rs. 14,000 were remitted on account of advances which could not be recovered in consequence of the seizure of two of the amíns and the murder of a third at Dibai by Dunde Khan. The charges of collections were so great in those days that in 1804 they amounted to Rs. 1,66,278.

The first three settlements of the Aligarh parganas were made in that district, and those of the remainder of the district were made in Meerut. Between 1806 and 1815 three settlements were made under Regulation IX of 1805, and a fourth settlement under Regulation X of 1812 was made in 1816 and lasted for four years.

First triennial settlement, 1806.

The first triennial settlement of the Aligarh district was made by Mr. Russell and completed on the 6th July 1806. In spite of the orders of Government that the settlement should be made with the zamíndárs, he not only kept Daya Ram, Bhagwant

Singh and Har Kishan Singh in possession of their farms, but also farmed out Dibai to Murdan* Ali Khan and Ahar to Akbar Ali Khan, as well as several other parganas in Aligarh. He appears to have thought it necessary to keep the chiefs contented, and in his letter to the Board of Revenue dated June the 28th, 1806, he shows that he strongly supported the claims of the táluqdárs against the zamíndárs, although he was well aware, as appears from his letter to the Board of Commissioners in 1808, that the title of the táluqdárs in many instances was far from good, and that they had obtained their estates in many cases by irregular means. Forty years later, the claims of the táluqdárs to the proprietary title of the whole of their táluqas were finally negatived by the Civil Courts. The revenue demand fixed at this settlement was not heavy, but several causes, such as the marching of troops through the district and a drought, resulted in considerable arrears and compelled the Government to grant liberal remissions. For these reasons no estates were sold on account of arrears of revenue throughout the Aligarh district during the first five years of British rule.

Second triennial settlement, 1807.

The second triennial settlement for the years 1807 to 1809 was commenced by Mr. Russell, partly effected by Mr. Trant, and finished by Mr. E. C. Elliot. It was ordered that an engagement was to be taken, wherever practicable, from the actual owners of the land, who were to be allowed ten per cent. on the revenue as proprietary profits and five per cent. for the expenses of collection. It was further ordered that engagements were to be taken for each share, where separate shares existed, from the persons in possession; where partition had not taken place the whole proprietary body engaged, but the amount of revenue payable by each sharer was separately specified. As before, security was to be taken from the owners equal to one-fourth of the revenue. The rule for assessment was that two-thirds of the difference between the demand of the past settlement and the actual yearly produce of the land at the

* For the history of Murdan Ali Khan see Board's Records, 9th May 1806, Nos. 10 and 11; 5th September 1806, No. 15; 19th September 1806, No 4; 16th September 1806, Nos. 9—13; 9th June 1808, No. 66; 7th October 1809, No. 2.

expiration of that settlement was to be added to the old demand. This settlement was made very hastily, and the rule regarding the recognition of separate sharers was overlooked. This omission was brought to the notice of the Board by the Collector, Mr. T. Fortescue, in 1810, and in reply the Board issued a circular, dated the 13th November 1810, ordering that the admission of a single person to engage for an estate at the past settlement did not bar the subsequent claim of any of the pattidárs. In spite of this, the omission did a great deal of damage owing to the internal dissensions that had already occurred. Further, in 1811 the Board recommended to Government the exemption of the actual proprietors of land from furnishing security, since it was found that the result of the previous order had been that the securities frequently became the actual proprietors of the land. It was not, however, till November 1817 that the Board received orders to authorize the Collector to dispense with the security. This settlement appears to have been very heavy, and in three years as many as 228 villages were sold for arrears of revenue; and of these 142 were bought by Government owing to the absence of purchasers.

Third settlement, 1810.

The third settlement was made for four years, *viz.* from 1810 to 1814. This also proved to be excessively severe, and large remissions had in some cases to be made, while in others the revenue was reduced. The village boundaries were marked out for the first time, which proved of great benefit in checking the frequent disputes that had occurred in the past.

These three settlements related to the conquered parganas only. The ceded parganas in the meantime had been settled under Regulation XXV of 1803, but the principles were the same in both cases. The first was from 1802 to 1804, the second from 1805 to 1807, and the third from 1808 to 1810. Next came a quinquennial settlement under Regulations IX and X of 1812. The term of this settlement for the conquered parganas was first extended under Regulation IX of 1818 for five years, and again under Regulation IX of 1824 for a similar period. The term for the ceded parganas was first extended under Regulation XVI of 1815 for five years, then under

Regulation VII of 1821 for another five years, and again under Regulation II of 1826 for a third five years. Thus the last extension in one case was to 1829, and in the other to 1831. After the expiry of the last extension the new settlement was ordered to be made under Regulation VII of 1822, but it was concluded for about 600 villages only by Mr. Tierney. The demand fixed was very heavy and in many cases the assessment broke down.

First regular settlement.

The revised settlement under Regulation IX of 1833 was made to a great extent in 1834 by Mr. G. M. Bird, who died here before its completion. It was then carried on by other officers, and ultimately completed by Mr. Tonnochy, Deputy Collector, in 1837. In 1841 the parganas of Pahásu and Jewar, which had up to 1836 formed a part of the Somru jágír, were brought under settlement. Siyana was assessed in Meerut by Sir H. M. Elliot, and was transferred to Bulandshahr in 1844. This settlement expired in 1859. As has been already stated, it is almost impossible to compare the earlier settlements with that at present in force, owing to the transfer of parganas and villages from one district to another and the alterations of the various boundaries. Neither the name, area nor revenue of the existing parganas corresponds exactly with those mentioned even in the report of the twenty years' settlement.

Settlement of 1860.

Preparations for the new settlement were commenced as early as 1856, but were interrupted by the mutiny. They recommenced on the first of March 1858. The new assessment was at first taken in hand by Mr. Charles Currie, but he left the district after completing only two parganas, Agauta and Baran. He was followed by Mr. Freeling, who assessed Anúpshahr, Shikárpur, Dibai and Pahásu, but died before the settlement was completed, and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Lowe. The latter finished Khurja and Jewar, but also died here. The work was suspended for about eighteen months and was then completed by Mr. R. G. Currie, the Assistant Settlement Officer, in 1865. It was then contemplated to bring the whole district under permanent settlement, and Mr. Currie found it necessary, with this object in view, to revise

the whole of the work done by his predecessors, as well as his own. He proposed a system of progressive demands spread over fourteen years. According to his proposals, the demand was to rise from Rs. 12,59,234 for the first seven years to Rs. 12,96,263 after fourteen years, including cesses. It had been laid down as a necessary condition for a permanent settlement that eighty per cent. of the culturable area must be under cultivation, and consequently only temporary settlements could be proposed for 207 out of a total of 1,526 villages.

This system of progressive assessments was disapproved by the Board, who directed in their Circular No. 10 of 1865 that the assessments should be either permanent from the initial year, or temporary for thirty years, according to the will of the proprietors. In 1866 Mr. Currie having left the district, a revision, with this object in view, was taken in hand by Mr. H. B. Webster, then Collector. The latter proposed two demands, one permanent and the other temporary, and gave the proprietors the option of choosing whichever they liked. The result was that a permanent assessment was at once introduced in 211 villages, and a terminable settlement in 157, the two forming the total number of those villages in which progressive demands had been proposed. The permanent settlement was further extended to all the remaining villages, except 364.

Revision of 1868.

Before these arrangements had been confirmed, a fresh revision became necessary. The Secretary of State, in his despatch of the 23rd of March 1867, directed that all estates should be excluded from a permanent settlement in which the assets were likely to be increased by twenty per cent. or more on account of the extension of canal irrigation within the next twenty years. A review of the settlement was undertaken by Mr. J. G. Robertson, under the superintendence of Mr. C. Daniell, the Collector. While this was in progress, the attention of Government was drawn to the inadequacy of the revenue in Muzaffarnagar, owing either to an imperfect estimate by the Settlement Officer of the real assets or to a sudden increase of rents immediately after the settlement. The Meerut

district was at the same time under settlement, and it was discovered there that it was impossible to impose a permanent revenue which could in any way be considered satisfactory. Accordingly, Mr. Daniell, in May 1868, was directed to make a general inquiry into the sufficiency of the assessment.

This inquiry, which was carried out during the following year, justified the apprehensions of Government. In May 1869 Mr. Daniell estimated that the revenue of the district was about four lakhs short of a full moderate demand. In a detailed report, submitted later in the same year, Mr. Daniell recorded the opinion that on two-thirds of the district a fair assessment would secure an enhancement of at least Rs. 1,80,400. Further, it appeared that only a small proportion of the rise in rents could be attributed to extensions of cultivation or irrigation. The rise was due simply to an absolute increase in the recorded cash rents paid by the tenants. The correspondence and reports connected with the revision of assessment in this district would fill several volumes. No one attempted to deny the accuracy of the increase in the recorded assets, but the controversy centred round the cause of the increase. Mr. Daniell considered that the Settlement Officer had been misled at the time of the assessment; whereas the officers concerned maintained that the increase had arisen subsequently. Mr. Stoker, who conducted the last revision, considered that both causes were at work, as there was not only an inadequacy of valuation and a gross concealment of assets, but also a real and very substantial rise of rents after the assessment. While the district has become notorious for falsification of rent-rolls, it was only to be expected, on the other hand, that a real rise in rents should follow a settlement which lasted for eight years, beginning in a mutiny, and continuing in a famine.

The result was a compromise. Orders had been issued by the Board in their circular of June the 13th, 1866, for taking engagements from the proprietors for a land-revenue calculated at 55 per cent. on the rental assets. This, however, was practically abandoned. In the first place, the permanent settlement was disallowed. In the second, it was considered that,

notwithstanding the admitted inadequacy of the revenue when measured by the assets of 1869, it was undesirable to renew operations which had already extended over more than ten years, and consequently confirmation was given to Mr. Currie's assessment for a full term of thirty years, and for that period the proprietors were allowed to remain in the enjoyment of their disproportionate profits.

As to the mode of the settlement adopted, it would appear that all the officers concerned in the temporary revision of settlement fixed their rent-rates on the prevailing average rents for different classes of soil: average rents and rents paid in a lump sum and cash rents for particular kinds of produce were ascertained, and from the average of these the average rent-rates were calculated, and the different classes of soil were valued by the application of these rates. These rates too, in many instances, appear to have been the guide for the adjustment of rent-rates for the various parganas; valuations in assessment being made to suit, as much as possible, the peculiar circumstances of each village.

Working of the 1860 settlement.

As was only natural, this settlement worked easily and smoothly throughout. The revenue had a tendency to fall heavily on bad estates and very lightly on good ones, a necessary result of the system adopted. No reductions of revenue were found necessary during the currency of the settlement, except in the alluvial land along the Jumna and Ganges, the deteriorated villages in the Káli Nadi, and some of the low lands along the Lower Ganges Canal. Such difficulties as occurred were due to other causes than over-assessment. Delay and trouble in collection must necessarily occur where there are large numbers of bhaiyachára communities with very minutely subdivided shares. During the whole term of the settlement only two villages were sold for arrears of revenue. One of these was Hatimpur in pargana Shikárpur sold in 1863, and the other was Haraula Makanpur in pargana Dadri, a jágír village belonging then to the heirs of Santa Bai. It was sold in 1866 on the suit of the assignee of the revenue, and the rights of the assignee have since been acquired by

Government. The alienations which occurred were due to the improvidence or misfortune of the owners rather than to the severity of the demand. An enhancement of the land-revenue must naturally bring to a head decay that has long become inevitable. Reference has already been made to this in reviewing the proprietary castes of the district.

While the revenue was light, prices naturally ran very high in consequence. Shortly after the completion of the settlement, several confiscated estates were sold by Government and the price reached an extremely high figure, and in fact it was several of these transactions that helped to arouse suspicion as to the adequacy of the revenue. At the same time the prices are very misleading. For different reasons Mr. Currie assessed a very low nominal revenue on such villages. Very often, too, the prices were quite disproportionate to the value on account of the competition between the large landowners. Saiyid Mir Khan, Sardár Bahádur, for instance, was a great purchaser at these auctions, and made it a point of honour never to let any one outbid him. Many of the prices paid were quite absurd, and, as investments, must be considered unremunerative, so that conclusions based on such prices cannot fail to be misleading.

The new settlement.

The present settlement was concluded by Mr. Stoker in 1889. He was appointed Settlement Officer on the 23rd of September 1886, and the last assessments were reported on the 21st of September 1889, a very marked contrast to the dilatory method of procedure that characterised the former settlement. The net cost of the settlement was Rs. 1,51,048, falling at the rate of Rs. 78-15-4 to the square mile. As was only to be expected, the settlement resulted in a very great increase in the land-revenue, amounting roughly to fifty per cent. At the same time the proportion borne by the new demand to the assessable assets is only 47·5 per cent., and is in no pargana higher than 48·6 per cent. Mr. Stoker estimated that under the old settlement Government received no more than 35 per cent. of the assets. However, between the two settlements there had been an increase in the cultivation amounting to

6·7 per cent., and the recorded irrigated area had expanded by 57·7 per cent. There was a very large increase also in the price of agricultural produce, and rents were found to have risen by nearly 70 per cent. throughout the district. This settlement achieved a very undesirable notoriety for the district of Bulandshahr. The Settlement Officer succeeded in a remarkable degree in exposing the dishonesty of many landlords, numbering among them men belonging to the best families in the district. It was found that they had deliberately falsified assets, thrown land out of cultivation, and robbed tenants of their occupancy rights. The rents recorded in no less than 470 mahâls were rejected by the Settlement Officer as spurious. In consequence of this, only temporary settlements were sanctioned in many cases, while, elsewhere, the system of progressive demands was freely adopted in order to moderate sudden and violent enhancements. Besides this, there were very many instances in which the recorded rental had to be discarded in part, the total number of mahâls in which the rentals were wholly or partly rejected being 1,070. In 31 per cent. of the mahâls to be assessed, therefore, the Settlement Officer was obliged in a greater or less degree to base his assessment on another foundation than the recorded cash rents. Entire rejection occurred chiefly in the Khurja tahsíl and in pargana Dibai, and partial rejection in tahsíl Sikandarabad.

Rules for assessment.

The revision of the assessment was carried out under the rules in the Board's Circular No. IX—1, which were identical with those sanctioned for the settlement of the Gorakhpur and Basti districts, with the exception that the increase in rentals due to canal irrigation was to be assessed to land-revenue, and, in consequence, the levy of separate canal revenue in the form of owner's rate was to cease with the commencement of the new term of settlement. Working under these rules, the Settlement Officer and his Assistant, Mr. D. C. Baillie, when the village records had been corrected and tested, proceeded to inspect each village, and to determine its assessment after testing the rental recorded for tenant's land by personal observation

of the character of the estate and comparison with the rents generally paid for soil of a similar kind and with similar advantages. This comparison was made by classifying the soil, by grouping the villages into assessment circles, and by framing for each village a standard rental obtained by applying to its ascertained soil areas differential rates deduced from the prevailing rates of the circle.

For a full account of the settlement reference should be made to Mr. Stoker's Final Report. For assessment purposes the soils were first classified on a system based on the custom of the people and one that had been used in the previous settlement. Round the homestead there is a small circle of well-manured and highly-cultivated land locally known as 'bára;' the rest is all treated as outlying. These soils are again divided into irrigated and unirrigated, so that the entire area is distributed among four different classes of soil. The formation of assessment circles was an innovation, so far as this district was concerned. The circles were formed topographically, as far as was consistent with compactness. They included the tracts possessing the same natural qualities and characteristics; thus, for instance, there would be in a pargana a western circle, generally containing the best land, an eastern circle, of a somewhat inferior description, while the sandy zone in a pargana would form a third circle, and perhaps the lowlying river land would be made into a fourth, and so on. The assessment circles having been formed and their areas classified according to soil and irrigation, the next step was to frame the soil rates or standard rates for each circle. This was the most difficult part of the work, and had to be carried out by long and careful inquiries in the villages. The rents were invariably shown as lump sums for all classes of land combined, and it was necessary to go back to the period, often remote, when the rents were fixed, and to recover, as far as possible, the process and rates by which they were calculated. The rates found were checked by their application to certain selected villages, ascertained on local inquiries to be of fair average quality and reasonably and intelligently managed. Finally,

the rents were tested by their application to the entire circle areas and comparison with the actual rental corrected for nominally-rented and rent-free lands. The primary basis of the assessment was the actual rental declared by the villagers and recorded in the village papers. This was in every case checked by comparison with the test rental, obtained by applying the circle rates to the soil areas of the village, and also by a reference to the recorded rentals and rent-paying areas of the previous ten years.

When the total assets of the mahâls had been ascertained by the above process, the proportion fixed as a revenue was generally from 45 to 50 per cent. It seldom exceeds 50 per cent., and in only two cases is more than 55 per cent., while in a large number of mahâls it is less than 45 per cent. In some cases it was necessary to make a special allowance for precariousness of harvests and rentals, where there was risk of injury from floods or over-saturation of the soil; but most of the estates in which the revenue falls below 45 per cent. of the assets are those in which rack-renting prevailed. The rent-rates of the settlement varied very greatly according to the locality. The highest average rate was found in Pahásu, where non-occupancy tenants paid an average of Rs. 7-14-5 per acre for all kinds of soil. The lowest rate is Rs. 2-8-0 per acre, but this is only to be found in the Jumna khádir in Dadri and Dankaur. Rents are generally higher in the Bulandshahr tahsíl, excepting pargana Siyana, than elsewhere in the district, but, generally speaking, the average rent for outlying land throughout the district was calculated at Rs. 4-5-4 per acre. In the case of tenants with occupancy rights the rental appeared to be only Rs. 3-14-4 per acre, while that recorded as paid by tenants of all classes was Rs. 4-9-5. These figures are of no real value, on account of the great variations according to the position and quality of the land.

Enhancement of demand.

The result of the settlement was that the district was assessed to a revenue of Rs. 19,76,659, showing an increase over the expiring demand, including owner's rates, of Rs. 6,58,818, or exactly 50 per cent. The incidence of the revenue on the

cultivated area was raised from Re. 1-9-5 to Rs. 2-6-0 per acre. The highest increase was to be found in pargana Shikárpur, where the demand was raised by 76·5 per cent., and the lowest in Dankaur, where the enhancement amounted to 27·7 per cent. The increase in the incidence per acre was greatest in Pahásu, where it rose from Re. 1-11-4 to Rs. 2-14-8, and lowest in Dankaur, where the incidence of Re. 1-13-9 per acre of cultivation showed an increase of Re. 0-6-6 throughout the pargana. The increase is large; but, as will have been seen from the remarks made above, a very considerable enhancement was inevitable. The system of progressive demands was adopted in 775 mahál, in which the temporary remissions of revenue amounted to Rs. 1,17,330 yearly. Of this, Rs. 1,02,491 were remitted for five years, and the remainder, Rs. 14,839, for ten years. The settlement was made for thirty years as regards the greater part of the district. The rack-rented villages in the Khurja and Anúpshahr tahsíls belonging chiefly to the Dánpur, Dharampur and Chhatari estates, numbering 123 in all, were settled for ten years only; thirteen villages in tahsíl Anúpshahr and one in Pahásu were settled summarily for five years on account of wilful deterioration; and four villages, two of which are in Khurja and one each in Sikandarabad and Dadri, were settled for five years on account of precariousness due to waterlogging. Besides these, a summary settlement for five years was made in 87 alluvial villages, comprising 105 mahál in Dadri, Dankaur and Jewar on the Jumna, and Dibai, Anúpshahr, Ahar and Siyana on the Ganges.

Working of the settlement. Since the completion of the settlement there has been no difficulty whatever in collecting the revenue in spite of the large increase. The new assessment came into force in 1891 throughout the district, and in that year the collections amounted to Rs. 18,58,962. They remained practically the same till 1895, when they rose to Rs. 19,61,333. The full demand came into force in 1902. That the assessment is a fair one is evidenced by the fact that there has been no consequent large increase in cultivation, and only in two years, 1893 and 1895,

has any portion of the revenue had to be written off as irrecoverable. In the remaining years the small balance, where any existed, was recovered before the commencement of the following year. It has been already shown that the district, generally speaking, is in a very prosperous state, and that it actually benefited from the years of scarcity from 1896 to 1898.

The short-term villages.

The short-term villages, referred to above, were reassessed in 1893. Of the four villages deteriorated on account of water-logging, one was settled for the remainder of the term of the regular settlement and the remainder were assessed for five years. These three villages were again assessed in 1898, when one of them, Bil Akbarpur, was settled for the remainder of the district term of settlement, Aliabad for ten years and Muhammadpur Barhgáon for five years only. The revenue of these villages, as assessed by Mr. Stoker, was Rs. 1,882, and at the last revision was reduced to Rs. 1,625. The fourteen villages, which were assessed by Mr. Stoker for five years only on account of wilful deterioration, were settled by Mr. Porter in 1893 for five more years at a considerable enhanced rate, the revenue rising from Rs. 13,334 to Rs. 18,442. In 1898 eleven of these villages were settled for the remainder of the term of the regular settlement, while Rámbás, Sherpur and Runsi were assessed for three years only; the demand was then raised to Rs. 19,384.

The remaining short-termed villages consist of 31 villages in the Chhatari estate and ninety other rack-rented and mismanaged villages. The assessment of the Chhatari property was raised from Rs. 50,665 to Rs. 52,600 in 1893. They were reassessed in 1898 at a revenue of Rs. 59,538, but for a period of three years only. The remaining ninety villages were settled in a similar manner for three years at a revenue of Rs. 1,32,005, as against Mr. Stoker's assessment of Rs. 1,07,402. The three villages of Sherpur, Runsi and Rámbás, mentioned above, are now included in the same category as the remainder.

Police.

For purposes of police supervision the district is divided into twenty-one circles.* There are at the present time police

* *Vide* Appendix, Table XVII.

stations at the four tahsíl headquarters at the pargana headquarters of Siyana, Shikárpur, Ahar, Dibai, Pahásu, Jewar, Dankaur and Dadri, and also police stations at Gulaothi, Jahángírabad, Aurangabad, Khánpur, Rámghát, Jhajhar, Surajpur, Arniyan and Sarái Sadr. Besides these, there is a small outpost at Makanpur on the Jumna in the Dankaur police circle. The boundaries of these circles appear to have been fixed merely arbitrarily, and in no case do they coincide with the boundaries of any pargana or tahsíl, a system that is open to many objections; for, while the police circles gain in compactness, they are constantly a source of trouble, as the various villages of a circle sometimes fall within the jurisdiction of no less than three subdivisional officers. A statement will be found in the appendix, showing the distribution of the police throughout the various circles of the district. In 1901 the regular police force consisted of 438 men of all grades, paid from Imperial revenues at an annual cost of Rs. 54,636. Besides these, there is a police force maintained in each of the four municipalities, numbering in all 181 men; while the towns managed under Act XX of 1856 have their own force of chaukidárs, numbering 188 men of all grades. The village chaukidárs or watchmen numbered 1,980 in 1901, or one to every 574 inhabitants, according to the figures of the last census. In 1871 their number was 2,005, or one to every 335 inhabitants. Their cost is met from the chaukidári fund at the rate of Rs. 36 for each watchman per annum. The proportion of the regular police force falls at the rate of one to every 4·37 square miles, and one to every 2,598 inhabitants. During the last thirty years the number of regular police has been very greatly reduced, for in 1871 the force maintained in this district amounted to 864 men of all grades at the rate of one to every 926 inhabitants. Formerly, there were two other police stations at Jarcha in Dadri and at Kasna in Dankaur, and outposts at eight other villages—Maman, Bodha, Kot, Chapraula, Chola, Bhud, Chitsaun and Baral. These have for some years been abolished, chiefly owing to the reduction of the regular police force.

The district has for long borne a bad reputation from a criminal point of view. The Gujars of the western parganas were a most notorious body, and one of their exploits may be here quoted as an instance. About the year 1819 the Gujars of the neighbouring villages committed the crime of plundering and setting fire to Sadrpur and Chalahra in Dadri and murdering eight or nine of the principal Chauhán residents. This was the immediate cause of a Joint Magistrate being stationed at Bulandshahr. The perpetrators of the atrocity were duly punished and their estates were confiscated to Government. Some years after, the estates were restored at the recommendation of the district officer, but in the disturbances of 1857 the owners again misbehaved, and the estates were again confiscated and sold by auction. The Gujars have for long been notorious for cattle-stealing both in this district and the adjoining districts of Meerut and Aligarh. Their reformation is proceeding but very slowly, and their agricultural pursuits are very often but a cover to their less respectable but more fascinating hereditary profession. Crime.

The criminal statistics given in the appendix* show that the number of cases of murder, dakáiti and robbery in this district are still comparatively very large. In the earlier years of British rule both thagi and dakáiti prevailed to a great extent in the district as well as brigandage by regular armed and mounted bands. In order to suppress these crimes a corps of irregular cavalry was raised in 1809 by Colonel Gardner at Aligarh. He succeeded in suppressing the brigandage, but in the meantime the crimes of robbery with murder, burglary and theft had much increased. In 1816 the report written by Mr. J. Shakespear, the Superintendent of Police at Bareilly, shows that the Aligarh district was the worst in the provinces for robbery, which was chiefly perpetrated by gangs of Badhiks. The Badhiks for the most part quitted the provinces after the fall of Háthras in 1817, but even in 1855 the district was notorious for highway robberies and burglaries committed by small wandering parties of Haburas. In 1861 there were

*Tables VII and VIII.

sixteen cases of highway robbery, two of which were attended with murder. This was followed by general investigation into the police, and extensive reforms were carried into effect. The result was from the first beneficial, and in 1866 the Police Report records that "the returns of this district are very good. Crime of all descriptions has decreased, and, as this diminution is not confined to petty offences, there are good grounds for believing the reports to be correct."

Between the years 1865 and 1873 the average number of cases of murder, dakáiti and robbery investigated by the police was seven, two and nine, respectively. At that time the most prominent offences were cattle-stealing, house-breaking and petty theft. Between the years 1894 and 1901 there has been an average of ten cases of murder annually, seven cases of dakáiti, and fifteen cases of robbery. These figures are far from showing any marked improvement. The district is still by no means free from dakáiti. Of the eight cases recorded in 1900, five were committed by armed gangs and three were unimportant technical dakáitis. Out of the five serious cases, three resulted in conviction. The leaders of these bands of dakáits usually come from outside the district, and are here joined by the bad characters. The principal members wander in this way from Muttra, Aligarh and Budaun. The other offences occur nowadays in about the same proportion as they did thirty years ago. The average number of cases of burglary for the last seven years has been 529 annually, as against 515 between 1865 and 1873. Theft shows a decrease, but the value of the property stolen is on the average considerably greater. The number of convictions perhaps shows a more accurate estimate of the crime of the district, the proportion of convictions to persons tried for the last seven years being on an average 75·77 per cent. In the former series of years the average was 77·57 per cent.

Infanticide.

Infanticide seems to have disappeared from the district altogether. In consequence of the orders issued under Act VIII of 1870, the Magistrate sent up three lists in 1871. They contained the names of 83 villages which he considered guilty;

the second had the names of 176 suspected villages; and the third had 162 villages, which, according to the police authorities, came within the rules for repression. In March 1871 Rájputs were proclaimed in seventeen villages; Játs in 23; Gujars in 33; Ahírs in four; and Meos in six villages, giving a total population of 25,311 souls, amongst whom 5,454 were boys and 3,502 girls. The rules were introduced into these villages from the 1st of April 1871. Further information was asked for before dealing with the remaining suspected villages, and in August 1873 the Government directed a comparison with the census returns of 1872, and at the same time revised the list, with the result that 33 villages were released from supervision. Inquiries made in the following years led to the exemption of many other villages. These exemptions continued, until at the present time there is not a single proclaimed village throughout the district.

Jail.

There is but one jail in the district at Bulandshahr. The number of prisoners varies naturally from year to year, and little information is to be gained from a series of statistics. The average number of prisoners in 1850 was 264, falling to 127 in 1860, and rising again in 1870 to 137. In 1890 it was as low as 77, but in 1900 there were 211 on an average, a higher figure than any hitherto recorded. The usual manufactures are carried on by the prisoners as in every other district jail, but the outturn is of no great importance. The amount received by sale of manufactures was Rs. 686 in 1890 and Rs. 1,520 in 1900.

Post-office.

For postal purposes the district falls under two postal divisions. There are altogether fifty Imperial post-offices in the district, of which thirty-nine are under the Inspector of Bulandshahr, and the remainder come within the Aligarh postal division. The head office is at Bulandshahr. In the Bulandshahr division there are nine postal sub-offices—at Anúpshahr, Jahángírabad, Khurja, Shikárpur, Sikandarabad, Siyana, Aurangabad, Biláspur and Jhajhar. Besides these, there are 29 branch post-offices established in all the larger villages, and at the railway stations of Khurja and Sikandarabad. A list of these

will be found in the various tahsíl articles. In the Aligarh postal division there are sub-offices at Dibai, Rájghát, Naraura and Chhatari, and branch offices at Pahásu, Pindráwal, Dánpur, Dharampur, Rámghát, Karanbás and Dibai railway station. At the present time there is only one district post-office at Makhena Surajpur in pargana Dádri, where a canal employé is paid Rs. 3 per month for the work in addition to his duties. The whole system has been rearranged during the past thirty years, for in 1871 there were nineteen Imperial post-offices in the district and fourteen district offices. The whole of the latter have since been taken under Imperial control, and several others have been started as well, such as Saidpur, Kakaur, Jahángirpur, Málagarh, Daulatpur and Barauda. Up to 1871 the district offices were managed by the village schoolmasters, who received a small remuneration for their trouble. A further change has been the formation of the Bulandshahr postal division, for at that time the whole of the district was in the charge of the Inspector of Aligarh.

Excise. The table given in the appendix * shows the receipts and charges on account of excise for a series of years in this district. We have here the ordinary distillery system, which prevails throughout the greater part of these provinces. There is no longer a distillery in the district. The most noticeable point connected with the excise administration is the small consumption of liquor as compared with other districts. For some reason or other the people are remarkably sober. Why it should be so has never been explained, but it appears to be merely a difference in taste. The figures of successive years show a far smaller consumption of all kinds of liquor, both native and European, than any other district of the division, and, indeed, than any other district of the provinces in which the distillery system is at work, with the single exception of Muttra. The total receipts for the year 1901-1902 were only Rs. 24,761. Offences against the excise laws in this respect are also very rare. There were but two cases in the last year under report, both of which were successfully

* Table XI.

prosecuted. There are ten license-holders in the district, and 53 shops licensed for the retail sale of liquor. Opium, on the other hand, is of considerable importance. It is still consumed to a considerable extent by the people, and probably the reason given by Rája Lachhman Singh, in his Memoir of the district published in 1874, is still in great measure responsible for its use. His theory was that opium is considered by the people to be a remedy against fever, and that the excessive humidity occasioned by the development of the canal system and the saturation of large portions of the district, which had brought about a great spread of malarious fever, was also responsible for the largely-increased consumption of opium then observed. No doubt, too, the better measures taken for the prevention of smuggling had assisted in raising the figures as shown by the official returns. The new system by which the official vend of opium has been abolished in this district has led to a remarkable enhancement of the license-fees. The total amount rose from Rs. 7,587 in 1900 to Rs. 18,325 in 1901, an increase of 141 per cent. The total receipts for opium, including duty, amounted in 1901 to Rs. 37,771. The number of offences against the opium laws was ten, resulting in nine convictions, of which six were punished with rigorous imprisonment. The amount of opium sold was 2,047 sérs, a higher figure than in any other district of the provinces, excepting those in which the great cities are situated. There are 36 shops in the district licensed to sell opium. Hemp drugs are not consumed to any great extent. They are chiefly used in the form of bháng and charas. The total duty for charas in 1901 was Rs. 3,842, and the amount sold was 960 sérs. The records of excise administration for the last ten years show but little variation, with the exception above noted in the case of opium. The table shows that the net receipts are slowly but steadily on the increase, but not to a very striking extent.

The Registrar of the district is the Judge of Aligarh, whose jurisdiction for this purpose extends over the whole area. There are registration offices, each in the charge of a sub-registrar, at Bulandshahr, Anúpshahr, Khurja and Sikandarabad. Registration.

This arrangement has been in force since 1894, at which date the present distribution of the judicial work came into force. From 1871 to 1894 the statistics were included in those of the Meerut district. The figures of the last thirty years show that there has been a great increase in registration since 1871. In 1872, the first year after the introduction of Act VIII of 1871, there were 2,346 registrations affecting immovable property in which registration was compulsory, and 1,257 in which it was optional. At the present time registration is conducted under Act III of 1877. In 1901 there were 11,221 registrations affecting immovable property in which registration was compulsory under section 17 of the Act, and 2,735 in which registration was optional. The other registrations effected refer to movable property, wills and other documents, and the total aggregate value of all the documents registered amounted to Rs. 35,44,531, or more than double to that of 1872.

Stamps. Stamp duties are now collected under the General Stamp Act, II of 1899 and under the Court-Fees Act, VII of 1870. A table is given in the appendix showing the revenue and charges under this head for the last ten years.* From this it will appear that from 1890 to 1899 the revenue from stamps remained fairly constant throughout. In 1900 there was a considerable increase, while in the following year the stamp revenue was almost doubled, a marked increase being shown under every kind of stamp, but especially in the case of court-fees. This appears due to the great increase of work in the revenue courts that accompanied the introduction of the new Tenancy Bill.

Income-tax. Other tables in the appendix† show the number of persons assessed to income-tax and the amount realized under the several classes for the last ten years, both for the whole district and also for the tahsíls. In 1871, under the old administration of the tax and prior to its temporary abolishment, there were in all 2,265 persons assessed in the district. The total sum realized was Rs. 87,387, a figure which is much higher than

* *Vide* Appendix, Table XII.
† *Vide* Appendix, Tables XIII and XIV.

that at present attained, chiefly owing to the fact that the assessment was made at six pies in the rupee. Of the total number of persons assessed, all but 220 had an income of less than Rs. 2,000, and eighteen were assessed at over Rs. 10,000. In 1901 the total number of assessees was 1,883, yielding a revenue of Rs. 49,321. Of these, 1,696 had an income of Rs. 2,000 or less, and as many as 821 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 750. Of the remainder, 89 were assessed between Rs. 250 and Rs. 500, 67 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,500, and 21 between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. Thus, only ten persons paid income-tax on an income of over Rs. 10,000, a figure which shows a considerable decrease since 1871. There is only one person assessed at over Rs. 50,000, the income in this case being returned at Rs. 82,368. Both the number of assessees and the amount realized by the tax are likely to undergo considerable reduction in consequence of the introduction of the new rule exempting incomes under Rs. 1,000.

Local self-government.

Of the various forms of local self-government, we have in this district the district boards, the municipalities and the Act XX towns. The municipalities are those of Bulandshahr, Khurja, Sikandarabad and Anúpshahr. An account of the administration of each of these places will be found in the various articles devoted to them. There is a large number of Act XX towns in the district, amounting to seventeen in all. Of these, three—Shikárpur, Jahángirabad and Dibai—have a population of over 10,000 persons. The remainder include the towns of Jewar, Siyana, Gulaothi, Aurangabad, Paháshu, Chhatari, Dankaur and Rabupura, all of which contain over 5,000 inhabitants. The other towns thus administered are Jarcha, Pindrawal, Jhajhar, Biláspur, Rámghát and Surajpur. All of these have a population of over 3,000 persons, with the exception of Rámghát and Surajpur, the latter being a decayed and insignificant town with only 1,651 inhabitants. The revenue and expenditure in each case for the year 1901 will be found in the various town articles.

The working of the district board comprises a number of heads, several of which are of considerable importance. It

has under its control the educational arrangements of the district, the maintenance of all the roads, with the exception of those classed as provincial, the medical administration, the maintenance of ferries, cattle pounds, and the district postal arrangements, as distinguished from those of the Imperial postal authorities.

Schools. A list given in the appendix * shows the total number of schools in the district, both secondary and primary, as well as those supported wholly or in part by Government. The district high school is situated at Bulandshahr and was established in April 1867. There are ten middle vernacular schools in the district, maintained at the four tahsíl headquarters, and at Dibai, Jahángirabad, Shikárpur, Gulaothi, Jewar and Siyana. Besides these, there are anglo-vernacular aided schools at Khurja and Sikandarabad, supported partly by subscription and partly by a contribution from the district board. There is a similar school at Dibai supported by subscription and a contribution from the town funds, and private English schools at Pahásu and Pindráwal, entirely supported by the Nawáb of Pahásu and Rája Baqir Ali Khan, respectively. The history of the anglo-vernacular school of Anúpshahr is given in the article on that town. The total number of Government primary schools in the district is 87, and, in addition to these, there are 69 schools supported by a grant-in-aid. There are also two aided girls' schools at Bulandshahr and Khurja, the former having 36 pupils on the rolls, and receiving a grant from the municipality; and the latter possessing 22 pupils and being partly supported by the district board. Mention should also be made of the purely indigenous schools which number at the present time 261. These are not included in the list, as the number is constantly fluctuating and the attendance more than usually irregular. The number of pupils taught in the indigenous schools is returned as 3,297, of whom 216 are taught Persian and Arabic, and 229 learn the rudiments of Sanskrit.

English schools. The four tahsíli schools were established in 1854, and in the same year, the zamíndárs having voluntarily agreed to pay

* *Vide* p. XXIX.

a cess of one per cent. on the revenue for the maintenance of the schoolmasters, the halqábandi system of village schools was also introduced. The first English school in the district was opened at Bulandshahr by Mr. G. D. Turnbull, the Collector, in 1855. This institution was maintained at his private expense for about a year, but in the middle of 1856 it was turned into the tahsíli school, and the study of English was abolished. For the next seven years no English school was appointed in the district, but the increased desire for English education among the people led to an application from the well-to-do residents of the town in 1863 for the establishment of an English school on the grant-in-aid system. This application was accepted and the anglo-vernacular school at Bulandshahr was established in 1863, while in the following year similar schools were started at Khurja, Sikandarabad and Dibai, and that at Anúpshahr in 1865. There was also an English school at Jewar established in 1870, but this has disappeared. The Khurja school for a long time remained in an unsatisfactory state and was closed at the end of 1871, the present school being a recent institution.

Both primary and secondary vernacular education is under the control of the district board. The Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Meerut Division presides every year over the central examinations. The control and management of the English State-aided schools is in the hands of the Inspector of Schools of the Fourth Circle.

Progress of education.

At the census of 1872 the first attempt was made to collect some information as to the state of education among the people. Though not to be considered accurate or trustworthy, the figures may be quoted in order to illustrate the subsequent spread of education. In that year the total of literate persons was given as 18,092, of whom 15,394, including nine females, were Hindus and 2,698 Musalmáns. Of the population below twelve years of age only 1·4 per cent. could read and write; between twelve and twenty the proportion was 4·1 per cent.; and of those above twenty years of age 5·2 per cent. At the last census the total number of literate persons was returned

as 28,159, of whom 1,117 were females. The number of persons literate in English was 1,226, including 35 females. Of those less than ten years of age, 829 only were literate, and of these 62 were females. Between ten and twenty there were 6,527 literate persons, including 257 females; and for ages over twenty there were 20,803 literate persons, of whom 798 were females. Of the total number of persons who could read and write, 20,174 were Hindus and 4,369 Musalmáns, which shows that the proportionate increase has been greater among the latter. It thus appears that the district in this respect closely resembles the remaining districts of the division, with the exception of Dehra Dún, where the state of education is higher than in any other portion of the provinces. At the same time it must be remembered that the district is mainly agricultural in character, and that there is very little demand for education among the cultivating classes. Of the literate population by far the greater part knows Hindi only. On the other hand, Urdu is much more widely known here than in the adjoining district of Aligarh.

Dispensaries.

In 1902 the sum of Rs. 17,142 was expended by the district board on medical charges. Almost the whole of this goes to the upkeep of the hospitals and dispensaries, and the remainder to the maintenance of the vaccination establishment. The chief dispensary is at Bulandshahr, the establishment of which dates from 1861. Some time before the mutiny the residents of the district raised by subscription among themselves a sum of Rs. 4,000 for the purpose of establishing a dispensary on the Government-aided system then in force. The money was deposited at Bulandshahr in the treasury, but before the reply to the application had been received the mutiny broke out and the treasury was plundered. Subsequently, Government refunded the deposit, and it was invested in a loan to Mr. Skinner of Biláspur. Further subscriptions were collected in 1860, and a confiscated house was purchased from Government. For the first three or four years it remained under the charge of a native doctor, and then a sub-assistant surgeon was appointed. Other dispensaries were established in 1869 at the headquarters

of the three tahsíls. Besides these, a dispensary at Gulaothi was established in 1887, and a female hospital at Bulandshahr in 1895. The dispensaries at Bulandshahr, Khurja and Sikandarabad are in charge of a civil assistant surgeon, and those at Anúpshahr and Gulaothi of hospital assistants. The female hospital at Bulandshahr is in the charge of a lady doctor. These are all under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon of the district.

The daily average attendance of patients in 1900 was 106·48 at Bulandshahr, 118·47 at Sikandarabad, 100·93 at Khurja, 59·39 at Anúpshahr, 54·90 at Gulaothi, and 34·83 at the female dispensary. These daily averages show that the people thoroughly appreciate the advantages accruing from skilful treatment and the use of European medicines.

District board.

The district board is constituted under Act XIV of 1883. There are sixteen members, of whom twelve are elected and four hold their seats by virtue of their office. The Collector is the chairman of the board. The total income of the board in 1902 was Rs. 2,36,052, including an opening balance of Rs. 48,863. The chief heads of income and expenditure will be found in the appendix.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

THE early history of the district of Bulandshahr is legendary. Thus it was included in the kingdom of the Pándavas, whose capital, Hastinapura, was not far away, and popular legend identifies Ahar with the chief town of the Pándavas after Hastinapura was washed away. Another legend makes Ahar, which is certainly a site of great antiquity, the residence of the Nágar Bráhmans who assisted Janamejaya in the performance of the great snake-sacrifice. The present town of Bulandshahr is still known by its older name of Baran, which is also the name of the pargana in which it is situated. Bulandshahr simply means "high city," and was evidently applied to Baran on account of its situation on the high bank of the Kálindi, now corrupted into Káli Nadi. Before the name Baran was given, the tradition goes that the fort was built by a Tomar or Pándava named Parmal, to protect the town which was called Banchhati or Forest-clearing. Baran is popularly derived from a Tomar Rája Ahibaran, but the derivation cannot be supported. It has also been suggested* that Baran is the Varanavata mentioned in the 143rd chapter of the first book of the Mahábhárat. Legendary history.

From the fact that their coins are found here it may be inferred that the district formed part of the territory of the Satraps of Muttra, who are dated, on epigraphical grounds, in the second century B.C. Gomitra, one of these, is described on his coins as Baranaye, which has been interpreted by Cunningham as of Baran, the old name of the town of Bulandshahr, but the interpretation has not been universally accepted. After the Satraps of Muttra the neighbourhood was overrun by the great Kushans, whose coins are also found, and who may be The Western Satraps.

* Growse's "Bulandshahr," p. 35.

approximately dated in the first or second* century A.D. The earliest dated record referring directly to this district is a copper-plate grant which was found at Indor, a mound some eight miles south-west from Anúpshahr. The grant† provides for the maintenance of a lamp in the temple of the sun by a Gaur Bráhman, a resident of the village of Indrapura, which may safely be identified with Indor. The importance of the record lies in its reference to the Gaur division of Bráhmans, who are still numerous here, and in its being dated in the 146th year of the Gupta era, which is equivalent to 465 A.D., Skanda Gupta being referred to as the reigning monarch. The Gupta kings appear to have been Hindu and not Buddhist, but a few Buddhist remains, including some terracotta seals and an inscribed statue, the writing on which may be dated from the fifth to the ninth century, have been found at Bulandshahr.‡ No place in the district has been identified with any of those mentioned by the Chinese pilgrims.

The Indor plate.

According to tradition the Tomars were succeeded by the Dor Rájputs, and the tradition is capable of some confirmation. In 1867 a copper-plate was dug up at Mánpur in the Agauta pargana, about eight miles north of Bulandshahr, which records the grant of a village named Gandva, which has not been identified, to a Gaur Bráhman. The plate has been described and a translation of its inscription published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Volume XXXVIII, page 21, from which the following genealogical tree is extracted:—

The Mánpur plate.

1. Chandraka.
2. Dharanivaráha.
3. Prabhása.
4. Bhairava.
5. Rudra.
6. Govindarája (surnamed Yasorupa).

7. Haradatta.	8. Bhogáditya.§	(Name not given.)§
10. Vikramáditya.		9. Srikuláditya.

* J. R. A. S., 1903, pp. 1 *et seq.* See also p. 334.
† J. A. S. B., XLIII, 363. C. A. S. R., XII, 36—67.
‡ Growse's "Bulandshahr," p. 30.
§ I would suggest that the meaning of verses 7 and 8 is that the second son of Govindrája was Tribhuvanáditya, and that Srikuláditya was a son of Bhogáditya. (R. B.)

After these came Váhupati or Padmáditya, the Bráhman minister of Vikramáditya, and his son, Bhojadeva, who were followed by Sahajáditya and his son, Ananga. The race of the first ten Rájas was originally read doubtfully as Rodra, but Mr. Growse* has pointed out that the Dor is a well-known Rájput division, and has also suggested that the omission of the caste of the two last rulers may point to the restoration of the Dor line. Vikramáditya did not succeed his father directly, probably owing to his incompetence, which also led to his being superseded by his minister. The date may be read as 1133 or 1233 Vikrama Samvat, equivalent to 1076 or 1176 A.D., probably the former. In his eleventh invasion of India, in the year 1018 A.D., Mahmud of Ghazni crossed the Jumna in December and reached a fort, the name of which has been variously read as Barma, Barba, Burdur and Barna, which is almost certainly Baran. The Rája of this place was Har Dat, who appears to be the seventh ruler in the list given above, and whose name is still preserved by tradition as the builder of the Balai Kot or upper fort at Bulandshahr. The coming of the Musalmáns struck terror into the hearts of the Rájputs. Har Dat, to quote the author of the Táríkh-i-Yamíní,† "reflected that his safety would be best secured by conforming to the religion of Islám, since God's sword was drawn from the scabbard and the whip of punishment was uplifted. He came forth, therefore, with 10,000 men, who all proclaimed their anxiety for conversion and their rejection of idols." The story adds that Baran was thereupon restored to Har Dat.

The Meos.

Next comes a tradition that the Meos, or Mewátis, as they are generally known nowadays, about this time entered the district in large numbers and settled towards the southern borders. Undeterred by the presence of the Dors, they pursued their hereditary occupation of thieving and murdering, and became such a source of trouble to the Dor chieftain that he was glad to call in others to aid him in restoring order. In this manner tradition introduces the Bargújars, the story

* "Bulandshahr," page 38.

† E. H. I., II, 42.

stating that a large party of this clan were on their way from Ahar to aid Prithvi Rája of Dehli in his war with the Chandels of Mahoba. The leader of the Bargujars was Partáp Singh, who undertook to clear out the Meos, and after a long and determined struggle succeeded in ousting them from Pahásu, Dibai and Anúpshahr. The first headquarters of the family were at Chaundhera, whence he added village to village by marriage, purchase or violence.

The Musalmán invasion.

The Dors were still the nominal leaders throughout the district, and retained the supreme power until the arrival of the Musalmán general, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who in 1193 A.D. captured Meerut and Baran on behalf of Shahab-ud-din and established his own officers in each place as governors. The Rája of Baran at that time was one Chandra Sen, who defended his fort against the attacks of the enemies with great vigour, until he was betrayed by his kinsman, Ajaya Pál, and his servant, Hira Singh, a Bráhman, who treacherously opened the gate to the enemy. Chandra Sen was slain in the defence, but not before he had killed with an arrow an officer of high rank named Khwaja Lal Ali, whose dargah is still to be seen to the east of the Balai Kot. The traitor Ajaya Pál was rewarded with the office of Chaudhri of Baran, and on his conversion to Islám received the title of Malik Muhammad Daráz Qad. His descendants still possess a portion of the township of Baran, and profess to have a document in their possession by which the office of Chaudhri was conferred upon them. The office of governor was bestowed on Qázi Nur-ud-din Ghaznavi, whose descendants still reside here and retain the title of Qázi.

The Rájput immigration.

From the Musalmán invasion the influence of the Dor rapidly declined. They had previously come into contact with Prithvi Rája, who had deputed the Bargujars to reduce them. They are now almost extinct in the district, and their sole possessions consist of a share in a small village in Dibai. About this time the Gujars came to the district, and are said to have immigrated from a tract known as Gujarat in the Panjáb, though nothing definite is known on this point. Such settlements are to be found in the Sahāranpur district and on the

banks of the Jhelum. There are many distinct clans of this tribe in the district, the chief of which are the Bhatti, Nagri and Nadwasia Gujars. The fourteenth century also is marked by a general immigration, mainly of Rájput tribes. The Bhale Sultans under Kirát Singh invaded the south of the district and drove out the Meos from the villages held by them in pargana Khurja. Following them came Chauháns, Ghalots, Panwars, Jaiswars, Jádons and others, who in the same manner parcelled out the Meos' villages among themselves. Later on, Patháns, Saiyids and Sheikhs obtained numerous grants in this district. The hand of everyone appears to have turned against the unfortunate Meos, or Mewátis, as their Musalmán brethren are called, but, judging from their universal reputation, they appear to have fully deserved this treatment. The Mewátis are still numerous, but their landed possessions have almost disappeared. At the time of the last settlement they were the possessors of 2,970 acres in this district held by 234 sharers, and had lost 1,065 acres in the preceding thirty years. Almost the whole of this belongs to the Musalmán Mewátis, as the Meos have lost practically the whole of their estates.

Turning to the Musalmán historians, we find in the "Tabakát-i-Nasiri" that Altamsh was for a time governor of Baran and its dependencies, and among the few other notices of the district that we possess mention may be made of the following.

During the reign of Balban the fief of Baran was held by Malik Tuzaki, who incurred the displeasure of Kaiqubad shortly afterwards and was got rid of by stratagem. In 1295 A.D. Ala-ud-din, after the murder of his uncle, Jalal-ud-din Firoz Sháh, at Karra, proceeded to Baran, which became his headquarters for some time. This district appears to have suffered considerably from the arbitrary grain, laws introduced by Ala-ud-din, and Zia-ud-din, the author of the "Táríkh-i-Firoz Sháhi," and a native of Baran, states that the officers of the tracts situated close to Dehli were bound under strict orders not to allow anyone to store even a maund of grain or to sell it secretly above the fixed price. The cultivators

The ear[ly] Sultáns

were consequently compelled to sell their whole grain on the field, and at a low rate. In 1296 Muid-ul-mulk, the father of Zia-ud-din, Barni, was Khwaja of Baran, and no doubt owed the appointment to the support given by him to Ala-ud-din at the meeting of nobles held here in the previous year. About this time Baran was one of the cantonments of the royal army, which was collected here and at Koil to meet the incursions of the Moghuls under Kutlugh Khan, who was finally defeated by Ala-ud-din close to Dehli in 1298. We next hear of the dis-

Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq.

trict in connection with the reign of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq, who ascended the throne in 1324. His excessive exactions, says Zia-ud-din, who wrote as a contemporary, compelled the peasantry to abandon their homes and burn their crops. His earliest expedition was directed towards Baran where he massacred the inhabitants and placed their heads on the walls of the fort, so as to strike terror among the survivors. The ámíls of the district also suffered at his hand and many of them were put to death, chief among them being the Baranwals of Baran, who had declared themselves unable to meet the revenue demand on account of the poverty of the country, which was the result not only of the excesses committed by the monarch but also of the great famine of 1344. The whole country was reduced to a desert, and the inhabitants fled to the hills and elsewhere for

Firoz Sháh.

refuge. He was succeeded by his nephew, Firoz Tughlaq. This king administered the country in a method that was as mild as that of his predecessor had been severe. The historian notices with amazement the extraordinary increase in the population, in itself a sure proof of the recovery of the district. He left a memorial of himself in Firozganj at Khurja. The prosperity of this period was however entirely dissipated by the invasions of Timur in 1398, ten years after the death of Firoz Sháh.

The Moghuls.

Plundering parties were sent towards Baran, whither Iqbal Khan and many of the court had fled for protection. On the departure of the Moghuls in 1399, Nasrat Sháh, the son of Fateh Khan and the grandson of Firoz, seized Dehli and sent a large force under Shahab Khan to attack Iqbal Khan in Baran. Shahab Khan fell into an ambush laid by the Hindu zamíndárs

and perished with his men, and Iqbal Khan fought his way to Dehli. The sway of this chieftain, however, extended for a very short distance beyond the walls of the city, and consequently the district was in a state of utter confusion and distress. War, pestilence, and famine all combined to reduce the people to the lowest depths of despair, and in addition there was no Government, or only one not worthy of the name.

The Sha-qi king

In 1407 Baran was occupied by the troops of Ibrahim Sháh, of Jaunpur, on his march to Dehli. Having heard tidings of the conquest of Dhar by one of his enemies, Ibrahim returned to Jaunpur and left a small force in the fort of Baran under the command of one of his officers named Marhaba Khan, or, according to Ferishtah, Malik Mir Zia. In April 1408 Mahmud marched from Dehli against Baran, defeated the Jaunpur army and drove them into the fort. In the pursuit the fort was taken and the commandant killed. In 1420 Baran was one of the halting-places of the royal army in the campaign against the Rájputs of Etáwah, forming then, as now, one of the principal stages on the road through the Duáb. After the murder of Mubarak Sháh in 1434, disturbances arose among the nobles of the court, and Malik Allahdád Káká, a Lodi of Sambhal, took possession of Baran on the part of those indisposed to the Wazír Sarwar-ul-mulk, who had murdered the late Sultán. On the despatch of a large force from Dehli to reduce the rebels, Allahdád retired to Ahar where he was joined by many nobles of the opposing army. He drove his opponents back to Dehli, where they were finally defeated. Allahdád and Kamál, the Deputy Wazír, who had joined him at Ahar, then gave their allegiance to the Sultán Muhammad *bin* Farid. Beyond these few stray notices and a visit paid by Bahlol Lodi to Baran, there is little to be gleaned from the Persian history about the early local history of the district. Mere names of governors and accounts of battles give us but small information regarding the condition of the people or the economical history of the Upper Duáb. It is not till the days of Akbar that we get any glimpse into the fiscal history and the administration of the district. The arrangement of the parganas, as

Akbar.

given in the 'Aín-i-Akbarí,' has already been described in the preceding chapter. There was then no regular district of Bulandshahr, Baran being merely the name of a large pargana, which, with nine others, belonged to the Sarkár of Dehli, while the southern and eastern portions of the district belonged to Koil.

The rise of the Bargujars.

In the reign of Jahángír the pargana of Anúpshahr was formed for the express purpose of rewarding Rája Ani Rai, the Bargujar chieftain, who saved the life of the Emperor at the risk of his own in a tiger-hunting expedition. We have, however, no other record of this reign nor of that of Sháhjahán. The principal monuments of the rule of his successor, Aurangzeb, are a number of Hindu families then converted to Islám. Among the old documents in the possession of the Nágar Musalmáns of Ahar is an order of the Emperor to the purport that it was inexpedient to allow all of the members of the Chaudhri's family of that town to exercise the functions of their hereditary office, but that only two of them should be recognised as Chaudhri. Accordingly, as two of them had just been converted to Islám, they were deemed by the Emperor to be the best entitled to the first selection.

The decline of the Moghuls.

After the death of Aurangzeb and during the reigns of his first three successors, from 1707 to 1719, there is nothing worthy of record in the history of the district. From 1720 to the British occupation Bulandshahr, in common with the other districts of the Duáb, felt the full effects of the disastrous disorganization that reigned throughout the whole of Upper India. Immediately after the accession of Ahmad Sháh, the Afgháns of Rohilkhand assumed independence, and the Wazír was obliged to invite the aid of the Mahrattas and Játs to assist him in subduing them. Then strife arose between the Wazír and Ghází-ud-din, each of whom desired to have sole control over the king. The villagers from those parganas close to the capital were summoned to take part in the daily fighting that occurred in the suburbs and sometimes in the streets of Dehli, a state of things that had a most pernicious effect on the prosperity of the neighbouring country. In 1754 Ahmad Sháh was deposed and Álamgír II was proclaimed king by Ghází-ud-din. This was followed

by the inroad of Ahmad Sháh Abdali. After the sack of Dehli Ahmad Sháh retired to Anúpshahr, and on the march all the villages bordering the road were plundered by his soldiers. The same thing happened in the second invasion of Ahmad Sháh, who remained encamped at Anúpshahr while the Mahrattas captured Dehli. After the defeat of the Mahrattas at Panipat Najib-ud-daula, the Rohilla leader, assumed the chief command at Dehli on behalf of Ahmad Sháh and did good work in restoring the country to a comparatively settled condition. Through his exertions Dargáhi Singh, the Gujar chieftain of Dadri, and Rámdhan Singh, the Ját of Kuchesar, became responsible officials with a regular place in the administration of the district. He granted them titles of honour and farms of large tracts, on the understanding that they were not only to refrain from benefiting themselves from the crimes of evil-doers, but also to preserve order in their estates.

The loc chief-tains.

This Dargáhi Singh was originally nothing else than a leader of a powerful band of highway robbers. He was the head of the Bhatti Gujars of Katehra, who through their depredations had made the whole country near Dehli on this side of the Jumna unsafe to travellers. Najib-ud-daula, in order to put a stop to this state of things, very wisely hit upon the plan of granting Dargáhi Singh a large tract of country and also conferring on him at the same time the office of 'chórmár,' which carried with it the responsibility of keeping clear the road between Dehli and Koil. In the course of time Dargáhi Singh possessed himself of 133 villages which afterwards came to be formed into the new pargana of Dadri. He subsequently obtained from Sháh Álam the title of Ráo and the farm of these villages at a fixed revenue of Rs. 29,000. This arrangement was respected by the Mahratta Government and at a later date by the British. The latter sanctioned the farm in the name of Ráo Ajit Singh, the grandson of Dargáhi Singh, who was in possession in 1803. On his death in 1813 the farm lapsed, and the villages were settled with their proprietors. The history of the Játs of Kuchesar has already been given at length in Chapter III.

The Rohillas.

After the death of Najib-ud-daula he was succeeded by his son, Zabita Khan, who was soon dispossessed of his jágír by the Mahrattas. The commander of the king's troops was Najaf Khan, who was employed by the Mahrattas to expel Zabita Khan, but shortly afterwards he quarrelled with his employers and drove them from the Duáb. Thereupon Zabita Khan brought the Sikhs from Jhind and Patiala to assist him in revenging himself on Najaf Khan. He penetrated the district as far south as Khurja and laid the whole country waste, but was finally defeated by Najaf Khan at Meerut, and the Sikhs were compelled to return to their homes.

This state of constant warfare could not fail to produce a very bad effect on the district. Security of property was entirely destroyed, and employment in the army was found to be the safest means of subsistence. Agriculture was neglected owing to its uncertainty, and, in consequence, great scarcity prevailed. In 1783 the Chalisa famine desolated the country, and recovery was rendered slower on account of the frequent inroads of Ghulám Qádir, the son of Zabita Khan. This man, after the death of Najaf Khan, and while the Mahrattas were engaged in war with the Rájputs of Jaipur, raised a force, captured Dehli and then overran all the country as far as Aligarh. His retirement did not bring peace, for he was immediately followed up by the Mahrattas who overtook him at Meerut.

The Mahrattas.

For the whole of this period Bulandshahr was a mere dependency of Koil, and had really no separate history of its own. During the Mahratta supremacy it was administered from Koil, which, from 1789 till the accession of the British, remained in the undisturbed possession of Sindhia. His general, DeBoigne, was stationed at Aligarh with a force of 20,000 men and 130 guns. For the maintenance of this army he was assigned the jágír which had formerly been held by Najib-ud-daula. On the retirement of DeBoigne in 1796, he was succeeded by General Perron, who managed the country very well from a revenue point of view, but had most defective arrangements for the distribution of justice. There was no fixed form

of judicial procedure, and neither Hindu nor Muhammadan laws were regularly administered. The suppression of crime was in the hands of an officer styled the Bakhshi Adalat, whose business was to receive reports from the ámils, and to communicate the orders of the General with regard to the offenders. There was nothing in the form of a trial, the proof resting on the report of the ámil, and the punishment depending on the will of the General. A brigade of troops was stationed at Sikandarabad with the express purpose of facilitating the collections of the public dues. If any zamíndár resisted the authority of the ámil in realizing the revenue, his village was plundered and burnt, and yet instances of such resistance were not of unfrequent occurrence.

The British conquest.

The first part of the district to come into the hands of the British was the pargana of Anúpshahr, which was ceded in 1801 by the Nawáb Wazír, together with the rest of the district of Moradabad to which it then belonged. The remainder fell into the hands of Lord Lake after the battle of Aligarh in September 1803, and the conquest was completed by the second battle which took place between the British troops and the Mahratta garrison of Dehli on the western borders of the district. An account has already been given in the fiscal history of the subsequent changes in the distribution of the area of the various subdivisions.

Mádho Ráo of Málagarh.

Immediately after the conquest, some trouble was given by Mádho Ráo, the Mahratta Jágírdár of Málagarh. The duty of keeping order in the country between Aligarh and Dibai had been entrusted to Colonel James Skinner, who was stationed at Sikandarabad with 1,200 irregular horse. Mádho Ráo wrote to him to quit the place as it belonged to his jurisdiction. The Colonel refused, and Mádho Ráo marched from Málagarh with 500 horse, 800 infantry and two guns. They were met and defeated by Skinner in the neighbourhood of Sikandarabad after a fierce fight, in which 200 of Skinner's horsemen were killed or wounded, while the infantry of Mádho Ráo was almost wholly destroyed. The defeated cavalry fled to Málagarh and the guns were captured. Colonel Skinner was then directed by

the Resident of Dehli to eject Madho Ráo at any cost. He invested the fort of Málagarh and offered terms, which were refused by the Mahratta. After a siege of some duration Mádho Ráo gave up the fort with the guns and stores, while he was allowed to march out with his private property and his troops. The jágír was annexed, and Mádho Ráo retired on a pension, his son, Rám Ráo, with 600 horse being taken into the Company's service.

The mu-qarraridárs.

The chief landed proprietors at those times were Ráo Ajit Singh, the Gujar leader of Dadri; Ráo Rámdhan Singh of Kuchesar; and Dunde Khan, the Lálkháni chieftain of Pitampur. Each of these held a large number of villages in farm and was styled a muqarraridár, paying a light revenue for the farm. The first two submitted without trouble, but Dunde Khan and his uncle, Nahar Ali Khan of Imláni in Anúpshahr, broke out into open rebellion. There were no troops available to quell the trouble in this district and in Aligarh, as the army under Lord Lake was occupied in the pursuit of Holkar and in the siege of Bhartpur. Mr. Russell, who was appointed Collector at Koil in December 1804, managed to bring the refractory zamíndárs into order to some extent, but it was not till the middle of the next year that active operations could be taken against Dunde Khan on the arrival of a force from the army under the command of Colonel Richardson. In July 1805 Nahar Ali Khan's fort of Turkipura was taken, and Dunde Khan was pardoned on condition of his giving up the guns at Kamauna, filling up the fort ditch, and disbanding his troops. His son, Ranmast Khan, was granted his ancestral possessions, but, in spite of the lenity with which he had been treated, he soon showed fresh signs of disaffection. In October 1806 Dunde Khan returned to his home and waged war on the neighbouring zamíndárs in Aligarh. In August of the following year the Magistrate reported that Dunde Khan and his son had mounted guns on their forts at Kamauna and Ganaura. Consequently, in the following month a military force was ordered against Dunde Khan unless he should pay his revenue, dismantle his fort and surrender his person. He failed to obey

Dunde Khan.

the summons, and, instead, prepared to defend himself, while Ranmast Khan plundered the town of Shikárpur. In October the fort of Kamauna was invested by Major-General Dickens, who attempted to storm the place in the following month, but was repulsed with great loss. However, Dunde Khan evacuated the fort and retired to Ganaura, whence he escaped on the 13th of December. He fled to Rájputána and was never captured, although a large reward was offered. His exploits are the subject of a very copious and popular poem, called a "Sakha," which is sung by the lower castes at festivals and weddings.

After the suppression of Dunde Khan no other zamíndárs offered any resistance, but the Gujars of the west continued to give much trouble for many years. The next event of importance was the formation of the district of Bulandshahr in 1824; but from that date till the mutiny there is nothing worthy of record except the famine of 1837, the settlement of the land-revenue, and the opening of the Ganges canal, each of which has already been described.

The mutiny.

On the breaking out of the mutiny in 1857, the Bulandshahr district was in the charge of Mr. Brand Sapte and Messrs. Turnbull, Melville, and A. Lyall (who later became Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces) of the Civil Service. The account is chiefly taken from Mr. Sapte's official report, which was written shortly after the restoration of order.

Precautionary measures.

Mr. Sapte at once called upon all the principal landholders to aid in furnishing troops to preserve order. His requisition was complied with by Ráo Guláb Singh of Kuchesar, Muhammad Ali Khan of Chhatari, Murád Ali Khan of Pahásu, Abdul Latíf Khan of Khanpur, and Lachhman Singh of Shikárpur. The Játs of Sehra and Saidpur and the Musalmáns of Chaundera were offered permanent service on condition of furnishing a troop of mounted men within a given time, whilst Mr. Sapte's assistants made expeditions towards Dadri and Sikandarabad to overawe the turbulent Gujars, who, on hearing of the events at Dehli and Meerut, had commenced to plunder in all directions. The Gujars had, already, burned all the

travellers' rest-houses and had destroyed the telegraph. On one occasion the civilians, with the assistance of a detachment of the 9th Native Infantry, succeeded in capturing forty-six Gujars belonging to some of the worst villages, and brought them into the station. Aid was asked for from Bareilly, but fortunately the services of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, who subsequently mutinied, could not be spared; the Rámpur Nawáb declined to supply the troops asked for from him; another fortunate circumstance, as the Patháns of Rámpur gave but little aid elsewhere; and the Gurkhas of Dehra also failed to arrive. General Hewitt of Meerut, with his usual disinclination to action, refused to allow of the deputation of a few Europeans to carry in the treasure to Meerut, and, to add to the general gloom, a letter was received from the Magistrate of Agra, Mr. Drummond, and Major McLeod, of the Engineers, "directing all officers to fall back upon Agra as the rebels were reported to be in full march on that station, and the fort was considered the only safe place." Not so thought the Bulandshahr garrison, and they resolved to remain at their posts, especially as the detachment of the 9th Native Infantry on duty at Bulandshahr had, hitherto, remained faithful.

Attack on Bulandshahr.

Early on the morning of the 21st May tidings arrived from Aligarh of the mutiny of the headquarters of the regiment and the departure of the Europeans for Agra. Mr. Sapte, at once, sent off all the ladies and children to Meerut, leaving the garrison reduced to seven Englishmen—Messrs. Sapte, Melville, Turnbull and Lyall of the Civil Service, Lieutenant Ross of the 9th Native Infantry, and Messrs. Knight, father and son. Towards the evening of the 21st May this party was informed of an intended attack by the Gujars, and also heard of the approach of the Aligarh mutineers on their way to Dehli. Upwards of ninety remount horses, sadly needed for the troops, were at this time passing through Bulandshahr to Meerut, under a guard from the 6th and 44th Native Infantry, but General Hewitt refused to receive them, and they still remained at Bulandshahr. Mr. Sapte with Lieutenant Ross attempted to pack up the treasure, and, whilst doing so, were attacked by

a large body of Gujars. The Europeans were obliged to leave the treasure in the hands of the sepoy guard in order to attack the Gujars, whom they charged and dispersed, but in the meantime the guard commenced to help themselves to the treasure, and when the Europeans returned after clearing the streets of the town "they were fired at by the guard as a warning to keep off." They all succeeded in escaping to Meerut except Mr. Knight and his son, who had got separated from their party whilst charging through the streets. The treasure and horses were all lost owing to the refusal of General Hewitt to render any assistance in removing the treasure and his positive prohibition against sending on the horses. Messrs. Ross, Turnbull and Lyall had induced the treasure guard to accompany them as far as the Grand Trunk Road, but when they arrived there the sepoys told them "to go and join their friends as they intended to do."

The destruction of the station.

As the Gujars entered the station they fired each house, commencing with the dák bungalow, and during the four days that the station was without British officers all property, public and private, belonging to Government or Government officers, was carried off or burned. The public offices were gutted and all the records were destroyed: hence it is almost impossible to reconstruct the history of the district from its formation until the mutiny. The people of the town and the neighbouring villages took a very active part in the work of demolition. The absence of the authorities from Bulandshahr and Aligarh left the Agra to Meerut road completely at the mercy of the ill-disposed. Travellers were murdered and plundered, and all communications, except by camel-riders, were stopped. The Gurkhas of Dehra were working their way down by the canal, but were stopped at Dasna in the Meerut district by the destruction of the locks on the canal, and on their asking for carriage from the General at Meerut their request was negatived. They succeeded in reaching Bulandshahr on the 24th May, and, had they been supplied with carriage, would have been in time to prevent the outbreak on the 21st and the loss of the treasure and horses. Messrs. Sapte, Lyall, Ross and

Tyrwhitt arrived on the morning of the 26th from Meerut, accompanied by a detachment of Craigie's levies consisting of raw recruits, "badly mounted and worse armed, having as little confidence themselves in their horses as we had in the riders, and their subsequent conduct showed what they were worth." With the Gurkhas 200 Rámpur Patháns came in from Rohilkhand and were employed in patrolling the roads, but on the 28th they showed mutinous symptoms and thirty of them marched off for Dehli, whilst Major Reid of the Gurkhas ordered the remainder to leave the station. The Patháns recrossed the Ganges and returned to Rámpur. Chandpur, a village close to the station, which had shown itself active in the plunder of the bungalows, was searched, and some property was recovered. A few of the principal ring-leaders in the previous disturbance were captured and hanged, and Bilâspur, the fort of the Skinners, was visited, but its garrison preferred to remain where they were.

Sikandarabad.

On the evening of the 28th of May the Gurkhas marched to join General Wilson's column at Gháziabad. The Gujars of parganas Dadri and Sikandarabad were no sooner apprised of this movement than on the very next day they attacked the rich and populous town of Sikandarabad, about 10 miles from Bulandshahr. "Vast numbers of the inhabitants of both sexes and all ages were brutally ill-treated and murdered." The civil authorities were helpless. Only four miles off lay the fort of Walidád Khan, of Málagarh, who had arrived from Dehli on the 26th May with a following of mutineer soldiery and the patent of the subahdári of Koil and Baran in his pocket, granted to him by his connection, the ex-King of Dehli, with whom he had been staying. They knew that if they moved out of the station he would be down upon them and cut them off, and thus communication with Agra and Aligarh, the sole object of holding Bulandshahr, would have been impeded. It was no doubt very "distressing not to be able to respond to the repeated calls for assistance." The guard was increased to 75 men from various irregular cavalry regiments, all under the command of Captain Tyrwhitt, whose "sound judgment and firm bearing

kept them together in a manner highly creditable to himself," notwithstanding the news daily arrived of fresh regiments, to most of which the men belonged, having mutinied. The Europeans, again, numbered barely seven men, and divided amongst themselves the duties of patrolling. Every sentry was visited, at least once every hour during the night, to prevent a surprise by the enemy or treachery on the part of their own men, and the bridge-of-boats at Anúpshahr was broken down to prevent the passage of the Rohilkhand rebels.

Disord[er] in the distric[t]

Messrs. Clifford and Young, of the Revenue Survey, joined the garrison on the 1st June, and matters began to look very serious. Reports from the interior of the district showed that order was passing away. Former proprietors now took the opportunity of ousting the present possessors of their estates, and in some instances this was effected by force and large bodies of armed men. The principal táluqdárs, however, all this time remained quiet. In fact, with the exception of the Málagarh men, no person of consequence then gave the authorities any uneasiness; on the contrary, they all continued to profess extreme loyalty. The continuous stream of mutinous troops up the Grand Trunk Road had of course a very bad effect upon the minds of all, disheartening the well-affected and giving confidence to those who were ill-disposed, whilst the sacking of the town of Sikandarabad being permitted still to go on with impunity led the people to suppose our power had really ceased.

Expedi[tion] fr[om] Gulaot[hi]

Aligarh was held by the British for one day and by the rebels the next, but here the authorities were respected as far as Khurja. Mr. Melville, who had rejoined the station from Meerut, went down to Khurja and succeeded in bringing away some Rs. 1,500 of treasure. Rumours of an intended attack on the station were of daily occurrence and necessitated much patrolling. On the 10th June all but 20 men of the irregular cavalry deserted and joined a large body of mutineer cavalry who were then at Khurja on their way to Dehli, and, as these proved to be some of the Oudh Irregulars, who had murdered their officers on the road, the station party thought it advisable

to leave Bulandshahr for a time and retire to Gulaothi. They had hardly arrived there when news arrived of the occupation of the town by Walidád of Málagarh ostensibly in the name of the British Government. Mr. Sapte resolved to return, and his account of the events that then took place had better be given in his own words. He writes :—" At Captain Tyrwhitt's request I went ahead with Messrs. Lyall and Clifford and Lieutenant Anderson of the 3rd Europeans, to let the people know we had returned. On entering the station I met Ismail Khan, Walidád's headman, who at once came up to me and reported all well. I told him I was going into the city, that our return should at once be known. He accompanied us, and when near the city said he had better go ahead, as there were a number of desperate characters in the city who might oppose us. I saw a large body of men collected at the further end of the street, close to the kotwáli. While Ismail Khan went to parley with them, we rode a little way down the street and then pulled up, awaiting his return. Finding he did not come back, I sent Mr. Clifford to Captain Tyrwhitt to let him know how matters stood, and requested him to come on as quickly as he could, while Mr. Lyall, Lieutenant Anderson, and I retraced our steps leisurely. Within a quarter of an hour Captain Tyrwhitt arrived, and, on my telling him how the city was occupied, he expressed his determination to drive them out, and, giving the word "charge," we went at a gallop towards the city. On our reaching the last turn near the jail, which enabled me to see into the city, we found the rebels had moved up to the entrance, and the moment we came in sight they opened on us from three guns and a heavy musketry fire. Captain Tyrwhitt most gallantly led us within 30 yards of the guns the first discharge from which disabled and killed three men and horses. Only about 15 men had followed ; Craigie's levies fled on the first shot being fired, and we never saw them again. Being entirely unsupported, we were reluctantly compelled to retreat towards the open, where we could have acted better than in the narrow road in which we were, but we were not followed. I should mention here that we had previously sent

up a small gun, but as it was drawn by bullocks it could not be brought up in time for the action. We brought it off, however, with us, Mr. Young, under whose charge it was, displaying much coolness on the occasion. Finding ourselves unmolested, we retraced our steps to Gulaothi. As we passed Málagarh we found Walidád had sent out a small body of cavalry to oppose our retreat, but these fled on our approach, and, as we pursued them, took shelter in a village close under the walls of Málagarh, from which they opened a fire upon us, but without effect. Thus were we, step by step, driven out of the Bulandshahr district."

Aband-ment Bulan-shahr.

The day after the departure of the Europeans, Walidád expelled the police outpost at Gulaothi, whilst Mr. Sapte's party remained at Babugarh, near Hápur, in the Meerut district, watching the Rohilkhand rebels. On the 18th of June Walidád's outpost at Gulaothi was driven back, but on the 22nd June, owing to the arrival of the Bareilly mutineer brigade, the Europeans had to fall back upon Meerut. The Meerut and Agra road thus fell into the hands of the mutineers, and Málagarh became the resort of all the ill-disposed of the surrounding districts. Walidád occupied Aligarh and Khurja, and attracted to his standard the Patháns of the Bárah Basti in the Bulandshahr district, who had given so many recruits to the generally mutinous irregular cavalry. From its position, only about 900 yards from the road, the fort of Málagarh commanded by its six guns the entire road. Communication with Agra, even by camel-riders, was effected with extreme difficulty, for so well were the whole line of road and its vicinity watched that scarcely a man could pass without being intercepted, and the penalty of discovery was death. Various expeditions were planned, but from various causes were never undertaken until Walidád had got such reinforcements and his followers had increased to such numbers, that he had really become a formidable foe. Reinforced by the Jhánsi brigade he threatened Hápur, and but for the opportune arrival of a relieving force it would have experienced the fate of Sikandarabad. During September a sharp artillery fight with the guns of the Jhánsi brigade took place at Gulaothi.

The recapture of the town.

On the 25th September Colonel Greathed's flying column set out from Gháziabad and arrived at Bulandshahr on the 28th. The troops encamped within a mile and-a-half of the town at the place where the road to Málagarh branches off. A picquet of rebel cavalry fell back on the town, which was protected by a battery, whilst the gardens and walls were occupied by the enemy's infantry. Leaving a reserve to protect the baggage and stores at the cross-roads, the advanced guard of the British pushed on towards the city, feeling their way as best they could. The reserve was attacked by cavalry and guns in flank, but these were quickly driven off with loss, and in front the right and left columns of attack were soon engaged with the enemy. Their batteries were silenced, and a way having been opened with grape-shot, the cavalry and artillery pressed on through the town, driving the enemy everywhere before them. Three guns and an immense quantity of baggage and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

Reoccupation of the district.

Walidád fled with the greater portion of his followers across the Ganges, leaving a number of guns, stores, and plunder in his fort, which was occupied by a detachment of cavalry. A party of Sappers were for some time employed in mining the fort, and on the 1st of October the mines were exploded in person by the gallant Lieutenant Home, R.E., the hero of the Cashmere gate at Dehli, who lost his life; a spark from the port-fire accidentally ignited the train, and he was killed by the explosion. On the 3rd of October the column marched to Khurja, and, whilst there, Mr. Sapte and Captain Watson visited Jhajhar, as the former gentleman had received intelligence of a Christian girl being concealed in the house of a Musalmán trooper of the rebel 15th Irregular Cavalry. Mr. Sapte writes :—"Though we arrived at the village before daybreak, they were ready for us. A large body of sowars arrived, and many of them, in full uniform, came out to oppose us. Several were killed in actual fight, and some few taken prisoners with arms in their hands, were tried by drum-head court-martial, and shot on the spot. After a long search we discovered the girl; she turned out to be the daughter of a Eurasian, a clerk

in some Deputy Commissioner's office in Oudh, whose life, as also that of the father, had been saved by the trooper Khuda Bakhsh, in gratitude to whom she turned Musalmáni and married him. As she expressed a strong desire to be allowed to remain, I did not force her away." Khurja, said to have been a very hot-bed of disaffection during the mutiny, was spared at the representation of the Collector, who returned to Bulandshahr.

On the 4th October Bulandshahr was occupied by a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, consisting of the right wing of the 1st Biluch Battalion, two horse artillery guns, and a body of Pathán horse under Major Stokes, and from this date confidence began to be restored. Abdul Latíf Khan, the head of the Patháns of the Bárah Basti, paid up his balances of land-revenue, though he had previously refused to pay one pice. This man was subsequently convicted of aiding the rebels in every way, and was sentenced to transportation for lief. His uncle, Azim Khan, had joined Walidád, and was captured by Khushi Rám, the Ját Police Officer of Anúpshahr, whilst trying to escape into Rohilkhand. Azim Khan was tried by court-martial and was sentenced to death. The police stations were at once re-established, and, with the exception of Sahibdád Khan, of Shikárpur, who had deserted, and Pir Muhammad Khan, of Anúpshahr, and Khurshed Ali, kotwál of Bulandshahr, whose conduct was somewhat suspicious, the old police officers were reinstated in their posts. The greater part of the rank and file of the police had joined the rebels, and their places were filled by Játs, while a strong force was sent to overawe the Gujars of Dadri and Sikandarabad. On the 17th November the camp moved towards the Ganges, but had only reached Ahar when news arrived of an intended uprising of the Gujars to rescue their brethren who had been captured, but this movement was frustrated by the troops returning by forced marches to Bulandshahr. The jail was then put into a state of defence capable of resisting the attack of any number of Gujars, and the jail garrison was reinforced in men and provisions, so as to admit of the camp being moved

without fear of being again recalled. On the 27th the force marched by Siyana to Puth, and thence down the right bank of the Ganges, visiting each ferry. The whole of the boats were collected at Anúpshahr and intrusted to a body of 200 Játs. Puth, Basai, and Ahar were placed under Rao Gulab Singh of Kuchesar, and the force proceeded southwards by Karanbas to Rámghát, having secured every boat of which any traces could be found. The rebels did not show themselves on the opposite bank, so the force marched on to Dibai, intending to return to headquarters, preparatory to beating up the quarters of the Gujars, who still set the police at defiance and refused to pay up any revenue. On reaching Shikárpur intelligence was received of the rebels appearing in force in the Budaun district opposite Rámghát. The camp immediately moved to the Ganges, and on arriving at the ferry the sound of heavy firing was heard, which subsequently proved to be an attack by the rebels on Gunnaur, a friendly village some few miles inland. Gunnaur was plundered, and the rebels then proceeded to loot the neighbouring villages. The Aheriyas, a numerous tribe, first showed some opposition, but finding themselves unsupported compromised matters, and finally joined the rebel ranks. They occupy nearly all the villages on the left bank of the Ganges, and it was found necessary to keep a strict watch over all the ferries and fords, as the latter became daily more shallow; but though on several occasions the rebels attempted to cross in force, they never succeeded. The camp was occupied off and on until the 5th December in patrolling the Ganges parganas from the Meerut to the Aligarh district.

Defence of Anúpshahr. Constant rumours prevailed that Walidad with all his following intended to make an attempt to reoccupy Málagarh, and considerable excitement ensued. On the 5th December the force marched to Dibai, where intelligence awaited them of the arrival of Bakht Khan and the Bareilly brigade at Kásganj in the Etah district, where they murdered the blind old tahsíldár, Chaube Ghanshiam Das, and levied a contribution on Soron. The Bulandshahr authorities resolved to make a demonstration towards Etah, and were about to proceed to Atrauli, when in-

formation was received that Hurmat Khan, who held the fort of Pindrawal, belonging to Fahim-ul-nissa, a near relation of the rebel Rahim Ali Khan, son of Nasir Ali Khan of Khailiya, was laying in stores for the use of the rebel troops. Hurmat Khan was surrounded by stratagem and his fort was taken, with an immense quantity of supplies evidently collected for warlike purposes. He was also busily engaged in putting his fort into repair and in mounting two guns which had been lent to him by the Collector. From Pindrawal the force marched towards Etah, and co-operating with Colonel Seaton, was present at the action of the Nim Nadi and the operations along the Ganges, and returned to Bulandshahr, after a fortnight's absence, on the 29th December. On the 2nd January news arrived of an attack upon the boat-guard at Anúpshahr, and Mr. Lyall started off with a body of mounted police, but was only in time to see the conclusion of a very smart affair between the rebels and the Játs under Khushi Ram. The Collector had brought together about 187 boats here, and a short way above this place was an easy ford. The rebels brought down two guns below the ghát, so as to rake the boats and the men who guarded them. The Játs returned the fire from two small iron guns, but, in the meantime, a body of horse and foot attempted to cross by the ford. Khushi Ram, in no way daunted, wheeled his men around and gave the rebels two vollies in quick succession, which had the effect of dispersing them for the time. Fortunately Colonel Farquhar thought it right to come to the assistance of the Játs, for on the 17th January the enemy came down in force with six guns, two of which they planted opposite the centre of the British position and two on each flank. Lieutenant T. P. Smith replied with his two six-pounders so effectually that in three hours he silenced the enemy's battery. The British loss on this occasion was two men wounded and one killed, whilst the enemy lost about 50 men, and had not Colonel Farquhar received the strictest injunctions not to cross the river, the enemy might have been destroyed. This success had the effect of preventing any more attempts to cross the river, and although Rahim Ali came about this time fresh from

Bareilly as the rebel subahdár of Budaun, he never succeeded in any attempt against the district.

Restoration of order.

The Gujars of Dadri fled to the western bank of the Jumna khádir after sending in the revenue by Bráhmans who had no share in their misdeeds, and before Mr. Sapte left the district (21st April 1858) nearly 60 pieces of cannon, some of them of large calibre, and many wall-pieces, were recovered in the district. On leaving the district Mr. Sapte was able to report that it had resumed its wonted quiet. The revenue had been all paid in, serious crime was unknown, and even offences of a slight and trivial nature were of unfrequent occurrence. Several mutineers of the rebel regiments had been brought to justice, and many of those who had taken an active part in the disturbances had been caught and received the reward for their crimes, whilst those who had shown themselves loyal were recommended for special consideration. Mr. Sapte gratefully acknowledges the services rendered by the military officers deputed to the district, and Captain Tyrwhitt, in command of the levies. Messrs. Turnbull, Melville and Lyall of the Civil Service were present throughout, and were engaged in many expeditions requiring considerable military skill.

Rewards for loyalists.

After the restoration of order came the settling of accounts. A large number of persons were rewarded by grants of confiscated villages and by gratuities in money, while the punishments awarded to the disaffected were no less comprehensive. Among the chief recipients of rewards mention may be made of the following. Mr. T. Skinner of Biláspur obtained confiscated villages assessed at a revenue of Rs. 6,000, and his agent, Munni Lal, was rewarded with a gift of Rs. 1,000. Mahmud Ali Khan of Chhatari was rewarded with the proprietorship of villages assessed at Rs. 4,139 and a khilat of Rs. 1,000. His kinsmen, Faiz Ali Khan and Imdad Ali Khan of Paháсu, received a number of villages, the former obtaining a remission of one-fourth of his revenue for his lifetime, in addition to a khilat of Rs. 1,000. Zahur Ali Khan of Dharampur, another Lalkhani, received villages assessed at Rs. 3,000. Rao Gulab Singh of Kuchesar was rewarded

with the title of Rája Bahádur, a khilat of Rs. 2,000, and an estate assessed at Rs. 8,000, of which one-fourth of the revenue was remitted for his lifetime.

All through the disturbances, the Játs, as a rule, sided with Government, and we find very many of this caste included in the list of those rewarded. Khushi Ram of Bhatauna, who distinguished himself at Anúpshahr and elsewhere, received land assessed at Rs. 1,202, with a partial remission of revenue for his lifetime and a khilat of Rs. 1,000, while the other Játs of Bhatauna received land assessed at Rs. 2,876. The heirs of Ratan Singh of Sehra received villages assessed at Rs. 2,000, whilst four other Játs of the same village were given lands assessed at Rs. 600 each. Considerable grants of land were also given to Chaudhri Lachhman Singh of Shikárpur; Rai Durga Parshad, Deputy Collector; Ahmad Saiyid Khan of Khurja; the zamíndárs of Jewar and Dayanatpur; Than Singh, Ahir of Kota; and Munshi Lachhman Sarup of Sikandarabad. Many other persons received small grants of land or money rewards.

Punishments [of] rebelli[on]

On the other side, the chief punishment fell on Walidád Khan of Málagarh, who lost the whole of his property. So also did Abdul Latíf Khan of Khanpur, who was transported for life; Rahim Ali Khan of Khailiya, a grandson of the celebrated Dunde Khan and the principal adherent of Walidád and Rahim Ali. Ismail Khan, once a trooper in Skinner's Horse and subsequently Kotwál of Meerut, who had joined Walidád Khan, was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment at Sháhjahánpur, but was subsequently pardoned and took service with the Rámpur Nawáb. Ghulam Haidar Khan, the agent of Walidád Khan, lost his property, consisting of four villages in pargana Baran; Mahdi Bakhsh, the principal adviser of Walidád Khan, was sentenced for transportation for 14 years; Qázi Wazir Ali of Bulandshahr, who was appointed Qázi by Walidád Khan, lost his estates; the Sheikh and Bahlim revenue-free grantees of Bulandshahr were deprived of their property; whilst a number of Saiyids of Shikárpur and Patháns in various parts of the district suffered severe punishments.

A number of persons escaped the punishment due to their acts by the subsequent amnesty. Chief among them were Mustafa Khan of Jahángirabad, a relative of Walidád Khan; Ráni Chauhan of Anúpshahr, who attempted to regain the old estates of the Bargujar family ; Faiz Ahmad Khan of Malakpur, who was released while under trial ; Ghulam Ghaus, a Biluchi zamíndár of Jhajhar, who was released for having saved the life of a European ; and Hurmat Khan of Pindrawal, who had supplied the rebels with stores and provisions, but escaped by the amnesty while his trial was proceeding.

Subsequent history.

Since the mutiny the district has remained undisturbed. The most important events that have occurred up to the present day were the famines of 1860, 1878 and 1897; the introduction of the revenue settlement of 1860—1865; and the later settlement by Mr. Stoker which was completed in 1889. Mention has been made of all these occurrences in the preceding chapters of this volume.

GAZETTEER

OF

BULANDSHAHR.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

BULANDSHAHR.

DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

ADHA, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

A small village lying three miles south-east of Sikandarabad and six miles west of Bulandshahr. A mile to the west runs the old line of the Grand Trunk Road, between which and the village lies a stretch of uncultivated waste. On the east of the village is a drainage channel known as the Ganda Nala. The village has an area of 1,466 acres, and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 3,000. Irrigation is chiefly provided from masonry wells. There is a fair area under groves, which lie to the north-east of the village. The name is said to be derived from the Ahar founders, the descendants of whom still reside here and bear the title of Chaudhri. The population in 1901 was 1,248, of whom 367 were Musalmans. Some of the latter are respectable people in good circumstances. The place is only deserving of separate mention as having formerly been the capital of a pargana, which existed in the days of Akbar, with a revenue of 513,081 dams, and was absorbed into Sikandarabad in 1844.

AGAUTA, *Pargana* AGAUTA, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

The capital of the pargana is a small village lying in the eastern half of the pargana about two miles to the west of the Kali Nadi, at a distance of ten miles from Bulandshahr, with which it is connected by a rough cart-track. There is no regular road here, but similar tracks lead to Gulaothi and to Aurangabad. The village lands cover an area of 1,078 acres, of which 822 are cultivated. There is no canal in the neighbourhood and irrigation is carried on by means of wells. The houses are all built of mud, the only masonry building in the place being the small mosque. There are a few shops here, but no regular bazar. The village contains an aided school attended by some fifty students. The population at the last census numbered 1,055 persons, of whom 170 were Musalmans and 111 Aryas. The inhabitants are mostly

Chauhan Rajputs, who in former days were the owners of this village and thirty-one others in the neighbourhood. At the present time, however, they have been for the most part reduced to the status of cultivators, as the bulk of the village is held by Biluchis, Jats, and Goshains. It is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,250. Agauta is only famous for the ber trees which grow here.

AGAUTA *Pargana, Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

This pargana lies in the north of the tahsil, between Siyana on the east and Sikandarabad on the west. To the south lies pargana Baran and to the north the Meerut district. It is divided into two halves by the Kali, which flows from north to south through the centre of the pargana. This river was for some time used as an escape from the canal—a measure that resulted in considerable damage to the villages lying on its banks. In consequence of this the channel of the river was straightened and deepened by the Canal Department, which brought about a partial remedy, but in spite of it the whole of the khadir of the pargana had nearly fallen out of cultivation, while the soil began to be infected by reh in every village. Wet years assisted the percolation from the canal in raising the water level and causing saturation, so that the great bulk of the Agauta khadir was left uncultivated and not assessed to revenue. The river now is no longer used as an escape except to a very limited extent, and the dry years of the past decade have brought about a good deal of improvement, so that much land is under cultivation that was left untilled ten years ago. The rest of the pargana is considered generally the best land in the district. It consists of a flat alluvial plain broken only by a few depressions locally known as dahars, which are flooded in the rains, and by occasional elevations of sandy soil. To the west of the Kali the soil is an uniform and excellent loam with a slight inclination to clay, while to the east it is generally a lighter loam with several patches of sand. In the extreme east of the pargana there is a group of villages with a considerable amount of usar land and dhak jungle, but elsewhere there is very little and that could be reclaimed for cultivation. What culturable

waste there is left, lies in the depressions or dahars, but as a rule nearly the whole of the culturable area has now been brought under the plough.

The western half of the pargana is mainly irrigated from the distributaries of the Ganges canal, the chief of which is the left Dasna, which passes along the western borders. West of the Kali there is no canal irrigation at all, the villages being dependent on masonry wells, which supply abundant irrigation in all parts with the exception of two villages in the south.

The total area of the pargana is 64,237 acres, or 100 square miles. Of this 53,833 acres, or 83 per cent., were cultivated in 1901, which shows an increase of over 3,500 acres since the last settlement. In 1840 the total cultivated area was 39,533 acres, which rose in 1865 to 45,313 acres, so that the development of the pargana has been constant and well maintained. Of the remaining area, 4,460 acres are returned as barren, but three-fourths of this consist of village sites and roads or are covered with water. The culturable area is also very small, amounting to 5,944 acres. The irrigated area is large, amounting to 36,567 acres or 67 per cent.; of this nearly two-thirds are watered from wells and almost the whole of the remainder from the canal. There are a few tanks, which irrigate 158 acres. The number of wells available for irrigation is 2,622, and of these 1,770 are masonry or half-masonry. The rabi is somewhat the more important harvest, while over 32 per cent. of the cultivated area bears a double crop. The chief staples are wheat, barley and peas in the rabi, and maize, juar and cotton in the kharif. The area under sugarcane is small, amounting to 3,060 acres; formerly a large amount of indigo was grown here, but the area has fallen off as everywhere else, and its place has been taken by cotton, sugarcane and maize, all of which are profitable crops.

The assessment of the pargana at the settlement of 1840 was very light, amounting to only Rs. 77,474. The next settlement was made by Mr. Currie in 1859, when the revenue was fixed at Rs. 89,881. The last assessment was made by Mr. Baillie in 1889, when on account of the great improvement in the pargana it was found possible to take an enhancement of 53·7 per cent.

on the expiring revenue, the new demand being fixed at Rs. 1,42,462, exclusive of cesses, which falls at the rate of Rs. 2-10-3 per acre of cultivation. At the time of settlement the ninety-one villages of the pargana were divided into 290 mahals, of which 201 were held in zamindari, 56 in bhaiyachara, and thirty-three in pattidari tenure. The pargana originally belonged to the Tagas, but they were expelled by the Chauhans and Gujars, and have now practically disappeared. The Chauhans got possession of thirty-two villages, which are still known as the Chauhanon-ka-batisa, and the Gujars acquired twelve villages. The former have lost most of their estates by sale or mortgage, and the Gujars by confiscation for rebellion; they are both now mere cultivators, except in a few shares held by the Chauhans and two villages held by the Gujars. The chief proprietors are the Jats, who include the Kuchesar family and several large bhaiyachara communities. Four villages belong to the Skinner estate, and the remainder is divided among Saiyids, the chief of whom are those of Gulaothi, Sheikhs, Biluchis, Banias, Kayasths, Ahirs, Bargujars and Brahmans. The revenue-free area amounts to 1,248 acres, the principal estates being Zainpur, Ata and Makhdumnagar. Zainpur is a small village held on a perpetual revenue-free tenure by Bhats; Ata was confiscated from the Gujars in 1857 and conferred upon Ratan Singh revenue-free for life; Makhdumnagar was entirely revenue-free, but one-half was confiscated for the rebellion of Chiragh Ali in 1857; the remaining half is held revenue-free by his Saiyid relatives, who are also the proprietors of the village. Formerly the village of Asawar which adjoins Ata was granted revenue-free to Gopal Singh, but the grant expired at his death.

The population of the pargana in 1872 numbered 62,161 souls, being at the rate of 621 to the square mile. In 1881 the population declined, the total being 60,981 persons, but since then there has been a rapid increase, the population rising to 65,826 in 1891, while at the last census the pargana contained 79,049 inhabitants, of whom 41,604 were males and 37,445 females. Classified by religions there were 54,295 Hindus, 23,296 Musalmans and 1,458 others, almost all of whom are Aryas.

The only town of the pargana is Gulaothi, but there are one or two large villages, such as Baral, Bhatauna, Ahmadnagar, Sentha and Malagarh, which have been separately described, as well as Agauta, the small village which gives its name to the pargana. Besides the schools at Gulaothi there are District Board schools at Bhatauna, Malagarh, Banboi and Aulehra, and aided schools at Khushhalpur, Barai, Agăuta and Ahmadnagar. Markets are held weekly at Gulaothi, Ahmadnagar, Malagarh, Baral, Baghwala and Kota.

Means of communication in the western half of the pargana are good, as the tract is traversed from north to south by the metalled road from Bulandshahr to Hapur and Meerut, which passes through Gulaothi. From this road branch roads take off at Gulaothi, leading to Sikandarabad, and at Chaprawat, joining the latter at Sanauta on the Ganges canal. The eastern half of the pargana is almost devoid of roads, and the Kali river forms a constant obstacle to communication. It is bridged near Gulaothi, whence a small road leads to Siyana and another road runs from Gulaothi to Aurangabad Saiyid, crossing the Kali by a private ferry. The river is only fordable at a few points during the dry weather. Communication from village to village is, however, fairly easy by means of the numerous cart-tracks.

Before the days of Akbar the tract was known as the Chauhanon-ka-batisa, and during the reign of that Emperor it was formed into a pargana under the name of Sentha. It continued to retain this name till the time of the Mahrattas, who sent an Amil to keep the Chauhans in order. This officer took up his residence at Agauta, and the name of the pargana was changed from that date. In 1803 the Chauhan villages and four others were leased to Bahadur Khan, who had formerly been in the service of the Mahrattas, and formed part of the district of southern Saharanpur. Mention has been made of Bahadur Khan in the article on Malagarh, where he resided, and which for a short time gave its name to the pargana. The lease lapsed in 1824 on the death of Bahadur Khan, and the pargana of Agauta was settled with the original proprietors. On the reconstitution of the district in 1854 three villages were withdrawn

and 57 added to the pargana, and since then it has remained unchanged.

AHAR, *Pargana* AHAR, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

The capital of the pargana is a small but ancient town on the banks of the Ganges, at a distance of seven miles north of Anupshahr and twenty-one miles from Bulandshahr. It lies in an out-of-the-way corner of the district and is entirely cut off from the lines of traffic. Poor unmetalled roads lead to Siyana and to Anupshahr. The place was at one time of some small commercial importance, but since the construction of the dam at Narora navigation on the Ganges has been almost suspended. There is a police station here, a post-office and an upper primary school, attended by 44 pupils. Markets are held here weekly on Tuesdays. There is a ferry over the Ganges to the Moradabad district, and in 1902 it was leased for Rs. 2,150. The town abounds in temples of some antiquity, the most remarkable being one dedicated to Mahadeo. Fairs are held here on the Sheoratri in Phagun and on the Dasehra in Jeth, when large crowds assemble to bathe in the Ganges. At the small village of Muhammadpur, about two miles to the south-east, fairs in honour of Ambika Debi are held on the 9th day of the light halves of Chet and Kuar.

The name Ahar is locally derived from 'ahi' and 'har,' the killing of the serpent, and the present town is said to be the place where Janamejaiya performed the great snake sacrifice, and rewarded the Nagar Brahmans who assisted him with grants of land in the vicinity. The people also state that Ahar was the original Kausambhi, but this pretension is wholly unsupported by probability or evidence. The place is said to have been the residence of Rukmini, the wife of Krishna, and the temple of Ambika Debi in Muhammadpur is said to be that from which Krishna carried her off. The place undoubtedly is of great antiquity, as is evident from the presence of numerous mounds in and about Ahar, and there is little reason to doubt that it was the seat of a Hindu principality for some centuries previous to the Musalman invasion. Mr. Growse, when Collector, found several fragments of stone sculpture of an early date lying

in the streets, and on the edge of the high cliff he dug up a mutilated round pillar having its base encircled with a snake, which seems to bear out the local derivation of the name. In the days of Akbar Ahar was the capital of a pargana in Sarkár Koil, and it has held this position ever since. Many of the Bráhmans of Ahar became Musalmáns during the reign of Aurangzeb and retained the proprietary rights in the town till 1857, when the property was confiscated on account of their bad behaviour, and conferred on Rája Gursahi Mal of Moradabad.

Ahar has a total area of 3,825 acres, of which one-third lies in the khádir, with a total revenue of Rs. 2,861. The khádir land consists for the most part of inferior sandy soil with many sand-hills and ridges, irrigation being altogether impracticable. In the rest of the village the land lies high and is only irrigated to a very small extent from wells. The population of Ahar, which in 1865 was 2,324 persons, has remained stationary for a long time. In 1901 there were 2,382 inhabitants, of whom 964 were Hindus, 1,301 Musalmáns and 117 Aryas. As in many of the villages along the Ganges, the Arya Samáj has a strong following here, and a hall has lately been built for their meetings. The population is mainly agricultural and there are no families of any wealth or importance.

AHAR *Pargana, Tahsíl* ANÚPSHAHR.

This is the northern pargana of the tahsíl, lying between Anúpshahr and Shikárpur on the south and Siyana on the north. To the west is the Baran pargana, and to the east the river Ganges, which separates it from the district of Moradabad. The pargana is divided into two fairly uniform halves by the Chhoiya Nadi, which passes down through the whole of the tahsíl till it becomes a more or less definite stream in pargana Dibai. A good deal of land was thrown out of cultivation or deteriorated by depressions and saturation along the line of the Chhoiya, but within the last ten years the whole bed of the stream has been deepened and straightened, and the drainage so much improved that the lands on its banks have again come under the plough. The tract to the east of the Chhoiya is traversed from north to south by the Anúpshahr branch of the Ganges canal, which has

been opened for irrigation in this pargana since 1866, but was not extended into Dibai till 1878. With its construction this part of the pargana improved greatly, but the consequent rise in the water-level made well irrigation almost impossible. The land in the eastern half of the pargana is generally light and sandy and in places intersected by undulating ridges of poor soil. Here and there, however, isolated villages are found consisting of good soil and free from inequalities, such as those in the neighbourhood of Daulatpur in the northern portion of this tract. Along the edge of the high land which overlooks the valley of the Ganges is a series of deep ravines which have a constant tendency to cut back into the cultivated land, and the villages which lie immediately above the khádir invariably contain inferior sandy soil, in which, owing to the depth of the water-level and the lightness of the soil, irrigation is very difficult. The banks of the Ganges in this pargana are high and there is very little khádir, the stream running close to the high bank and the khádir consisting of a narrow strip with little or no cultivation. The only exception is at Mubarakpur in the extreme south-east of the pargana, where the river takes a turn eastwards and leaves a rich alluvial soil that is regularly cultivated and pays high rents.

West of the Chhoiya we find a level plain with a good loam soil, firm and productive, which resembles that of pargana Shikárpur. Irrigation is here entirely supplied from wells, as this tract lies beyond the reach of the canal. A few villages in the neighbourhood of the Chhoiya are liable to partial saturation, while at a short distance from the river on either side there is a good deal of light sandy soil in which irrigation is almost impossible. Generally speaking, however, the subsoil is firm enough to admit of the construction of temporary wells and the area irrigated is large. Between Khanpur and Garaoli in the south of the pargana there are several tracts of uncultivated land, mostly covered with dhák jungle, and which, owing to the presence of reh, could never be effectually cultivated.

The total area of the pargana is 94,837 acres, or 148 square miles. Of this 71,965 acres, or 76 per cent., were cultivated in

1901, while of the remainder 11,817 acres, two-thirds of which consist of úsar, were returned as barren, and 11,055 acres as culturable or under groves. In 1835 the cultivated area of the pargana amounted to 54,054 acres, which rose in 1865 to 58,787 acres, and at the time of the last settlement to 69,294 acres. From these figures it will be seen that the pargana has very rapidly developed during the past twenty years, and that there has been a constant improvement since 1835. The irrigated area amounts to 25,748 acres, or 38 per cent. of the cultivation. The greater part of this is effected by means of wells, which are very numerous and are for the most part of masonry. Tanks are are also used for this purpose to some small extent in the western half of the pargana. East of the Chhoiya well irrigation is practically unknown, the tract being wholly dependent on the canal. The kharíf harvest covers a slightly larger area than that sown in the rabi, and over 19 per cent. bears a double crop. Since the introduction of the canal the character of the crops grown in this pargana has improved considerably. At the present time the principal staples in the kharíf are maize, juár, cotton and sugarcane. A fair amount of indigo is grown in this pargana in the eastern half, but the area has decreased during the last few years, with a corresponding increase on the part of sugarcane, maize and cotton. Owing to the large proportion of poor soil, bájra is grown in this pargana to a greater extent than anywhere else in the district. In the rabi, wheat largely predominates, followed by barley and gram; the wheat is chiefly sown alone, but the barley is generally mixed with other crops.

The pargana was settled in 1835 by Messrs. Bird and Tonnochy, the demand, including cesses, being Rs. 79,756. The assessment was a fair and adequate one and the transfers were few, omitting the confiscations which took place after the mutiny. The next settlement was made by Messrs. Currie and Lowe in 1862, the revenue being fixed at Rs. 83,339, with an incidence of Re. 1-6-9 per acre of cultivation. The last settlement of the pargana was made by Mr. Stoker in 1889. Owing to the rapid improvement of the pargana it was found possible to take an

enhancement of as much as 76·4 per cent. on the expiring revenue, the demand being raised to Rs. 1,49,591, which falls at the present time with an incidence of Rs. 2-1-1 per acre of cultivation, and represents 47·2 per cent. of the net assets. In fifty estates, where the increase was sudden and large, the system of progressive demands was adopted, the revenue rising gradually for the first ten years. At the time of settlement the 136 villages of the pargana were divided into 200 mahál**s**, of which 167 were held in zamíndári, seventeen in pattidári and sixteen in bhaiyachára tenure. Nearly two-thirds of the cultivation is held by occupancy tenants and the rents are on the whole high, in comparison with those of the neighbouring pargana of Anúpshahr. This is chiefly due to the high rates that prevail in the eastern villages, where the management is more exacting, as in the western and central tracts the rates are comparatively low. The chief proprietors of the pargana are the sons of Saiyid Mir Khan, Sardár Bahádur, who received a large proportion of the estate of Abdul Latíf Khan of Khanpur. Next to them come the Saiyids of Aurangabad, the Patháns of Daulatpur, the Chaudhris of Shikárpur, the Patháns of Basi, the Játs of Mohiuddinpur, and Rai Dhiraj Lal Bahadur, son of Rai Durga Parshad, a Káyasth, who received seven villages for services rendered during the mutiny. Another Káyasth property is that of Nabinagar, which was originally part of the Jahángírabad taluqa and was given to Sidha Lal, a Srivastab Káyasth of Allahabad, by Ráni Suraj Kunwar between 1815 and 1819. The estate passed to his female heirs, and in 1890 consisted of seven villages. The bhaiyachára villages are chiefly held by Játs who are connected with the Kuchesar family. The principal cultivators are Lodhs, Thákurs, Bráhmans, Játs and Chamárs.

The populations of the pargana in 1872 numbered 61,048 souls at the rate of 415 to the square mile, and there has been a rapid increase ever since, the total rising to 66,578 in 1881, and in 1891 to 69,015. At the last census the pargana contained 86,471 persons, of whom 45,296 were males and 41,175 females, the density being 584 to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 69,292 Hindus, 16,469 Musalmáns and 710 Aryas and others. The pargana possesses no town of any size or importance; the

largest villages are Ahar, Khanpur, Daulatpur, Parwana-Mahmudpur and Basi, which are separately mentioned, while Jadaul, Umarpur and Amargarh also have considerable populations. Markets are held weekly at Khanpur, Umarpur, Amargarh, Daulatpur and Parwana. The fairs which are held at Ahar have been mentioned in the article on that place, and the only other fair in the pargana is that which takes place in honour of Burha Bábu at Mangalpur in Baisákh and Mágh. Government primary schools are established at Khanpur, Nabinagar, Daulatpur, Amargarh, Ahar, Umarpur and Guraoli,and aided schools are maintained at Basi, Bansri, Bhopur, Khandoi and Thagora.

Means of communication are very poor as the pargana possesses neither railway nor metalled roads. Poor roads lead from Ahar to Jahángírabad, Anúpshahr and Siyana, the latter passing through Khanpur. The rest of the pargana is dependent on rough village cart-tracks.

Before the Musalmán invasion this part of the country was known as the Chaurási of the Nagar Brahmáns, who still hold a few villages. These Nagars divided the pargana with the Gaurwa Rájputs, but both of them were ousted by the Bargujars and later by the Patháns; the latter first settled here shortly after the conquest by Shahab-ud-din Ghori and rose to pre-eminence under the Lodis. Ahar was a pargana in the time of Akbar and was attached to the Sarkár of Koil in the province of Agra. At the British conquest in 1803 Ahar was incorporated with the Meerut district, and in 1824 was assigned to the new district of Bulandshahr. In 1859 the pargana was transferred from the Baran tahsíl to Anúpshahr.

AHMADGARH, *Pargana* PAHÁSU, *Tahsíl* KHURJA.

A large village in the north-east of the pargana on the road from Bulandshahr to Dibai and Rámghát, at a distance of 21 miles south-east of Bulandshahr and six miles north-east of Pahásu, with which it is connected by a village road. The place was founded by Ani Rai, the Bargujar Rája of Anúpshahr, who named it after his own title of Ahmad Khani. Another tradition says that the town was founded by Hem Singh, a Bargujar and a relative of Ani Rai, who became a Musalmán under the name of

Ahmad Khan and was treated with much favour by the Emperor Jahángír. The town with six other adjoining villages, which were formerly hamlets belonging to it, was granted in jágír to Rája Madho Ram, a Khattri, by Madhoji Sindhia in 1778 A.D., at a fixed rent of Rs. 1,200, and the British Government in their treaty with Sindhia agreed to respect the grant. This has been done to the extent of excluding from settlement the descendants of Hem Singh who have been Musalmáns since the time of Aurangzeb, and on the death of Rao Bihari Nath, the last jágírdár in 1870, the six hamlets were settled with his representatives and Ahmadgarh itself with the original proprietors. To the north-west of the town are the remains of the old fort and close to it a large tank on the banks of which are the ruins of some fine buildings, now known as the Hammám, or bath, and intended apparently for the use of the ladies of the fort. The tank produces vast quantities of water-nuts, or singhára, which bring in a revenue of over Rs. 1,000 annually to the proprietors, but its presence detracts from the health of the village. Ahmadgarh has a total area of 2,119 acres, paying a revenue of Rs. 3,000. There is a large amount of waste land in the vicinity, the cultivated area at the time of settlement amounting to only 1,003 acres. Irrigation is effected from the tank and from wells. There is a post-office here and an upper primary school attended by 62 scholars. A small market is held weekly on Thursdays. The population, which in 1865 numbered 2,228 souls, had risen at the last census to 2,926 persons, of whom 793 were Musalmáns. The Hindus are chiefly Thákurs and Bráhmans.

AHMADNAGAR, *Pargana* AGAUTA, *Tahsíl* BULANDSHAHR.

A considerable village in the extreme north of the pargana, between the Meerut district on the west and pargana Siyana on the east, at a distance of four miles north-east of Gulaothi and sixteen miles from Bulandshahr. The village lands are small, having an area of 264 acres and assessed at Rs. 730. They are cultivated chiefly by Bráhmans, Játs and Jhojhas, and form part of the Kuchesar estate. The population at the last census numbered 2,348 persons, of whom 583 were Musalmáns and 6 Aryas. Ahmadnagar contains a small aided

school, attended by twenty-five pupils. Markets are held here weekly on Saturdays.

ANÚPSHAHR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* ANÚPSHAHR.

The chief town of the tahsíl stands on the right bank of the Ganges, at a distance of 25 miles east of Bulandshahr, with which it is connected by a metalled road. From the south of the town a second metalled road runs to Aligarh. There is a bridge of boats across the Ganges, from which roads lead to Moradabad, Chandausi and Budaun. With the exception of Rámghát, this is the most important ferry in the district, and is leased for Rs. 4,850 annually. Other roads lead from Anúpshahr to Shikárpur through Malakpur; to Ahar and Siyana on the north-west; to Dibai on the south and to Rájghát on the south-east.

The town is situated on the high western bank of the Ganges, part of which has been carried away by the action of the river. During the cold weather the deep stream keeps to the Budaun side, leaving a large level expanse of wide sand between it and the cliff. The town itself is long and narrow, and is well drained by the ravines which surround it. The road from Bulandshahr enters the town on the north and runs south to join the Aligarh road, forming the principal bazaar. The public institutions are situated to the south near the Aligarh road. There is a fine bazaar here known as Websterganj, so called from its founder, Mr. Webster, C.S. The shops have been sold to Banias and bring in a rent ranging from four annas to two rupees per month. South of the bazaar, on one side of the road, stand the post-office and the dispensary, of which the latter was established in 1870 and is maintained from private subscriptions, excluding the pay of the Hospital Assistant, which is defrayed by Government. On the other side of the road are the tahsíl, police-station and the middle school. The police-station is located within the tahsíl buildings, which were erected in 1860 at a cost of Rs. 13,479. On the road above the dispensary there is a large and handsome sarái built in the form of a quadrangle with vaulted cells and corridors and a fine entrance gateway over which there is a room where the municipal committees meet. Entering the town we first come to the

Bazaar-i-Masjid, which contains some poor shops, then comes the Bazaar Kalan with better shops, many of which are of two storeys. At right angles to this a second bazaar runs through the town from east to west, while further north the grain market, or mandi, opens off the Bazaar Kalan. The mandi is a square area of about 50 yards wide, surrounded on either side by good shops. The bazaar continues for some distance beyond this point and ends in the Bulandshahr road. Most of the houses in the town are built of mud and there are few brick-built houses to be seen, except in the Bráhmans' quarter and the Garhi, which stand on the site of Tara Singh's fort, but many of the brick houses in the latter are in a very dilapidated condition. All along the western side of the town the houses are closely connected together, giving the appearance of a wall, beyond which the land sinks suddenly down to a wide ravine, which carries off the water into the Ganges under a bridge on the Bulandshahr road.

The town is divided into two wards, known as the Mánik Chauk and the Madár Darwáza, the first comprising seven mohallas known as the Garhi Nagarseli, Mánik Chauk, Pokhar, Khirki, Chhipianti and Parkota mohallas; and the second contains six, known as the Madár Darwáza, Masjid, Miran, Chakla, Patpuri and Chháta mohallas. On the river side of the town the houses are broken up into clusters by the ravines running down to the Ganges. Most of the streets are metalled, as also the ways leading down to the river. There is a fine mosque in the Bazaar-i-Masjid, and another has been built near the river. The town is chiefly celebrated, however, as a religious centre for Hindus, who resort here to bathe in the Ganges. The chief fairs take place in Kártik on the day of the full-moon, when large numbers of pilgrims collect from all quarters. Smaller fairs take place at the end of every month, and in Phágun a fair is held that goes by the name of Swámi Din Dayal. The chief bathing-places are the Ganga Darwáza and the Madár Darwáza, while the Gujrati Bráhmans who officiate at the gháts reside for the most part in the Garhi mohalla. To the south of the town along the river bank there is a large house with a garden belonging to the Páikpára estate.

Anupshahr was formerly a considerable trade centre, and being within easy distance of Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Budaun and Moradabad, was always considered as excellently situated for commercial purposes. Besides this, the Ganges was then navigable and a large trade was carried on with Mirzapur in wool, safflower and grain. At present the town is in a declining state, for on the one hand the construction of the railway from Chandausi to Aligarh has diverted the traffic across country, while navigation has been practically stopped by the construction of the dam at Narora, where the Lower Ganges Canal leaves the river. The manufactures of the town are of no great importance, the chief being cloth, blankets and shoes. The indigo trade has fallen off to an enormous extent during recent years, but its place has been taken by sugar, in which a very brisk traffic is carried on.

The population of the town in 1830 numbered 8,072 souls, and rose in 1847 to 8,947 and in 1853 to 9,414. In 1865 it reached its highest limit, rising to a total of 10,644 inhabitants, but in 1872 the population fell to 9,336 persons. Since then there has been an almost constant decline, the population falling to 8,234 in 1881 and to 7,952 in 1891. At the last census, however, there was a considerable recovery, the population numbering 8,601 persons, of whom 4,565 were males and 4,036 females. Classified according to religions, there were 6,095 Hindus, 2,343 Musalmans, 100 Christians, 58 Jains and 5 Aryas. The town is now seventh in the district in point of size and has been recently surpassed by Jahangirabad and Dibai. The town lands cover 3,007 acres, of which 120 acres are occupied by the town itself. They belong for the most part to the Paikpara family, but the shops and houses are chiefly in the possession of the residents. The place always has been and is still considered very healthy, but the death-rate is curiously high, being as much as 49·76 per thousand in 1901, but this is due to the fact that many pious Hindus come here to die. A noted family of Hindu physicians reside here, who are largely consulted by all classes, if one may judge from the success they meet with and the high repute in which they are held.

Anupshahr is administered under Act I of 1900, the municipality having first been established in May 1866. The board consists of nine members, including the Chairman, six being elected and two appointed by Government. The income is derived from an octroi tax on imports, supplemented by a house tax. In 1901 the total income was Rs. 15,532, including a balance of Rs. 4,863 from the preceding year. The octroi contributed Rs. 8,069, and was chiefly levied on articles of food and drink and building materials. The house tax yielded Rs. 427; 243 houses out of a total of 1,838 being assessed to taxation. Besides this, there is a tax on vehicles and animals, which realized Rs. 958. This tax is only imposed during the Kartki fair on vehicles and animals entering the town. Other sources of income are pounds, rents of sarais and nazul lands, and the sale-proceeds of refuse. The expenditure for the same year amounted to Rs. 8,001. The chief heads were conservancy, Rs. 2,137, most of which goes to the pay of the staff of forty-two men; police, Rs. 1,522; public works, Rs. 932; the cost of administration, Rs. 1,159 and education, Rs. 239.* The schools in the town are three in number, two of which are of the lower primary class. There was formerly an anglo-vernacular school here, started in 1864, but the place is neither large enough nor central enough to support such an institution, and the school was converted into a tahsili vernacular middle school which now has an average attendance of 174 boys, and is supported by the District Board with a grant from the municipality. Another anglo-vernacular school was started in 1897 by private subscriptions and a contribution from the municipal board. Owing to the poor results attained the latter was withdrawn, and the school has now been closed. Its place has recently been taken by a mission anglo-vernacular school.

The town of Anupshahr was built by the Bargujar Raja Anup Rai in the reign of the Emperor Jahangir, on the site of an old khera known as Bhadaur. Jahangir in his memoirs mentions the courage displayed by the Raja while attending the Emperor on a hunting expedition. In return for this he

* Appendix, Table XVI.

received the title of Ani Rai Singh Dalan and a grant of eighty-four villages on both sides of the Ganges, which were formed into a separate pargana. The ruins of the brick fort and temple built by Ani Rai still exist below the remains of the old factory of the East India Company. In the seventh generation, Tara Singh and Madho Singh, sons of Achal Singh, divided the property between them, Tara Singh making Anupshahr his head-quarters, while Madho Singh retired to Jahangirabad. Tara Singh improved the town greatly ; he was a patron of men of letters and pandits, so that the town came to be popularly known as the little Benares. Tara Singh died and left no son, the estate being divided among the sons of Madho Singh. Umed Singh received Anupshahr, and Khoras Raj and Bhawani Singh remained at Jahangirabad. In the course of family dissensions that ensued, one of the Ranis, rather than surrender, blew up the fort of Anupshahr and perished in the ruins with several of her adherents. Five years later the destruction of the place was completed by the army of Asaf-ud-daula, and since then the family began to decline rapidly.

Anupshahr was the site chosen for his cantonments by Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1757. In 1759 he again pitched his camp here, and organized the famous coalition of the Musalmans of Upper India against the Jats and Mahrattas, which led to the battle of Panipat in 1761. In 1773 the forces of the Oudh Nawab Wazir and the British made Anupshahr their *rendezvous* when opposing the Mahratta invasion of Rohilkhand. The allies nearly surprised a body of four thousand Mahratta horse whilst fording the Ganges, about five miles below Ramghat, to reinforce their friends on the other side. The greater part of the Mahrattas had got as far as the middle of the river when the British army came in sight, upon which the Mahrattas suddenly returned and marched up the western bank towards Ramghat, whilst the allied troops took the opposite bank until they arrived at Asadpur, opposite the Mahratta encampment. Here the Mahrattas commenced a cannonade against the English, but this was soon answered by the latter with such effect as presently to silence the Mahratta artillery and oblige their whole army to change their ground with some

precipitation. The Mahrattas retired by Etawa to their own country in May, 1773. From this time until 1806, with the exception of one or two short interruptions, such as during the brief ascendancy of Francis's opposition in the Calcutta Council, Anupshahr remained an outpost of British troops until the garrison was transferred to Meerut. The only memorials, however, of the long continued presence of British troops in the vicinity now to be found are in the two cemeteries crowded with nameless graves. In 1805, Sher Singh, Bargujar, received a large remission of revenue for his services in protecting the station against an attack of Dunde Khan.

During the mutiny Anupshahr is noted for the successful defence of the boats by Khushi Ram and his Jats, an account of which is given in the history of the district. Khushi Ram was rewarded with a khilat of Rs. 1,000 and a grant of land, with a remission of one-fourth of the revenue for life.

ANUPSHAHR *Pargana, Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

This is the central pargana of the tahsil, lying between Ahar on the north and Dibai on the south. To the west the boundary is formed by the Shikarpur and Ahar parganas, and on the east by the Ganges, which separates it from the Budaun district. The pargana is divided into two halves by the Chhoiya stream, which flows from north to south, and like Ahar and Dibai has greatly benefited by the deepening and widening of the channel, which has resulted in the disappearance of a great deal of the saturation that formerly rendered the villages in the neighbourhood of this stream precarious. West of the Chhoiya the land is for the most part level and the soil good, but being beyond the reach of the canal the villages have to depend on wells for their water supply. They are, however, for the most part of a good quality, except in the neighbourhood of the Chhoiya, where there is a good deal of poor sandy soil. East of the Chhoiya there is a strip of country of excellent quality and with ample means of irrigation from the Anupshahr branch of the Ganges canal, which passes from north to south through the pargana. When this branch was first constructed the pargana received very little benefit from it, but in 1878 it was extended into the

Aligarh district and now brings a full supply of water to this pargana. Beyond this central tract the land gradually deteriorates, the soil growing lighter as it approaches the high banks of the Ganges, where it is poor and sandy, being cut up by ravines or composed of mere sand hills and ridges, and entirely destitute of irrigation. The khadir of the Ganges is small and is confined to those villages which lie north of Anupshahr. The river as a rule flows close to the high cliff and the cultivated area is almost insignificant.

The total area of the pargana is 75,838 acres, or 118 square miles. Of this 57,895 acres, or 75 per cent., were cultivated in 1901, while of the remainder 8,320 acres, of which one-half is occupied by the village sites or covered with water, are classed as barren and 9,623 acres as culturable waste. Like the other parganas of the tahsil there has been a very large development during the past seventy years. In 1835 the cultivated area was 46,962 acres, rising to 54,081 acres in 1861 and to 53,852 acres at the time of the last settlement. The irrigated area amounts to 29,988 acres, or 51 per cent. of the cultivation, and of this nearly one-half is supplied from the canal and the great bulk of the remainder from wells; the latter are fairly numerous and are chiefly of masonry. The areas sown in the kharif and rabi harvests are approximately equal, while over 26 per cent. bears a double crop. The principal kharif crops are maize, juar, cotton, bajra and sugarcane, but the last-mentioned crop is not of great importance and is only grown in the immediate neighbourhood of the canal. The pargana was formerly famous for its indigo and safflower, but of these the latter has practically disappeared, except in the village of Sankni and its neighbourhood, and the former is now grown to a comparatively limited extent on account of the decline in the industry. This has been followed by a corresponding increase in maize and cotton, the latter being grown to a greater extent than elsewhere in the tahsil. The Malakpur indigo plantation, which is in European hands, is heavily embarrassed and is not likely to last much longer. In the rabi wheat largely predominates, followed by gram, barley and peas. The wheat is mostly sown alone, but a considerable proportion is mixed with gram.

The pargana was settled in 1833 by Messrs. Bird and Tonnochy, the assessments including cesses being Rs. 78,535. It was on the whole rather light, although it pressed heavily in a few individual instances. The entire pargana was composed of large compact estates, so that no transfers took place during the currency of the settlement, unless we except the transfer of eleven villages by Mustafa Khan of Jahangirabad, who handed them over to his infant son in order to avoid paying the debts he had incurred. The property of Mustafa Khan was confiscated after the mutiny, but his son was allowed to retain these villages. The next settlement was made by Mr. Freeling in 1861, when the demand was fixed at Rs. 83,715, being at the rate of Rs. 1-9-4 per acre of cultivation. Since that date the pargana has improved considerably owing to the enormous increase in the irrigated area and the general prosperity of the tenantry. The management in all the places is indulgent and sometimes lax, while 64 per cent. of the land is held by tenants with occupancy rights. The last settlement was concluded by Mr. Stoker in 1889. The revenue was assessed at Rs. 1,26,933, which shows an enhancement of 41·2 per cent. on the expiring demand, and stands in the proportion of 48·4 per cent. of the net assets. The present incidence of the revenue is Rs. 2-3-0 per acre of the cultivated area. At the time of settlement the pargana contained 106 villages, divided into 147 mahals, of which 142 were held in zamindari tenure, two in bhaiyachara, and three by co-parcenary bodies of pattidars. The largest estate is that of Paikpara, which belongs to the descendants of Raja Kishan Chand, otherwise known as Lala Babu, a Bengali Kayasth; it consists of 55 villages in this pargana and is managed by the Administrator-General of Bengal. The Dataoli family of Malakpur hold twenty villages and one share assessed at Rs. 23,710, and Muhammad Ishaq Khan of Jahangirabad holds nine villages and one share with a revenue of Rs. 16,265. Two villages belong to the Lalkhanis of Dharampur in Dibai, and one to the Pathans of Basi in pargana Ahar. The cultivators of the pargana are chiefly Jats, Brahmans, Chamars, Thakurs and Lodhs.

The population of the pargana at the census of 1872 numbered 69,573 souls, and till recently has not shown the same

rate of increase that we find elsewhere in the district. In 1881 the total was 67,820 persons, which rose to 68,179 in 1891—a figure that was still short of that of twenty years before. At the last census, however, the pargana showed a great development in this respect, the total population being 83,299 persons, of whom 43,863 were males and 39,436 females, which gives a density of 706 to the square mile. The pargana possesses two large towns, Anupshahr and Jahangirabad, and in addition to these there are large villages of Sankni, Khalaur and Malakpur, which have been separately described. The chief manufactures are the cottons of Jahangirabad and indigo. Markets are held at Anupshahr, Jahangirabad, Malakpur, Khalaur, Jalilpur, Khadana and Siraura. Besides the fairs held at Anupshahr, a small fair is held at Chachrai in honour of Burha Babu in the month of Phagun. Besides the tahsili school at Anupshahr, there is a large pargana school at Jahangirabad, and primary schools at Malakpur, Khalaur, Jatpura, Sankni, Bibiana, Khanauda and Kalyaoli. The pargana is well provided with means of communication, especially in the southern half. Metalled roads lead from Anupshahr to Bulandshahr, with two branches to Jahangirabad, and from Anupshahr to Aligarh. Other roads run from Anupshahr to Shikarpur through Malakpur, whence branch roads run to Jahangirabad and Dibai, and from Anupshahr to Dibai, Ahar and Siyana. At Anupshahr there is a bridge of boats over the Ganges, which is leased for Rs. 4,850 annually. There is another ferry over the Ganges at Akbarpur, which is let for Rs. 460.

The pargana was formerly held by the Mina Meos, the name given to the Hindu Miwatis. These Meos were ejected by the Bargujars under Raja Pratap Singh, who were permitted by the Dors to occupy the Meos' villages in the twelfth century. In the time of Akbar the pargana was known as Malakpur, a name it retained till 1844, and formed a portion of the district of Thana Farida of Koil. In the reign of Jahangir, Raja Ani Rai, a descendant of Pratap Singh, obtained a large estate of eighty-four villages lying on both sides of the Ganges, which he tenanted with Bargujars of his own clan. The pargana was

first included in Moradabad after the cession, and in 1805 it was transferred to Aligarh. In 1817 it was given to the Meerut district, and in 1824 to the new district of Bulandshahr. At that time Malakpur contained 86 villages, but at the revision of boundaries in 1844 the number was increased to 106.

ANUPSHAHR *Tahsil.*

This is the eastern tahsil of the district and consists of the three parganas of Ahar, Anupshahr and Dibai, each of which is bounded on the east by the river Ganges, which separates the tahsil from the districts of Moradabad and Budaun. To the routh lies the Atrauli tahsil of the Aligarh district, to the north pargana Siyana and to the east the parganas of Baran and Shikarpur in the Bulandshahr tahsil and Pahasu of tahsil Khurja. The three parganas of this tahsil have already been described with a full account of their physical characteristics, agriculture, revenue and land tenures. The tahsil is administered as a sub-division in the charge of a full-powered office on the district staff, assisted by a tahsildar, whose headquarters are at Anupshahr. For the purposes of civil administration Anupshahr and Ahar form part of the Bulandshahr munsifi, while Dibai comes under the jurisdiction of the munsif of Khurja, both of whom are subordinate to the Judge of Aligarh. There are police-stations at Anupshahr, Dibai, Jahangirabad, Ahar, Khanpur and Ramghat. Part of pargana Ahar belongs to the Aurangabad police circle, a few villages to Siyana and the south-western corner to Jahangirabad. Pargana Anupshahr is divided up between the circles of Jahangirabad, Anupshahr and Ahar; while the northern portion of Dibai belongs to the Anupshahr police circle. The tahsil forms part of two postal divisions. In the northern half, which comes under the control of the Inspector of Bulandshahr, there are postal sub-offices at Anupshahr and Jahangirabad and branch offices at Khanpur and Ahar. Pargana Dibai belongs to the Inspector of Aligarh, and possesses sub-offices at Dibai, Narora and Rajghat, and branch offices at Dhanpur, Dharampur, Karanbas, Pindrawal, Ramghat and Surajpur Makhena.

The southern portion of the tahsíl has the benefit of railway communication as it is traversed by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Aligarh to Chandausi, with stations at Dibai and Rájghát, where the railway crosses the Ganges by a bridge. The metalled roads of the tahsil comprise the main road from Aligarh to Anúpshahr, where it is joined by a similar road from Bulandshahr, and the two metalled branches connect the latter with Jahángárabad. The Ganges is crossed at Anúpshahr by a bridge of boats leading to Budaun and Moradabad. Of the unmetalled roads the chief are those from Shikárpur and Bulandshahr to Dibai and Rámghát, where it is joined by another road from Aligarh and continues to Budaun by a bridge of boats over the Ganges; the road from Khurja and Shikárpur to Anúpshahr; from Siyana and Ahar to Anúpshahr; from Shikárpur to Jahángárabad and Ahar; from Ahar to Bagrasi and Siyana; from Anúpshahr to Dibai; from Anúpshahr to Rájghát and Narora; and the roads from Dibai to Karanbas, Pahásu and Pindrawal. Besides the ferries already mentioned, there is a bridge of boats over the Ganges at Rájghát just below the railway bridge, which is leased for Rs. 3,200 and smaller ferries at Ahar, Narora, Basi, Karanbas, Farida, Dippur and Beharia. There are canal inspection bungalows at Gangraoli in Ahar, Charaura and Anibas in pargana Anúpshahr, and at Makhena, Mahárájpur, Lachhmipur and Narora in Dibai.

The population of the tahsíl at the census of 1901 amounted to 278,152 persons, of whom 146,249 were males and 131,903 females. Classified according to religions, there were 228,013 Hindus, 47,174 Musalmáns, 2,106 Aryas, 580 Christians and 59 Sikhs. The most numerous Hindu castes were Chamárs, who numbered 46,003 souls; Lodhs, 43,230; Bráhmans, 26,097; Rajputs 18,309; Játs, 14,067 and Banias, 9,325. Besides these, there are large numbers of Kahars, Gadariyas, Bhangis, Náis, Khatíks, Kumhárs, Koris, Mális and Gujars. The Bargujars are the best represented Rájput clan, followed closely by the Chauháns, while there are also large numbers of Bachhils, Gaurs, Bais, Panwars, Kachhwahas and Tomars. The Banias are mainly Agarwálas, the remainder being Barasenis, Mahesris and

others. Of the Musalmáns the most numerous are Patháns, Juláhas, Sheikhs and converted Rajputs, the last-mentioned being for the most part Bargujars, Chauhans and Panwars.

The tahsíl is chiefly agricultural in character, almost one-half of the population being directly engaged in agriculture. The number of zamíndárs is 6,092, which is considerably smaller than in any other tahsíl of the district, owing to the number of large estates. Occupancy tenants are numerous, especially in the parganas of Anúpshahr and Ahar. There are large numbers of herdsmen and cattle breeders, whose presence is due in large measure to the abundance of pasturage in the khádir of the Ganges. The only industrial occupation deserving mention is that of cotton weaving, together with the cognate crafts of cleaning, pressing, spinning and ginning, which altogether provide 12,945 persons with employment. Next to these come the grain dealers, potters and carpenters, who call for no special mention. They and their brother-craftsmen follow the ordinary industrial vocations which are to be found in almost every village.

ARNIYAN, *Pargana and Tahsíl* KHURJA.

A small village on the Grand Trunk Road, nine miles south-east of Khurja and twenty-one miles from Bulandshahr. It contains a police-station, a post-office, a cattle pound and an aided school attended by thirty-one scholars. It is known as Arniyan Khurd, to distinguish it from the other two villages of Arniyan Mansurpur and Arniyan Maujpur in this pargana. The place formerly belonged to Rajputs, but now a large portion is in the hands of Bráhmans; the total revenue is Rs. 1,750. The village has an area of 1,033 acres and is irrigated solely from wells. The houses are all built of mud and there is nothing of any interest in the village. The population at the last census numbered 641 persons, the majority of whom are Rajputs of the Bhale Sultan clan, the village having for many centuries been a stronghold of this sect and the home of one of the two main branches.

AURANGABAD CHANDOKH, *Pargana* SHIKÁRPUR, *Tahsíl* BULANDSHAHR.

A very large village in the north-east of the pargana, lying at a distance of six miles north-east from Shikárpur, with which it is connected by a small unmetalled road and fifteen miles east from Bulandshahr. Two miles to the north of the village runs the metalled road from Bulandshahr to Anúpshahr. A short distance east of the village flows the Nim Nadi, while adjoining the village site on the west there is a large jhíl over a mile in length. The village lands cover an area of 3,638 acres and are held by Bargujar Thákurs and pay a revenue of Rs. 4,640. Irrigation is carried on from wells and tanks, the chief cultivating classes being Bráhmans, Bargujars and Chamárs. The population, which in 1872 numbered 1,860 souls, had risen at the last census to 2,614 persons, of whom 420 were Musalmáns and 289 Aryas. There is a lower primary school here attended by thirty-five pupils. The place is said to have been in ancient times the capital and residence of the famous Hindu Rája, Chand, and was called Abha Nagri or Chandokh. The ruins of the fort are still visible, as are also those of an old temple, which goes by the name of Chandráni-ka-Mandír. In the reign of Aurangzeb the Bargujars obtained possession of the village by the permission of the Emperor, in whose honour they changed the name to Aurangabad.

AURANGABAD SAIYID, *Pargana* BARAN, *Tahsíl* BULANDSHAHR.

A small town in the extreme north of the pargana, on the road from Bulandshahr to Siyana, at a distance of nine miles from the district headquarters. Adjoining it on the east is the small agricultural hamlet of Azízabad. The town is known as Aurangabad Saiyid to distinguish it from Aurangabad Chandokh in pargana Shikárpur. In the year 1704 one Saiyid Abdul Azíz, a descendant of Saiyid Jalál-ud-din Husain of Bukhara, undertook, with the permission of the Emperor Aurangzeb, to eject the turbulent Jaroliyas of the neighbourhood and was successful in the attempt. He took up his residence in the village of Dharka, which he improved and enlarged, calling it

Aurangabad after the name of his patron. The town still belongs to his descendants, who hold seventeen other villages in the district and, although very improvident, are people of some influence. The town lands are extensive, covering 2,965 acres and are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 5,200. They are mainly irrigated from wells and also to a small extent from tanks. The site of the town is low and is surrounded on three sides by large tanks, which unite during the rains and cut off access from the town except in one direction. Their presence is very obnoxious owing to the effect they have on the health of the place. Several schemes have been made to carry off the water to the Kali Nadi, but as yet nothing has been done on account of the expense; it would be a most suitable project for a famine work in case of need. Aurangabad contains a post-office, an upper primary school attended by 52 pupils and a bazaar in which markets are held on Fridays. The market-place consists of a long and spacious platform, which was built by Mr. Growse when Collector, some nineteen years ago; it yields an annual revenue of Rs. 150. The population, which in 1865 numbered 4,917 souls, had risen at the last census to 6,487 persons, including the population of Azízabad. Of these 3,405 were Hindus, 3,032 Musalmáns and 50 Aryas. Banias, Mális and Lodhs form the prevailing Hindu castes. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, the operations of which were till 1901 extended to Azízabad, but in that year were withdrawn owing to the purely agricultural character of the place. The total income in 1901 was Rs. 2,008, of which Rs. 1,281 were derived from the house-tax and the remainder from the market, paráo and slaughter-house. The number of houses assessed was 1,592, giving an incidence of Re. 1-7-4 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-5 per head of population. The total expenditure for the same year was Rs. 2,046, of which Rs. 660 were devoted to the upkeep of the town police force, consisting of ten chaukidárs, Rs. 576 to the pay of the conservancy staff and Rs. 564 to local sanitary improvements.

BAGRASI, *Pargana* SIYANA, *Tahsíl* BULANDSHAHR.

A small town in the east of the pargana, at a distance of five miles east of Siyana, with which it is connected by an unmetalled

road and twenty-two miles from Bulandshahr. The road from Siyana continues eastwards through the village to Basi in pargana Ahar on the banks of the Ganges, a distance of two and-a-half miles. This town is said to have been founded by one Bagu Rao, a Taga. The proprietary rights were usurped from the Tagas by Afgháns during the rule of the Lodi kings and are still held by their descendants, Bagrasi being one of the Barah Basti or twelve towns of the Patháns. Some of the present proprietors claim to belong to the Suri tribe from which sprang the Emperor Sher Shah. Their distinctive feature is that their colour is as fair as that of the fresh emigrants from Yusafzai, and they take great care that connexion by marriage may not be made with any of the dark-complexioned Patháns. These people remained loyal during the mutiny, and large numbers of them have from time to time taken Government service, both civil and military. At one time there were said to be 150 in Government service from this village, but the number at present probably does not exceed thirty. The number of sharers has largely increased and most of them are very poor. The place is celebrated for its mango groves, which cover 233 acres, out of a total of 1,583 acres. The village is held in bhaiyachára tenure and pays a revenue of Rs. 3,500. The population, which in 1865 numbered 4,153 persons, had risen at the last census to 4,749, of whom 2,356 were Musalmáns and 29 Aryas. Rajputs, Chamárs and Lodhs form the prevailing Hindu castes. The village is chiefly irrigated from wells, but also to a small extent from the Kithor distributary of the Anúpshahr canal. Bagrasi contains a post-office, a lower primary school attended by 42 pupils and a bazaar in which markets are held twice a week, on Tuesdays. and Saturdays

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BARAL, *Pargana* AGAUTA, *Tahsíl* BULANDSHAHR.

A considerable village, lying at a distance of seven miles north of Bulandshahr, about a mile to the west of the metalled road leading to Gulaothi and Meerut. Through the village, which occupies the south-western corner of the pargana, flow the Sanauta and Left Dasna distributaries of the Ganges Canal. To the east, beyond the metalled road, flows the Kali Nadi. The village

is a large one, covering an area of 2,590 acres, of which more than four-fifths are cultivated. Irrigation is supplied from the canals, and also to a small extent from masonry wells. It is held as a single zamíndári mahál assessed to a revenue of Rs.7,500. The village formerly belonged to Tomar Rajputs, but was confiscated for rebellion in the mutiny and bestowed on Rája Gobind Singh of Háthras for loyal services and is now administered by the Court of Wards on behalf of his heirs. The houses are all built of mud, but there are two good temples, one about a hundred years old and the other of recent construction. Baral contains an aided school attended by some thirty scholars. There are a few shops in the village and a bazaar is held here weekly on Fridays. There is a canal bungalow here on the Left Dasna distributary. The population of the village in 1901 numbered 2,726 souls, of whom 443 were Musalmáns. Rajputs and Bráhmans are the predominant Hindu castes. Of the Musalmáns a number are blacksmiths and carpenters.

BARAN *Pargana, Tahsíl* BULANDSHAHR.

This is the central pargana of the district, and consists of an irregularly shaped tract of country lying between Ahar on the east, Shikárpur and Kurja on the south, Sikandarabad on the west and Agauta and Siyana on the north. The western half of the pargana is traversed by the Kali Nadi, which flows past the town of Bulandshahr. For a long time this river was used as an escape for the canal—a measure that resulted in great damage from saturation and development of reh all along its banks. Remissions amounting to over Rs. 2,000 yearly were necessitated; but with the further extension of the canal the use of the river as an escape became unnecessary, and in 1878 it was found possible to reimpose the remitted revenue. The khádir lands were still far from having a complete recovery, and the rise in the spring-level that was chiefly due to the percolation from the canal kept the low land between the higher ground near the immediate banks of the canal and the slope leading to the upland in a state of saturation. Further drainage lines gave relief and a series of dry years for some time past has assisted the improvement, so that now nearly the whole of the khádir is again under

cultivation and very fair crops are grown in the rabi harvest. The greater part of the pargana lies to the east of the Kali, beyond the reach of canal irrigation, though requiring it more than the western portion, which always possessed ample means of irrigation from wells before the introduction of the canal. The main Ganges canal flows in a direction roughly parallel to that taken by the Kali river, at an average distance of two miles from the river; between it and the river flows the Bulandshahr distributary, while the lands along the western boundary are watered from the Dadupur distributary and other branches. The eastern portion of the pargana consists of a flat alluvial plain with a few depressions locally known as dahars, which are flooded in the rains; the soil is for the most part loam, but of an inferior quality to that on the western side of the Kali as it is diversified by occasional patches of inferior sandy soil. The pre arious villages are, however, very few in number, and three of them are thus classified on account of the poorness of the soil and scanty means of irrigation. In the north-eastern corner, beyond Sarai Chhabila, there is a stretch of uncultivated land interspersed with dhák jungle and low marshes. In the village of Puth, on the extreme eastern border, there is a large lake which submerges the sourrounding land in wet years, while the soil above the flood-level is sandy and infected with reh.

The total area of the pargana is 89,642 acres, or 140 square miles. Of this 69,721 acres, or nearly 78 per cent., were cultivated in 1901, while of the remainder 10,053 acres, of which more than half was either occupied by village sites and roads, or else covered with water, were returned as unculturable and 9,868 acres as culturable waste. At the settlement of 1835 the cultivated area amounted to 52,447 acres and in 1865 it rose to 57,817 acres and at the recent settlement of 1889 it was 66,509 acres, which shows a very large increase that is still well maintained. The irrigated area now amounts to 40,948 acres, or 58 per cent. of the cultivation, and of this nearly two-thirds is watered from wells and tanks and the remainder from the canal. The number of wells is very great, amounting in all to 3,588, of which 2,755 are of masonry—a higher figure than in any other pargana of

the district. The rabi harvest exceeds the area sown in the kharíf by some 6,700 acres, and over 31 per cent. bears a double crop, the highest proportion in the district. The rabi staples are wheat, barley, gram and peas, of which wheat largely preponderates; it is chiefly sown alone, but a considerable proportion is mixed with gram. In the kharíf maize takes the lead, followed by juar and cotton. Indigo is still grown more extensively than in the other parganas of the tahsíl, but the crop has declined greatly of late years, and its place has been taken by cotton. Sugarcane in 1901 covered 1,448 acres—a very low proportion for this valuable crop, but east of the Kali, there seems to be the same prejudice against it as in Shikárpur.

The assessment under Regulation IX of 1833 was light and equable, for there were no instances of glaring inequality either in the direction of lightness or severity. It was easily collected, not a single instance of sale for arrears of revenue occurring, and only one village, the Gujar estate of Aurangpur-Mirpur, being given in farm for that purpose. The transfers, though numerous, were chiefly small transactions and in no case showed any pressure of the Government demand. They were chiefly due to the compilation of large estates by the leading landholders and also to the extravagance of Yahya Khan of Korala, who mortgaged twelve Patbán villages. The total demand, including cesses, was Rs. 94,545. The next settlement was made by Mr. Currie in 1859 and the revenue was fixed at Rs. 1,08,266 without cesses, which fell with an incidence of Rs. 1-12-6 per acre of cultivation. The last settlement was concluded by Mr. Stoker in 1888. The demand was fixed at Rs. 1,79,101, which shows an all-round enhancement of 57·5 per cent. on the expiring revenue, but which still only represents 47·9 per cent. of the net assets and an incidence of Rs. 2-9-1 per acre of cultivation. Where the increase was large, recourse was had to the system of progressive demands, the enhancement being spread over ten years. At the time of settlement the pargana contained 145 villages, sub-divided into 360 mahals, of which 269 were held by zamíndárs, 58 in bhaiyachára tenure and 33 by co-parcenary bodies of pattidárs. The principal landowners are the Játs of

Kuchesar, the Lalkhani Bargujars of Pahasu, Biluchis, Pathans, Sheikhs and Jhojhas. The Saiyids of Aurangabad hold in this tahsil 17 villages and nine shares, many of which are in Baran. Formerly a large portion of the pargana was in the hands of Walidad Khan of Malagarh and Abdul Latif Khan of Khanpur. Their estates were confiscated during the mutiny, to the extent of 27 villages in this pargana alone, and were given to Nawab Faiz Ali Khan of Pahasu and other Lalkhanis. Another grant was made to Saiyid Amjad Ali, but the villages were all sold by his grandson, Ahmad Shafi. Previous to the mutiny there were many revenue-free grants in the pargana, but these were largely confiscated, especially those belonging to the Sheikhs. Hatimabad, one of the Sheikh villages in the south of the pargana, was given to Mr. P. Saunders, who built a small indigo factory here, but afterwards sold the village to Faiz Ali Khan of Pahasu. The Hindu cultivators of the pargana are chiefly Rajputs, Jats, Brahmans, Lodhs, Gujars and Chamars, and are almost treble the number of Musalmans.

At the census of 1872 the population of the pargana numbered 90,230 persons, being at the rate of 644 to the square mile. In 1881 the census returns showed the population to have been practically stationary during the past ten years, the total being 90,268 persons, but at the following census of 1891 there was a large increase, the number of inhabitants being 95,063. At the last census pargana Baran contained 111,460 inhabitants, of whom 58,078 were males and 53,382 females, being at the rate of 796 to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 74,792 Hindus, 35,194 Musalmans and 1,474 others, Aryas, Christians, Jains and Sikhs. Bulandshahr, the headquarters of the district, is the principal town, having a population of 18,959 persons, while Aurangabad, Sarai Chhabila and Balka Nagla are large places and are separately described. Markets are held at Bulandshahr, Aurangabad and Daryapur. The only manufactures of the place worth mentioning are the indigo and glass of Sarai Chhabila. Fairs are held at Mirpur and Pachauta on the Holi and also on the Dewali at Mirpur; besides, there is a fair held in February at Bulandshahr. Besides the schools

at Bulandshahr, there are Government primary schools at Balka, Aurangabad, Nethla, Mirpur, Hirnauti, Sarai, Sikhera, Utrauli and Ghungraoli ; and aided schools at Daryapur, Mursana, Basendua and Chirchita.

The pargana is well provided with means of communication although it lies off the railway. The Grand Trunk Road now passes through the western portion, leading from Sikandarabad to Bhur, two miles north-west of Bulandshahr, where it joins the metalled road from Meerut to Hapur and from Bhur it runs south to Khurja. Another metalled road runs from Bulandshahr to Chola station, and then continues in an unmetalled state to Jhajhar and Jewar. East of the Kali roads run from Bulandshahr to Siyana, Anupshahr and Shikarpur, each of which are metalled for the whole or part of their length, and an unmetalled road runs due south from Bulandshahr to Hatimabad in the south of the pargana, where it turns westwards and crosses the Ganges Canal to join the Grand Trunk Road. The Kali is bridged near Bulandshahr on the Anupshahr road, and the Ganges Canal at Adhauli, Gangerna and Hatimabad.

Baran has been for many centuries the headquarters of the neighbouring country. During the rule of the Hindus it was the residence of a Raja, and under Akbar it was the capital of a district or dastur in the province of Delhi. At the time of the conquest in 1803 the pargana contained 151 villages and was assigned to Meerut, then known as the southern division of Saharanpur. It again became the headquarters of a district in 1824.

BASI, *Pargana* AHAR, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A village on the banks of the Ganges in the extreme north-east of the pargana, connected with Siyana by an unmetalled road which runs through Bagrasi, and also by a similar road with Khanpur, at a distance of seven miles east from Siyana. The village is a poor one, as out of a total of 1,852 acres 812 acres are in the khadir of the Ganges, while the rest consists of high and sandy soil without means of irrigation and broken up by ravines. In the south the land is better, but all the northern part is poor uneven sandy soil. There is a ferry over the Ganges

leading to the Moradabad district, which is leased for Rs. 1,400 annually. There is an aided school here attended by 23 pupils. The population in 1901 numbered 1,407 persons, of whom 794 were Musalmans. The place is only deserving of mention as being the headquarters of a family of Pathans, who own five villages and two pattis in this pargana and one village in Anupshahr.

BELON, *Pargana* DIBAI, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A village lying six miles south-east of Dibai and 34 miles from Bulandshahr on the north side of the road leading to Ramghat. A mile to the east flows the Anupshahr branch of the Ganges Canal and two miles further east the Lower Ganges Canal leaves the river at Narora. The village was founded about 170 years ago by Raja Bhup Singh, Bargujar, who built the temple in honour of Bela Debi, which stands in a grove of bel trees between the village and the road, and established a colony of Sanadh Brahmans here. These people are very wealthy and receive about Rs. 10,000 a year in offerings to the temple, in which the zamindars have no share. The village has an area of 971 acres and pays a revenue of Rs. 2,020. The lands are mainly watered from the canal. The population, which in 1865 numbered 1,347 persons, had risen at the last census to 1,967, of whom 116 were Musalmans and 133 Aryas and Jains; Brahmans and Chamars are the prevailing Hindu castes. The place still belongs to the Bargujars, being the headquarters of a wealthy family which owns eight whole villages and three shares in this pargana, paying a total revenue of Rs. 9,684. The Brahmans of Belon also have considerable zamindari rights in the neighbourhood, owning four villages and four shares, assessed at Rs. 6,243. Markets are held here weekly on Tuesdays and fairs are held here in honour of Debi at the end of Chait and Kuar. There is an upper primary school here, attended by 44 boys.

BHATAUNA, *Pargana* AGAUTA, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

A very large village on the extreme north-western border of the pargana and district, on the right bank of the Left Dasna

distributary of the Ganges Canal and on the north side of the road connecting Sikandarabad with Gulaothi, at a distance of two miles south-west of Gulaothi and 13 miles from Bulandshahr. About two miles to the east runs the metalled road from Bulandshahr to Hapur and Meerut. The place is said to derive its name from the Bhats, or bards, to whom it was given by the former Rajput owners. It is now held by a community of Jats, the chief of whom is Kunwar Kharag Singh, the son, Rao Khushi Ram. The village consists of a single bhaiyachara mahal, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,800 and chiefly cultivated by the proprietors. The village lands are not very extensive, having a total area of 505 acres; they have an ample supply of water from the canal for the purpose of irrigation. The chief products are sugarcane, indigo and wheat. There are ten brick-built houses in the town, all the rest being of mud. The population at the last census numbered 3,836 persons, of whom 531 were Musalmans and 141 Aryas. Jats form more than half the population. There is no regular bazar here, but there are some twenty shops at different places in the village. Bhatauna possesses a primary school, with an average attendance of 57 scholars.

BHAWAN BAHADURNAGAR, *Pargana* SIYANA, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

A large village lying five miles west of Siyana, three miles south of Kuchesar and sixteen miles from Bulandshahr. Adjoining it on the east is the village of Sathla and on the south-east Chitsauna. The place was founded by a Dor Rajput during the supremacy of that clan, but about 1104 A.D. the Dors were supplanted by Bhojraj, a Taga, whose descendants held the village until 1761, when it was purchased by the taluqdar of Kuchesar. The village lands cover an area of 3,333 acres. To the north-east and south-east is a large area of poor soil without irrigation, which is confined to the western half of the village and to the immediate neighbourhood of the village site and is effected by means of wells. The village is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 4,000 and is chiefly cultivated by Brahmans and Jats. The population, which in 1865 numbered 3,301 persons, had risen at the last census to 3,449 inhabitants, of whom 2,951 were Hindus,

432 Musalmans and 66 Aryas. Markets are held here weekly on Tuesdays. There is an upper primary school here attended by 62 pupils. A fine masonry house is to be seen here, built by a Khattri some thirty years ago.

BHUR, *Pargana* BARAN, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

A small village lying two miles north-west of Bulandshahr on the Grand Trunk Road, close to the point where it is joined by the road from Bulandshahr and the metalled road from Meerut. About a mile to the west the road crosses the Ganges Canal by a bridge at Adhauli. There is a dak bungalow here and a large military encamping-ground to the east of the road. Bhur itself is an insignificant village that really forms part of Akbarpur, which lies to the west. Prior to the mutiny it belonged to Abdul Latif Khan, and after the consfication of his property it was given to Saiyid Mir Khan. The population at the last census numbered 992, of whom 238 were Musalmans and 35 Aryas. Rajputs and Lodhs form the bulk of the Hindu population.

BILASPUR, *Pargana* DANKAUR, *Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

A small town on the metalled road from Sikandarabad to Dankaur, at a distance of six miles from the former and seventeen miles from Bulandshahr. About a mile to the east flows the Mat branch of the Ganges Canal, which is crossed by a bridge, a mile beyond which is the Sikandarabad station of the East Indian Railway. Through the bazar passes a metalled road which joins the main road to the north of the town. About two hundred yards to the west of the town stands a large mud-built fort in which is the family mansion of the Skinners. The family and the estate were founded by Colonel J. Skinner, C.B. The estate consisted originally for the most part of tappa Rabupura, a grant of 24 villages set apart for the privy purse of the King of Dehli, which was leased to Colonel Skinner about 1835 at a fixed annual payment of Rs. 16,000. Previous to the mutiny the subordinate tenures were examined, but the papers were destroyed; and after the mutiny the estate was confiscated, and wherever no one could prove a proprietary right, this was conferred on the Skinner family. In villages where a sub-proprietary title was

awarded to other than the Skinner family, a taluqdari allowance of 10 per cent. on the land revenue was assigned to the Skinners in accordance with the orders of Government, No. 1496A of 15th December 1864. Until 1888 the whole estate was managed by Mr. Alexander Skinner, the last remaining son of Colonel J. Skinner; but on his death it was divided up into thirty shares, many of which have been subsequently sold or squandered. The most compact portion, consisting of about one-fifth of the whole, is owned by the children of Major Hercules Skinner, and is managed by a European agent who lives at Bilaspur. During the mutiny the fort was held by Mr. T. Skinner.

Bilaspur possesses a post-office and an upper primary school attended by 44 boys. Markets are held here on Saturdays in each week. The town lands cover 2,349 acres and are almost entirely irrigated from the canal. As much as 93 acres are under groves. The whole of the revenue, which amounts to Rs. 3,750, is assigned to the Skinner estate. The population, which in 1865 numbered 3,029, had fallen in 1872 to 2,732, but since then it has risen to 2,881 in 1891 and at the last census to a total of 3,345 persons, of whom 1,866 were Hindus, 1,440 Musalmans and 39 Christians and Jains. The chief cultivating classes are Gujars, Rajputs and Pathans.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, the income from the house-tax in 1901 amounting to Rs. 562, with an incidence of Re. 1-4-6 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-6 per head of population. The police force consists of six chaukidars, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 386.

BISAHRA, *Pargana* DADRI, *Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

A considerable village lying three miles north of Dadri and a mile west of the Mat Branch Canal. The village lies off the road, only a rough cart-track leading to Dadri. The houses are with a few exceptions built of mud. There are some fifteen shops, but no regular market. The village lands cover 1,272 acres, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,900, and are held in minutely divided shares by a body of Gahlot Rajputs. Irrigation is chiefly effected from the canal and also from masonry wells. There is a village school here attended by some forty boys. The

population in 1901 numbered 2,621, of whom 358 were Musalmans, most of them being Manihars.

BULANDSHAHR, *Pargana* BARAN, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

The capital of the district is a large town situated on the right bank of the Kali Nadi in latitude 28° 24′ 16″ north and longitude 77° 54′ 13″ east, at an elevation of 740 feet above the level of the sea. The old town of Baran stood on a raised bank of some extent bordering on the khadir of the Kali river, but the new town has extended more to the westwards, so that the town at present stands partly on level land and partly on raised ground. To the north of the town the Kali is crossed by a bridge on the Anupshahr road and from the foot of this bridge the two principal roads lead to the town, one going straight up to the higher town of Balai Kot and the other being identical with the main road from Anupshahr to Sikandarabad which passes on through Growseganj and Deputyganj, past the Town-hall and the Collector's bungalow through the civil station on the west. From Growseganj and Deputyganj along this road two roads run nearly at right angles to it through the lower town or Zer Kot, joining one another before they reach the Chauk and passing on in one broad road from the Chauk till they meet the road from Balai Kot on the south-west of the town. The latter leads by a gentle slope to the tahsil building and beyond it to the Naya Bazar, known as Sapte's Bazar, which is but little used. Deputyganj was built in 1848 by Mr. T. Tonnochy, who was for many years Deputy Collector of Bulandshahr. It consists of a wide open space with shops and is used as the grain market of the town.

The Chauk was formerly a dusty and untidy waste and owes its present condition to the exertions of Mr. Growse, when Collector of the district. It now is a square area with a raised brick terrace with stone dressing and carved stone lamp-posts at the four corners, which was constructed in 1879 at a cost of Rs. 1,000. The well in the centre of the square was enclosed with an elegant stone screen and beside it was built a prettily decorated square stone cell or "piyao" for an attendant Brahman. This is surmounted by a lofty hexagonal shaft of masonry

tapering up to a stone finial, with row upon row of little niches on which lamps are set whenever the town is illuminated. Facing the square on the west side is the house built by Saiyid Mihrban Ali of Gulaothi in 1880—a splendid example of native architecture as applied to a private house. Including the basement, the house has three storeys, the third storey presenting from below the appearance of a beautiful screen of pierced stone tracery throughout the entire length. The front of the house is of great richness and dignity. In line with this house was a Hindu temple, the front of which was pulled down and rebuilt with stone archings and traceries that it might not be outdone in magnificence by the neighbouring Musalman house. At the same time the poor houses and shops which occupied a narrow strip of ground on the north side of the square were cleared away, and in their places was erected a handsome double-storeyed range of buildings with seven shops in the basement and rooms in the second storey to be let out to bankers. The building is faced with carved stone with a slight intermixture of red brick. Just outside the square is the handsome house built in 1882 by Muhammad Ali Khan of Jahangirabad. A stone model of the front of this house was deposited in the South Kensington Museum as a characteristic specimen of modern Indian architecture.

Besides the Chauk, a host of other improvements in the town, and indeed throughout the whole district, were carried out under the direction of Mr. Growse. In Bulandshahr the principal works coming under this description include a broad terrace, 194 feet long, erected in a vacant strip of road opposite the tahsil gate. It is built of brick, edged with cut stone, and possesses an arcade at the back. It cost Rs. 1,600 and is now used as a weekly market-place. Beside the bridge at the entrance of the town from the east, he built a handsome bathing ghat in two terraces, the four corners being set off with towers of an octagonal shape constructed of solid brick masonry faced with slabs of red stone cut into panels and set in white stone frames. Each tower is finished off at the top with brackets and eaves, above which is a plinth supporting an open kiosque with a domed roof,

the pinnacle of which rises to a height of 52 feet from the ground. A similar ghat for the use of women has been built in connection with the temple of Rameswar, a short distance above the bridge. One of the largest works was the building of two lines of shops now known as Growseganj along the main thoroughfare leading westwards from the bridge towards the civil station. The road and shops are raised to a height of eight feet above the level of the low river meadows, and together they form a solid stone-faced embankment 214 feet wide and 700 feet long. The shops themselves with their verandahs are 32 feet deep, and the cost of the whole undertaking was Rs. 56,416. On the west end of this thoroughfare was built the spacious Lyall tank, at a cost of Rs. 16,000, which has unfortunately been allowed to remain empty, although the canal brings water to the fields not a quarter of a mile away. To the west of this tank a waste area of eleven acres was levelled and enclosed at a cost of Rs. 6,150 and converted into a public garden now known as the Moti Bagh. The entrance to the garden is obtained through two fine gateways; that on the east side opposite the Lyall tank is to the memory of Mr. Elliot Colvin, who died as Commissioner of the Meerut division in 1883. The gate on the west was built by Rao Umrao Singh of Kuchesar, at a cost of Rs. 4,500. Within the Moti Bagh stands the Townhall, built in 1883 by Raja Baqar Ali Khan of Pindrawal, at a cost of Rs. 30,000. The carving and inlaying of the doors are of particular merit and the stone foliage of the small gateway leading to the hall is of excellent workmanship.

The other buildings of the town are the District Courts and Offices, the Sessions House, the Ganges Canal Office and the District Jail, which lie to the south-west of the town adjoining the civil station. In the latter is All Saints' Church, erected in 1864 at a cost of Rs. 5,750, half of which was contributed by Government. To the north beyond the Sikandarabad road are the police lines and the Government gardens. The tahsil stands in Balai Kot and was built in 1866. Close to it is the tahsili school. The high school, the post-office and the dispensary are situated close to the District Jail. Close to the courts is a handsome building known as the Lowe Memorial,

which was erected with the intention of affording shelter from rain and sun to persons attending the courts. This building bears the following inscription:—"This building has been erected by the European and Native official and non-official residents of the station and district as a token of their respect and esteem, and as a memorial of the late William Henry Lowe, Esquire, who died, while Collector of this district, on the 30th of July, 1862, A.D." Mention should also be made of the female hospital which was built in 1895 through the efforts of Mrs. Porter when Mr. L. A. S. Porter was Collector of the district. A sum of over Rs. 6,000 has been invested for its annual support aided by private subscriptions.

Bulandshahr or Baran is a place of great antiquity, and even to the present day the coins of the Indo-Scythian kings and of the Guptas are found in and around the town. The place is said to have been founded by a Tomar chief of Ahar, named Parmal, and called Banchhati, or "land reclaimed from the forest." The site of this original settlement is a large mound to the west of the modern town. It subsequently received, according to an unsupported local tradition, the name of Ahibaran, or the "snake fort," either from its being a stronghold of the Nagar tribe, or else from the name of the founder. Later it received, owing to its high position, the name of Unchanagar, the Hindi form of its present Persian name of Bulandshahr. The discoveries made by Mr. Growse prove that Baran was inhabited by Buddhists from about 400 to 600 A.D., a full account of which will be found in Mr. Growse's memoir of Bulandshahr published in 1884. The ruins known as the Balai Kot are pointed out as the remains of the building erected by Har Dat, who ruled at the time of Mahmud of Ghazni's invasion. Several fragments belonging to that period have been discovered in Bulandshahr, and among them may be mentioned a lofty column dug up in the low ground at the entrance of the town on the road to Chola station. The field is still called the Sarovar and is the traditional site of a large masonry tank locally said to have been constructed by Har Dat. Six short pillars of the same period were found buried under the steps of a small mosque on the highest spot of the old town. From the well adjoining the tomb of Khwaja Lal

Barani, about half a mile east of Bulandshahr, Mr. Growse brought an oblong block of stone inscribed on two sides in characters of the twelfth century. Both are records of land granted for religious purposes, but for the most part illegible; they have been deposited in the Indian Museum. The last Hindu Raja of Baran was Chandra Sen, a Dor, who was killed in defending his fort against the invading army of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, and after having slain with his own hand Khwaja Lal Ali, one of the principal officers of the Musalman army. Near the town is an Idgah which was evidently constructed from the remains of a more ancient building, as there are in the walls several slabs of stone on which are detached portions of an Arabic inscription. One of the stones contains a complete Persian inscription recording the construction of a mosque by Nek Bakht Khan in 943 Hijri, but this has evidently nothing to do with the Idgah. The Jami Masjid is situated on the Balai Kot; it was commenced in 1730 A.D. by Sabit Khan of Koil and not completed till one hundred years later, for the inscription states that it was finished by Qazi Faiyaz Ali of Bulandshahr in 1830. Among the old buildings in the suburbs may be mentioned the maqbara of Miyan Bahlo Khan, Bahlim, which was built during the reign of Akbar in 1006 Hijri. Other buildings of some interest are the mosque of the Moghals built in 965 Hijri; the dargah of Makhdum Shah said to have been built in the time of Shahab-ud-din Ghori; the mosque above the Kot, with two inscriptions of the time of Aurangzeb and Muhammad Shah and the Gumbaz-i-qazian, built during the reign of Akbar.

At the commencement of British rule Bulandshahr was a small and poor town inhabited chiefly by Lodhs and Chamars who lived in mud huts in the lower portion. In the Balai Kot there were a few fine houses, but they were thinly occupied. Mr. Robert Lowther, the first Collector of Bulandshahr, who administered the district for eight years, deserves the credit of having raised the town to something approaching its present eminence, by prevailing upon the inhabitants of the neighbouring hamlets to take up their abode in the town. Most of the present buildings owe their origin to the energy and taste of the

successive Collectors of the district, chief among whom may be mentioned Messrs. G. D. Turnbull, C. Currie, H. D. Webster, and especially Mr. F. S. Growse.

The town is divided for municipal purposes into two wards, Balai Kot and Zer Kot. Besides the principal muhallas of Deputyganj and Growseganj, already mentioned, notice may be taken of the Brahmanpuri, or the Brahmans' quarters ; Sitalganj, built by Qanungo Sital Das about 1830, and Sheikh Sarai, founded by Sheikh Roshan, Qanungo, during the reign of Aurangzeb. The oldest and most prominent families of Bulandshahr are the Baranwal Banias, who claim direct descent from Raja Ahibaran, and who are now found all over India. The office of Qanungo has been until lately hereditary in their family, and from them sprang Sital Das, who built the Ganj now called by his name. The Chaudhris, called also Tantas, are the descendants of one of the men who in the time of Chandra Sen opened the gates of the fort to Qutub-ud-din. For this service he was rewarded with the office of Chaudhri of the pargana, and became a Musalman with the title of the Malik Muhammad. These Chaudhris have a bad reputation, and have shown themselves to be untrustworthy on more than one occasion. As in the ancient times, they opened the gates of the upper town to the Sikhs in 1780, and during the disturbances of 1857 they are said to have been the first to plunder the bazars. The Qazis of the town are a respectable family who claim descent from Nur-ud-din Ghaznavi, the first Musalman governor of Baran. Baran is noted as being the birthplace of the historian Zia-ud-din, who wrote the Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi, a continuation of the Tabakat-i-Nasiri, giving an account of the reigns from Ghias-ud-din Balban to Firoz Shah. He died in poor circumstances in a village near Dehli and was buried near the tomb of his friend, Amir Khusru.

Since the improvement of the Kali Nadi by the discontinuance of its use as a canal escape and the straightening and deepening of its bed, the swamping of the khadir has disappeared and the drainage of the town has greatly improved in consequence. The surface drainage runs from Balai Kot to the Zer

Kot, where it collects in the Ganda Nala which carries off the water to the river. The water in the wells is sweet and good, and the supply is sufficient for the people of the city. The Kali Nadi is only used for bathing and for watering cattle.

The population of Bulandshahr in 1847 numbered 12,409 persons and rose in 1853 to 15,005, and again in 1865 to 15,284 inhabitants. The census of 1872 showed a decline, the total population being 14,804, but in 1881 it had risen again to 17,863, to fall again in 1891 to 16,391 persons. The population at the last census was higher than ever before, the number of inhabitants being 18,959 persons, of whom 10,326 were males and 8,633 females. Classified according to religions, there were 9,131 Hindus, 9,071 Musalmans, 344 Christians, 337 Aryas and 68 Jains. The town is of no great commercial importance. Markets are held weekly on Saturdays at Balai Kot and on Tuesdays in Zer Kot, but there are no distinct manufactures, except that of dyed cloth for the use of poorer classes.

Bulandshahr has been administered as a municipality since 1866, and the affairs are managed by a board consisting of nine members, of whom six are elected, three being returned from each ward. The income, which in 1901 amounted to Rs. 33,354, including a balance of Rs. 6,837 from the preceding year, was chiefly derived from an octroi tax on imports, nearly two-thirds of which was levied on articles of food and drink. * The only other important items of income are the rents of nazul land and bazar dues, amounting to Rs. 1,855; the sale-proceeds of refuse, Rs. 845; the income from the slaughter-house, Rs. 800; pounds, Rs. 457, and the license-fees of hackney carriages, Rs. 485. The expenditure for the same year amounted to Rs. 23,147, of which Rs. 5,484 were devoted to conservancy, Rs. 4,216 to public works, Rs. 2,748 to the upkeep of the town police and Rs. 1,500 to education. The municipality gives grants to the high school, the middle vernacular school and three lower primary schools for boys, and also supports a lower primary school for girls which is attended by twenty-one pupils.

* Appendix, Table XVI.

The town lands of Bulandshahr cover 2,878 acres, of which 143 acres are occupied by the town itself. A large proportion, amounting to 1,001 acres, is held on revenue-free tenure, while the remainder is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 5,200.

BULANDSHAHR *Tahsil.*

The headquarters tahsil of the district is composed of the four parganas of Baran, Agauta, Siyana and Shikarpur, each of which has been separately described in detail with a full account of their natural features, revenue, agriculture and proprietary classes. It has a total area of 477 square miles and is of an irregular shape resembling roughly a horse-shoe, the centre of which is occupied by the Ahar and Anupshahr parganas of the Anupshahr tahsil. To the south lie the Pahasu and Khurja parganas of the Khurja tahsil, to the west Sikandarabad, and to the north-west and north the Meerut district. It is administered as a sub-division of the district in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, while for the purposes of civil administration the parganas of Baran, Agauta and Siyana are under the jurisdiction of the munsif of Bulandshahr, while Shikarpur belongs to the Khurja munsifi. There are police stations at Bulandshahr, Siyana, Shikarpur, Gulaothi and Aurangabad Saiyid. The boundaries of the police circles do not in any way coincide with those of the parganas. Part of pargana Agauta lies within the Bulandshahr police circle and part within that of Aurangabad. The western portion of Siyana belongs to the Gulaothi circle and the south-west to Aurangabad. Part of Baran comes under the jurisdiction of the Jahangirabad thana and part under that of Khurja, while the north-east portion of Shikarpur is included in the Jahangirabad police circle. Besides the head office at Bulandshahr, there are postal sub-offices at Shikarpur and Siyana, and branch offices at Aurangabad, Balka Nagla, Daryapur, Gulaothi, Malagarh, Sathla, Kuchesar, Bagrasi and Saidpur.

Although the whole tahsil lies off the railway, it is well provided with means of communication. At Bhur, two miles north-west from Bulandshahr, the metalled road from Meerut joins the Grand Trunk Road from Dehli and Sikandarabad and runs due south to Khurja. It is joined by four roads leading from

Bulandshahr which meet the Grand Trunk Road at Bhur, Chandpur, Gangerna and Dhanrauli. The road to Gangerna continues in a south-westerly direction to Jhajhar and is metalled as far as the Chola station on the East Indian Railway, which is the nearest point on the railway to Bulandshahr. The Grand Trunk Road crosses the Ganges Canal by a bridge near Daryapur, a mile west of Bhur, and again at Walipura, two miles further south. There is a third bridge near Hatimabad on the road to Dhanrauli. East from Bulandshahr runs the metalled road to Anupshahr, crossing the Kali by a bridge, a short distance beyond which two branch roads take off, one leading to Siyana on the north-east, which is metalled for half its length, and the other to Shikarpur and Dibai on the south-east. A short metalled road runs from Bulandshahr to join the Meerut road at Tajpur, and another metalled road runs from Gulaothi to the bridge over the Kali. Among the unmetalled roads may be mentioned those from Gulaothi to Sikandarabad, from Gulaothi to Siyana, from Siyana to Ahar, Bagrasi, Kuchesar and Garhmuktesar, and from Shikarpur to Pahasu, Jahangirabad, Anupshahr and Khurja. The only public ferry in the tahsil is that at Anchru on the Kali, on the road from Khurja to Shikarpur, which was leased for Rs. 1,560 in 1902. There is a canal bungalow at Walipura on the Ganges Canal in pargana Baran at Mankri near Siyaṇa on the Anupshahr Canal, at Baral on the Dasna distributary, and at Chaprawat on the Sohanpur distributary.

The population of the tahsil at the last census of 1901 numbered 332,262 persons, of whom 174,038 were males and 158,224 females. Classified according to religions, there were 244,611 Hindus, 80,531 Musalmans, 2,732 Aryas, 2,217 Sikhs, 1,945 Christians and 226 Jains. The most numerous Hindu castes are Chamars, who numbered 54,589 persons; Jats, 32,478; Brahmans, 28,794; Rajputs, 16,742; Lodhs, 17,063, and Banias, 12,961, two-thirds of whom are of the Agarwal subdivision. Among the Rajputs representatives are found of many clans, the chief being the Chauhans, Jadons, Bargujars, Gaurs, Pundirs, Panwars and Tomars. Among the other castes may be mentioned Bhangis, Gujars, Kahars, Kumhars, Tagas, Ahirs, Nais and

Malis. The leading place among the Musalmans is taken by the converted Rajputs, who numbered 12,556, and are chiefly drawn from the Chauhan, Gaur, Tomar, Bhatti and Panwar clans. Next come Sheikhs, Julahas, Barhais, Mewatis and Pathans. There are also large numbers of Saiyids and Mughals, the latter being more numerous than in any other tahsil save Anupshahr.

With the exception of Bulandshahr itself, the tahsil has no town of any size or importance, and it is therefore only natural that the population should be almost wholly agricultural. About three-fourths of the population come under the categories of zamindars, tenants and field labourers, the only noticeable feature being the great number of occupancy tenants who form the great bulk of the cultivating body. After agriculture, cotton-weaving, cleaning and spinning are the chief industrial occupations, giving employment to as many as 13,067 persons. The other occupations call for no special mention, with the possible exception of the potters, who are found in large numbers and enjoy a considerable reputation on account of the so-called Bulandshahr ware, the chief seat of which industry is at Bahadurgarh in the Meerut district, a few miles north of Siyana.

CHAUNDHERA, *Pargana* PAHASU, *Tahsil* KHURJA.

A large village in the east of the pargana between the Dibai boundary and the Kali Nadi, which skirts the village on the west. About a mile to the east of the main site runs the metalled road from Aligarh to Anupshahr. Chaundhera lies at a distance of seven miles east of Pahasu and twenty-eight miles from Bulandshahr. The village lands have a total area of 2,407 acres, divided into fourteen mahals and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 4,100. The original name is said to have been Chamanda Khera, in honour of the goddess Chamanda. It was founded by Bargujars, and has remained in the hands of their Musalman descendants for many years. The village is highly cultivated and is irrigated from wells. There is an upper primary school here attended by 62 pupils, and a small bazar where markets are held weekly on Mondays. The population in 1865 numbered 1,754 inhabitants, and at the last census had risen to 3,133 persons, of whom 587 were Musalmans. Brahmans, Chamars and Lodhs are the prevailing Hindu castes.

CHHATARI, *Pargana* PAHASU, *Tahsil* KHURJA.

A small town in the south of the pargana, lying about a mile to the west of the metalled road from Aligarh to Anupshahr, with which it is connected by the road leading to Pahasu and Khurja, which is metalled between the town and the main road. Pahasu lies six miles to the north-west, while the distance to Khurja is twenty-one miles. A second metalled road runs through the bazar. To the east of the village stands the large mud-built fort, the residence of Ahmad Saiyid Khan, the present owner of the Chhatari estate. He is the grandson of Mahmud Ali Khan who died in 1893, after having given the Chhatari estate to his favourite son, Abdul Ali Khan. The latter died in 1893 and the present owner is a minor, the estate being administered by the Court of Wards. The place is supposed to derive its name from the Chhataradhari clan of Mewatis who were formerly the owners of the pargana. Chhatari contains a post-office and an upper primary school attended by 119 scholars. Markets are held here twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays, and on the latter day a large cattle-market is also held. The lands of Chhatari, including the outlying hamlet of Khuchhal, cover 1,474 acres and pay a revenue of Rs. 3,650. They are chiefly cultivated by Brahmans, Thakurs and Chamars. What irrigation there is, is supplied from the Pahasu distributary of the Ganges Canal which flows to the west of the town. Two miles to the east runs the Kali Nadi. There is a considerable area under groves which almost surround the town. The population in 1865 numbered 3,547 souls and in 1872 rose to 3,799. At the last census there were 5,574 inhabitants, of whom 3,202 were Hindus, 1,920 Musalmans and 452 Aryas and Jains.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856. The income in 1901 was Rs. 796, with an incidence of Re. 0-15-9 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-0 per head of population. It is derived mainly from the house-tax ; the income from other sources being unaccountably low. The total expenditure for the same year was Rs. 917, of which Rs. 456 were devoted to the upkeep of the town police force which numbers seven men, and the remainder was chiefly devoted to conservancy and local improvements,

of which the latter are greatly needed as the drainage is very defective and there is no outflow anywhere.

CHHOLAS, *Pargana* DADRI, *Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

A village in the east of the pargana, about three miles east of the Grand Trunk Road, seven miles east of Dadri and six miles north of Sikandarabad. The village lands adjoin those of Jarcha, the sites being about two miles apart. The village lands are watered by the Sikandarabad and other distributaries of the Ganges Canal. Besides the main site, there are two hamlets, known as Bari and Chhoti Mundayan, lying at a distance of about three furlongs from Chholas. The total area is 1,684 acres, of which 54 acres are held revenue-free, with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,500. The whole village was formerly owned by Saiyids, but now one-half belongs to the Jats of Bhatauna and Banias also hold a share in the remainder. The village was granted in the reign of Muiz-ud-din Mubarak Shah to Mir Saiyid Ali on a rent-free tenure amounting to 2,070 bighas. The Saiyid descendants of this man remained in possession of the village till the mutiny, when part of the muafi land was confiscated.

Chholas is a mud-built village with five masonry houses, three mosques an idgah and four indigo factories. There is a small bazar with 25 shops, a post-office, and a large school with three teachers and 90 boys. There is a canal bungalow here on the Sikandarabad distributary. The population in 1901 numbered 2,696 souls, of whom 1,230 were Musalmans, chiefly Saiyids and 41 Jains. The Hindus are mainly Banias and Brahmans. These figures include those of the two hamlets which possess about one hundred inhabitants each.

CHITSAUNA, *Pargana* SIYANA, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

A considerable village in the centre of the pargana, 16 miles north-east of Bulandshahr and four miles west of Siyana on the unmetalled road to Gulaothi. To the north lies Sathla and to the north-west Bhawan Bahadurnagar. The village is chiefly noticeable as being the original home of the Jats of Kuchesar, as is mentioned in the article on that place. The revenue name is Chitsauna Alipur. It belongs to the Kuchesar estate, and has an

area of 2,144 acres assessed at Rs. 3,000. The village lands are highly cultivated, except in the south, where there is a depression known as the Chhoiya and much swampy ground. Irrigation is carried on from wells and tanks. The population in 1901 numbered 2,310 persons, of whom 197 were Musalmans. Jats, Brahmans, Lodhs and Chamars are the chief cultivating castes.

CHOLA, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

A village on the old Grand Trunk Road seven miles south-west from Bulandshahr and ten miles south-east from Sikandarabad. Nearly a mile north of the villge the road is crossed by the metalled road from Bulandshahr to Chola station on the East Indian Railway. It lies at a distance of three miles south-west from the village. There was formerly a military encamping-ground here, but this has been abandoned since the re-alignment of the Grand Trunk Road between Khurja and Sikandarabad. The place is now of no importance save as giving its name to the railway station. It is a poor village with a large amount of uncultivated ground, covering in all 1,420 acres and paying a revenue of Rs. 2,060. It belongs to a body of Rajput zamindars of the Bhale Sultan clan. A small market is held here weekly on Wednesdays. There is a post-office here, but nothing else of any importance. The population at the last census numbered 1,238 persons, of whom 168 were Musalmans. Rajputs form the bulk of the Hindu inhabitants.

DADRI, *Pargana* DADRI, *Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

The capital of the pargana is a large village on the west side of the Grand Trunk Road, at a distance of 22 miles from Dehli, eleven miles from Sikandarabad and 22 miles from Bulandshahr. A metalled branch road leads south-west from the main road to Dadri station on the East Indian Railway, at a distance of a mile and-a-half from the village, and continues in the same direction to Surajpur. Between this road and the branch road on the south is the military encamping-ground. Dadri possesses a police-station, a post-office, a dak bungalow, and an upper primary school attended by 60 pupils. The village is well situated and its population has risen of late years, but the part

of the district of which it is the centre is not rich enough to make it a large town. Dadri has a total area of 1,477 acres assessed to a revenue of Rs. 3,200. Irrigation is chiefly provided from the canal and also from wells. The population in 1865 numbered 2,073 persons and at the last census had risen to 3,094 inhabitants, of whom 2,067 were Hindus, 902 Musalmans and 123 Aryas and others. The prevailing castes are Gujars, Rajputs and Tagas.

About one hundred years ago Dadri was a little village tenanted by Bhatti Gujars ; but during the dismemberment of the Moghal Empire one Dargahi Singh, a Gujar of Katehra, took up his abode here and built a fort and bazar. This Dargahi Singh came of a family of freebooters, but the wise Wazir Najib-ud-daula bribed him with the lease of 133 villages of which he had forcibly possessed himself and the title of Chormar or thief-killer, to restrain his former companions of whom his father, Shambhu Singh, had been the leader. This lease was fixed at Rs. 29,000 and seems to have been recognised by the Mahrattas and after them by the English until 1819; but upon the death of Ajit Singh, the son of Dargahi Singh, the lease lapsed, and the villages were formed into a separate pargana and settled with different persons. Rao Roshan Singh, the eldest son of Ajit Singh, was given a pension of Rs. 500 a month. During the mutiny Roshan Singh's sons and brother joined the rebels ; two members of the family were captured and hanged, and the property of all was confiscated. On the 20th of September, 1857, Colonel Greathed's column marched to Dadri, where, owing to the discovery of a large amount of plunder belonging to Europeans, the villages in the neighbourhood were burnt.

DADRI *Pargana, Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

This is the north-western pargana of the district, and forms the northern portion of the tahsil, being bounded on the south by Dankaur, on the south-east and east by Sikandarabad, on the north and north-east by the Ghaziabad tahsil of the Meerut district and on the west by the Jumna, which separates it from the Dehli district of the Panjab. The western half of the pargana consists of the khadir of the Jumna, a lowlying stretch of country traversed by the Hindan and the Bhuriya Nadi.

The khadir in the north has a breadth of about nine miles and narrows in the south. Formerly, the Jumna appears to have flowed under the high bank, but this must have been at a very remote period, for the river is now practically stable, and its shiftings within recent years have been inconsiderable. The bulk of the khadir is of permanent formation and is only liable to fluvial action in the immediate neighbourhood of the Jumna and its tributary streams. In addition to this, the northern villages are protected by the head works of the Agra Canal, although farther south the river has a tendency to work eastwards. The deposit brought down by the Jumna is sandy and poor and seems best adapted for the growth of tamarisk and grass jungle, while further inland, where the soil has become firmer and more productive, the substratum of sand carries off all the surface moisture. In a few places in the interior there is a large growth of date palms, but, generally speaking, the khadir of the Jumna is far superior to that of the Ganges. The Hindan varies in character according to the demands made on it by the Canal Department, as an escape connects it with the Jumna in the Meerut district. In the rains it carries down considerable floods with a rich fertilizing deposit that lasts for a few years and then requires renewing. It falls into the Jumna a short distance south of the pargana boundary, but a large proportion of its waters joins the Bhuriya by two channels, one of which is artificial, and consequently benefits a tract of country in the neighbourhood of the latter stream. The Bhuriya is a small irregular river which flows parallel to the Hindan into Dankaur. It is considerably swelled by percolation from the uplands, but its volume is too small to allow it to extend its fertilizing deposit beyond a narrow strip along its banks. Beyond the Bhuriya, to the edge of the uplands, the land is very poor in character. Close to the slope the land lies low and is generally infected with reh ; saline marshes give place to salt wastes on which not even grass will grow. What cultivation there is, is of the poorest description, but the area is small and few villages lie wholly within it.

In this pargana the uplands do not end in a steep bank as in Jewar. The slope is gradual, sometimes extending for a

mile and-a-half. The soil is always light and sandy, but irrigation is generally possible by means of wells which on account of the natural gradient command a large area. The uplands themselves consist of a fairly level plain draining towards a central depression in which a series of jhils, known as the Patwaha Bahu, carries off the drainage into Dankaur. From Kot an escape runs to Kasna in Dankaur, intercepting the flow of the Patwaha Bahu and also carrying off the surplus waters of the Mat Canal into the Bhuriya Nadi. The Mat Canal runs along the sandy ridge which forms the boundary between the watersheds of the Karwan and Patwaha Bahu. This formation may be traced from Shadipur on the Meerut border to the point where it enters Dankaur. Between this ridge and the high bank extends a stretch of good loam, with a tract of exceptionally rich clay in the south around Ghori Bachera, and a second equally fertile loam soil in the north near Bisahra. East of the sandy ridge, again, there is a very good loam soil with a tendency to clay, which extends to the Meerut border and comprises the fine villages of Jarcha, Kalaunda and Chholas, where there are abundant means of irrigation and a very high standard of cultivation.

The total area of the pargana is 138,404 acres, or 216 square miles, which makes it the largest pargana in the district. The cultivated area in 1901 was 96,363 acres, or 69 per cent., while of the remainder 12,478 acres, half of which is either under water or occupied by buildings and roads, were returned as barren and 29,563 acres as culturable waste, over two-thirds of which have never been under the plough. The pargana has improved enormously during the past seventy years, for in 1835 the area under cultivation was but 66,157 acres, rising to 86,296 acres in 1863 and 100,229 acres in 1888. The recent decline is attributable in part to the floods of 1895, which damaged the khadir greatly, necessitating considerable remissions of revenue. The area at present irrigated amounts to 40 per cent. of the cultivation, of which more than two-thirds is supplied from the canals, and the remainder from masonry wells and the streams, from which the water is raised by bullock lifts. The rabi harvest very largely exceeds the area sown in the kharif, and over

21 per cent. bears a double crop. In the khadir the kharif is often precarious and the winter crops always give more satisfactory results. The chief rabi crops are wheat, gram, barley and peas. The wheat is chiefly sown alone, but a large proportion is mixed with gram. In the kharif, maize, bajra, juar, sugarcane and cotton are the most important crops. Indigo is still grown, but the area has contracted very greatly under the recent depression in the industry. Bajra and barley are chiefly confined to the sandy belts and the poorer land, such as the dry precarious villages in the south of the pargana that lie along the ridge which separates the khadir from the upland where the soil is all sandy and wells cannot be made. The sugarcane area has expanded largely with the increased facilities for canal irrigation, and has risen from an average acreage of 1,446 acres for the five years ending in 1889 to 5,031 acres in 1900.

The pargana did not exist in the days of Akbar, and has been made up of villages belonging to the extinct parganas of Shakarpur, Kasna and Tilbegampur, and also to Dasna of the Meerut district and Sikandarabad. Tappa Dadri was formed by Dargahi Singh, a Gujar of Katehra, as is mentioned in the article on Dadri. It consisted of 133 villages which were annexed to Meerut in 1804, and in 1824 were transferred intact to Bulandshahr. In 1850 the villages between the Hindan and Jumna were given to Dehli, but were returned in 1859. The pargana was settled in 1835 at a revenue of Rs. 1,10,062, including cesses, a fairly light assessment, for the difficulty which was met with in realizing the revenue was due to the bad management and obstinacy of the Gujars rather than the severity of the Government demand. Six villages were sold and eleven given out in farm for arrears. The next settlement was made by Mr. Currie in 1865, and was as lenient here as elsewhere. The demand was Rs. 1,27,394, which fell at the rate of Re. 1-7-0 per acre of cultivation. The last settlement was concluded by Mr. Stoker in 1889, and as usual shows a large increase, which amounted in this case to 44·3 per cent. on the expiring revenue. The total demand was Rs. 1,93,575, which now falls at the rate of Rs. 2-0-2 per acre of cultivation. The pargana contains 178 villages, which at the time of settlement

were divided into 416 mahals ; of these 234 were zamindari, 53 pattidari and 128 were held in bhaiyachara tenure—a noticeable feature of the northern parganas of the district.

There are no large landowners in this pargana. A number of villages belong to the Skinner family of Bilaspur, and a few to the Kayasths of Sikandarabad. The chief proprietary classes are Gujars, Rajputs, Ahirs and Saiyids. The Jats, too, hold several villages, the chief family being that of Ramgarh Chamraoli. One or two villages belong to Mahrattas, the heirs of Santa Bai, a Mahratta lady who held Haraula-Makanpur and four other villages in jagir. The Sabzwari Saiyids of Jarcha, who formerly held a large revenue-free estate, have now lost almost all their property. The only revenue-free villages at present are Nagla Charandas, Rampur Jagir and Akilpur, all unimportant estates. The chief cultivating classes are Gujars, Thakurs, Brahmans, Chamars, Ahirs and Jats.

The population of the pargana in 1872 numbered 82,707 souls, giving 410 to the square mile. In the following ten years it had increased to 91,303, but this was followed by a decline, the total in 1891 being 88,740 persons. At the last census, however, there was a very great increase, the number of inhabitants rising to 99,520, of whom 53,314 were males and 46,206 females, giving a density of 460 to the square mile. Classified by religions, there were 85,385 Hindus, 12,911 Musalmans and 1,221 others, chiefly Aryas and Jains. There is no town properly so called in the pargana : Dadri is the most important place, but it is merely a large village, like Jarcha, Kalaunda, and Chholas, all of which adjoin one another in the east of the pargana and have been separately described ; as also have Surajpur, Bisahra and Sarai Sadr. The chief lines of communication are the East Indian Railway, which runs through the centre of the pargana, with a station at Dadri, two miles south-west of the village, and the Grand Trunk Road, which runs parallel to the railway on the east and passes through Dadri, whence a metalled branch runs to the railway station and on to Surajpur. Small roads run from Surajpur to Sikandarabad and to Kasna, the latter being the old imperial road to Delhi, which continues in a north-westerly

direction across the khadir to Sarai Sadr, and from Sikandarabad to Jarcha. Markets are held at Dadri weekly. Schools are established at Dadri, Chholas, Surajpur, Dhum-Manikpur, a village to the north of Dadri, Piaoli, a village on the Mat canal near Bisahra and Jarcha ; and aided schools at Sultanpur and Dadupur.

The pargana has but little history of its own, apart from that of the district. It has always been a stronghold of the Gujar freebooters like the neighbouring pargana of Loni in Meerut. In 1797 Vaman Rao, the nephew and successor of Appa Khandi Rao, entrusted Dadri to Kashmiri Boli, who had always been an enemy of George Thomas, the Mahratta commander in Mewat. The latter, after defeating a party that had been sent against him, invaded Dadri and levied contributions on the principal inhabitants. During the mutiny the Gujars and Bargala Rajputs distinguished themselves by their turbulence and disloyalty, as in the rest of the tahsil, and took a leading part in the sack of Sikandarabad.

DANKAUR, *Pargana* DANKAUR, *Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

The chief town of the pargana is situated on the edge of the high bank that separates the khadir of the Jumna from the uplands on the old road from Aligarh to Dehli, at a distance of eleven miles from Sikandarabad and twenty miles from Bulandshahr. The road from Sikandarabad passes through Bilaspur and is metalled as far as Kanarsi, three miles north-east of Dankaur. Other roads run south-east to Jhajhar and south-west to Makanpur ferry over the Jumna. The town consists of two sites, one above and one below the high bank. A superstition has grown among the people that upper Dankaur is unlucky, and whether for that reason or for natural advantages in the lower town, the higher site is being gradually deserted in favour of the other. The town possesses a very active trade in ghi, sugar and grain, and markets are held weekly on Sundays beside the Drona Charj tank. The main road through the bazar is metalled, as well as the road from the police-station to the temple. The natural drainage is good, and would be improved by a channel leading from the town to the Drona Charj. Besides the police-station,

Dankaur possesses a post-office and an upper primary school attended by 80 pupils. The town lands are very extensive, covering 3,869 acres, of which 251 acres are occupied by the town site. Irrigation is chiefly effected from the Jewar distributary, and also from wells. The chief cultivators are Brahmans and Gujars. The lands are held in bhaiyachara tenure and pay a revenue of Rs. 4,250.

The population of Dankaur in 1853 numbered 5,203 souls and in 1865 there were 4,258 inhabitants. This rose to 5,423 in 1872, but again dropped in 1891 to 4,880. At the last census the town contained 5,444 persons, of whom 4,217 were Hindus, 1,158 Musalmans and 96 Aryas and others. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856. In 1901 there were 1,556 houses assessed to taxation, yielding Rs. 1,126, at the rate of Re. 1-5-8 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-2 per head of population. The total income was Rs. 1,382, and the expenditure Rs. 1,340, of which Rs. 696 were devoted to the pay of the police force consisting of eleven chaukidars, and Rs. 348 to the conservancy staff of nine sweepers, only Rs. 82 being left available for local improvements.

Dankaur is a place of great antiquity. According to the ancient tradition it was founded by or named after Drona, the tutor of the royal youths of Hastinapur. The proper name appears to be Dronakuar, and a masonry tank and an ancient temple still exist and are known as Drona Charj. Here, as the story goes, the young Bhil Raja, to whose request that he might be instructed in the use of the bow, Drona refused to listen, made for himself a clay image of Drona and practised by its side. He thus became a proficient archer, and Drona hearing of his skill came to visit him, and having obtained the Bhil's promise to grant a favour requested him to cut off his forefinger. The youth was about to comply, but Drona allowed him instead to forswear the use of the forefinger in archery, a practice that is still observed by the Bhils.

DANKAUR *Pargana, Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

Dankaur lies between Sikandarabad on the east and the river Jumna on the west which separates it from the Panjab

districts of Dehli and Gurgaon. To the south lies pargana Jewar and to the north Dadri. Half of the pargana lies in the khadir of the Jumna, which varies from three to eight miles in width from the high banks that separate it from the uplands to the bed of the stream. It is traversed by the Bhuriya Nadi, which flows from north to south parallel to the Jumna and joins that river in the south-west of the pargana, and also in the north-west by the Hindan, which flows into the Jumna near the village of Gulaoli. The whole of the khadir is liable to inundations, but it contains a good soil that is constantly enriched by the floods of the Hindan and Bhuriya. The deposit of the Jumna is inferior as it contains a great deal of sand ; along the banks of the river there is a great deal of tamarisk jungle and much unculturable waste. The Bhuriya is a mere beneficial stream, for though it sometimes does much damage in times of heavy floods as in 1895, it generally leaves behind it a fertilizing deposit which lasts for a few years and then requires renewing. The area affected by it is, however, small, the good effects being generally confined to a narrow strip along its banks, although its influence has been extended since a large proportion of the waters of the Hindan have been transferred to the channel of the Bhuriya. Beyond this stream as far as the high ridge, which separates the khadir from the uplands, the land is of a most inferior character ; the soil is poor and unfertile, while percolation from the uplands has resulted in the formation of salt marshes underneath the high bank in the neighbourhood of which cultivation is almost impossible. All along the high bank there is a wide strip of unculturable waste covered with scrub jungle or else consisting of salt marshes or salt waste on which not even grass will grow. In addition to this, the tract is very unhealthy and most of the population migrate to the uplands during the rains.

Along the top of the high bank there is a poor sandy ridge about half a mile in width, and beyond this, in the northern portions, is a stretch of excellent clay soil down the centre of which passes the drainage channel known as the Patwaha Bahu, which originally was a mere chain of jhils and has now been converted into a regular stream for drainage purposes. Beyond

this again is another ridge of sandy soil which extends the whole length of the pargana and runs from Bilaspur to Jhajhar. Along the top of this ridge flows the Mat branch of the Ganges Canal, while the central tract is irrigated from the Jewar distributary. Generally speaking, the pargana very closely resembles Dadri, but is on the whole inferior. There is more sand, and the khadir is less fertile. The southern portion, too, is of a poor description, as the two main lines of sand practically unite. In the extreme south of the pargana the ground is uneven and undulating, while means of irrigation are very deficient. All along the Jumna there is a strip of alluvial villages which are held on a short-term settlement.

The total area of the pargana is 91,109 acres, or 142 square miles. Of this 56,743 acres, or 62 per cent., were cultivated in 1901, while of the remainder 10,273 acres were returned as barren and 24,093 acres as culturable waste. The irrigated area amounts to 31 per cent. of the cultivation and is for the most part supplied from the canal. Wells are used to a much smaller extent than in any other pargana in the district, although a large number is available. There has been a very large increase in the irrigated area since the development of the canal system, but it has been unfortunately attended with a considerable rise in the water-level. Formerly, the average spring-level for the pargana was twenty feet, whereas at present it ranges from seven to ten feet only, reaching fifteen feet on the very bank of the upland. In the khadir the kharif is always precarious, so that we find a considerable difference between the area sown in the two harvests, the rabi exceeding the kharif by 5,300 acres. The double-cropped area, however, is fairly large, amounting to about 20 per cent. of the cultivation. The chief rabi crops are wheat, barley and gram. More than half the wheat is sown alone, but in all except the best villages of the pargana it is frequently mixed with gram. The large area under barley is a sure sign of the inferiority of the tract. Similarly, in the kharif we find the principal place taken by bajra, the other important crops being maize, juar, cotton and sugarcane. Indigo is still grown here, and there are several factories still at work, but the area has fallen off greatly, while there has been a corresponding increase

under sugarcane. The average amount of sugarcane grown in the five years preceding the settlement was 783 acres, while in 1900 it had risen to 2,869 acres. The pargana has, however, improved very greatly as a whole during the past seventy years. In 1835 the cultivated area amounted to 43,614 acres, which rose in 1865 to 47,027 acres, figures which show a material development in spite of the slight decline in the last few years.

The pargana was originally held by Mewatis and Rajputs, but they were driven out and succeeded by Bargala Rajputs and Gujars. Dankaur was known as a pargana in the days of Akbar and belonged to the district of Baran in the province of Dehli. At the commencement of British rule the pargana was annexed to the southern division of Saharanpur, but was given to Bulandshahr on the formation of the district in 1824. In 1844 Kasna was united with Dankaur to form a single pargana, and after several exchanges with the Gurgaon district consisted of 108 villages. At the present time the pargana contains 126 villages, divided into 209 mahals, of which 125 are held in zamindari, thirty in pattidari and fifty-four in bhaiyachara tenure. Almost one-fourth of the pargana is cultivated by the proprietors themselves and three-fifths of the remainder by occupancy tenants. With the exception of the Skinner family of Bilaspur, there is no large proprietor in this pargana. There are a few families of Saiyid, Pathan and Brahman landholders. The chief proprietors are Gujars, who hold nearly half of the pargana, while next to them come Rajputs, Biluchis and Pathans, the last mentioned having their headquarters at Kanarsi. A few villages belong to the Kayasths of Sikandarabad, while Jats hold three villages in the south and a number of shares are in the hands of Banias. Among the cultivators Gujars largely predominate, followed by Thakurs, Brahmans, Chamars and Jats. The Gujars prevail largely in Kasna in the north, while Thakurs are chiefly found in the south.

The revenue of the pargana in 1836 amounted to Rs. 63,316, including cesses. The next settlement was made by Mr. Currie in 1864, the revenue being fixed at Rs. 67,062 with an incidence of Re. 1-6-5 per acre of cultivation. As elsewhere, this assessment was extremely light, so that in 1889, when the last

settlement was completed by Mr. Stoker, it was found possible, in spite of the inferiority of the pargana, to impose an enhancement of 27·7 per cent., the demand being fixed at Rs. 93,062, which now falls with an incidence of Rs. 1-10-3 per acre of cultivation.

The population of the pargana in 1872 numbered 57,179 persons, being at the rate of 379 to the square mile. This rose in 1881 to 57,939, but in the following ten years there was a very serious decline, the total dropping to 51,874. Since then, however, there has been a complete recovery, for at the last census Dankaur contained 60,016 inhabitants, of whom 32,151 were males and 27,865 females, being at the rate of 422 to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 48,841 Hindus, 10,609 Musalmans and 566 others, chiefly Aryas, with a few Jains and Christians. Dankaur is the only town in the pargana, but Jhajhar in the south and Bilaspur in the north have large populations and are separately described. Besides these, there are only two villages, Parsaul and Mirzapur, which have a population of over 2,000 inhabitants. Kasna, though once the capital of the pargana, is now quite an insignificant place. Markets are held weekly at Dankaur, Jhajhar, Bilaspur and Kasna. Small fairs are held in Kuar and Chait at Jhajhar, and in Baisakh and Bhadon at Bilaspur in honour of Burha Babu. Government primary schools are maintained at Dankaur and Bilaspur, and aided schools at Parsaul, Muhammadpur, Hatewa and Mirzapur.

Means of communication are poor, although the northern part of the pargana is within reach of the Sikandarabad station of the East Indian Railway, while Chola station is only five miles from Jhajhar in the south. A metalled road runs from Sikandarabad to Dankaur, passing through Bilaspur and Kanarsi. A small branch road leads from this to Kasna, leaving the main road at Bilaspur. Kasna lies on the old Imperial Road to Dehli which runs along the top of the high bank, and passing through Dankaur continues south to Rabupura. Other roads lead from Dankaur to Makanpur ferry on the Jumna and to Jhajhar. From Jhajhar roads run to Rabupura and Makanpur, to Jewar, to Khurja and to Bulandshahr. The ferries over the Jumna are

all managed by the Panjab authorities, the chief being that at Makanpur, while there are other small ferries near Atta, three miles west of Dankaur and at Amipur near Kasna.

DANPUR, *Pargana* DIBAI, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A small town on the east side of the metalled road running from Aligarh to Anupshahr, at a distance of twelve miles from Anupshahr, three miles west of Dibai and 24 miles from Bulandshahr by the Dibai road, which crosses the main road two miles to the north of Danpur. The town was founded by Dan Singh, son of Raja Ani Rai of Anupshahr, during the reign of Jahangir. It was sold by his descendants in 1815 and now belongs to Masaud Ali Khan, Lalkhani, grandson of Wazir Ali Khan, the second son of Mardan Ali Khan of Chhatari who died in 1807. He is thus closely related to the families of Pahasu, Sadabad and Chhatari. The lands of Danpur cover 2,139 acres, of which 94 acres are under groves, which lie chiefly to the east of the town. Irrigation is wholly effected from wells. The revenue amounts to Rs. 2,850. The population, which in 1865 numbered 2,749 souls, had risen in 1901 to a total of 3,431 inhabitants, of whom 2,446 were Hindus, 849 Musalmans and 136 Aryas and Jains. The Hindus are chiefly Chaube and Gautam Brahmans, Lodhs and Chamars. Danpur possesses a post-office and an upper primary school attended by 51 scholars. Markets are held here twice a week, on Sundays and Thursdays. There is a large military encamping-ground to the north-west of the Aligarh road.

DANWAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* KHURJA.

A small village in the south of the pargana, noticeable only as possessing a railway-station on the East Indian Railway and lying at a distance of seven miles south-east of Khurja station and nine miles south of Khurja. A road connects Danwar with Arniyan on the Grand Trunk Road, which lies two miles to the east. Through the village runs the Walipura distributary of the Ganges canal. Danwar itself is an insignificant village with a total area of 1,040 acres, held in pattidari tenure and paying a revenue of Rs. 2,000. The cultivators are chiefly Rajputs, Brahmans and Chamars. The population at the last census numbered only 684 persons, of whom 66 were Musalmans.

DAULATPUR, *Pargana* AHAR, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A large village lying seven miles north-west of Ahar and two miles to the south of the unmetalled road running from Basi to Khanpur. A mile to the west flows the Anupshahr branch of the Ganges Canal. The village has an area of 1,426 acres and is highly cultivated, having ample means of irrigation from the canal. Some 43 acres are under groves which lie chiefly to the north-west. The village was purchased in 1820 by Sidi Khan, a Bazid Khel Pathan, who was a risaldar in Skinner's Horse. He was succeeded by his son, Muhammad Khan, and the property still remains in the family, and consists of six villages and one share paying a revenue of Rs. 9,443, of which Rs. 2,900 are paid in Daulatpur alone. The population in 1872 numbered 2,013 souls and had risen in 1901 to 2,482 persons, of whom 858 were Musalmans. The Hindus are Lodhs, Gadariyas, Brahmans and Thakurs. There is a post-office here and an upper primary school attended by 62 pupils. A small market is held here weekly on Mondays.

DHARAMPUR, *Pargana* DIBAI, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A village in the south of the pargana, lying five miles to the south of Dibai, with which it is connected by a village road, and 34 miles from Bulandshahr. It is the home of Abdur Rahman Khan, Lalkhani, the son of Zahur Ali, the third son of Mardan Ali Khan of Chhatari. The village possesses a post-office, a lower primary school with 25 scholars, and a small bazar in which markets are held on Saturdays. The population has grown from 1,005 in 1872 to 1860 at the last census, of whom 506 were Musalmans and 89 Jains and Aryas. Lodhs are the prevailing Hindu caste. The village has an area of 982 acres and is highly cultivated, irrigation being effected from masonry wells. It is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,750.

DIBAI, *Pargana* DIBAI, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

An old and important town in the centre of the pargana, to which it gives its name, lying on the north side of the road from Bulandshahr and Shikarpur to Ramghat, at a distance of 26 miles south-east of Bulandshahr and eleven miles south of

Anupshahr. The road on both sides of the town is metalled; on the west as far as the main road from Aligarh to Anupshahr, and on the east as far as the Dibai railway-station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; it lies in the village of Kaser, a distance of three miles. The town is a place of considerable commercial importance, being a busy centre of the cotton trade. There are three steam cotton-cleaning mills, a steam cotton press and a steam oil press in the town, which employ on an average 471 hands daily. There are large exports of gara cloth, cotton, ghi and grain. The town site covers an area of 73 acres and contains 2,660 houses. The population is increasing very rapidly and it is possible that the town may shortly be made a municipality. In 1847 there were 7,837 inhabitants, which in 1853 rose to 8,586, but fell in 1865 to 7,167. Since then the town has recovered rapidly. In 1872 there were 7,782 souls, and in 1891 the total rose to 8,382. At the last census Dibai contained 10,579 inhabitants, of whom 5,500 were males and 5,079 females. Classified according to religions, there were 6,492 Hindus, 3,875 Musalmans and 212 Aryas and Jains. Dibai possesses a police-station, a post-office, a dak bungalow, seven sarais, an anglo-vernacular school with 76 pupils on the roll, and a middle vernacular school attended by 150 boys. The English school is supported partly out of the fees from the market, which give an yearly income of about Rs. 1,200, and partly from private subscriptions, contributed for the most part by the Thakur Banias—an important family in the town. The market days are Mondays and Thursdays in each week.

The town lands of Dibai cover an area of 3,430 acres and are surrounded on three sides by the Chhoiya river. The two branches of this stream unite to the south below the town and form a fairly efficient drainage channel. The town is surrounded by groves, which cover 196 acres. The cultivated land is irrigated from wells, the cultivating classes being Lodhs, Chamars and Sheikhs; the lands are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 7,000. The principal entrance to the town is by the new metalled road from Bulandshahr, which is joined by a metalled road running north and south through the bazar and represents a continuation of the old road to Anupshahr. The old road from Bulandshahr

is now no longer used. It formerly ran east and west through the centre of the town and crossed the Anupshahr road in the centre. The bazar is entirely composed of brick-built houses and terminates in the north of the town beyond the police-station. A fine tank was built here during the time of Mr. Growse, but there is no water in it. It is hoped that it may be possible to connect it with the canal which is not far off. The difficulty may, however, prove to be that the tank will not hold water at all, as has happened with many tanks in the district. The principal mohallas of the town are Jogipura, Mandinimak, Sarai Kundan Singh, Ramanpura, Chauk Durga Parshad, Sarai Biruni, Sheikh Chishti, Purana Qila, Qazi Khel, Chaudhri Khel and the Qassaban, Loharan, Saraugi and Tawaif mohallas. The zamindari of the town is divided into five shares, of which the Sheikhs hold two and-a-half, Thakur Banias one and-a-half, and the remaining share is in the hands of other Hindus.

Dibai is said to have been built upon the ruins of Dhundhgarh about the time of Saiyid Salar Masaud, when the latter expelled the Dhakra Rajputs from Dhundhgarh and destroyed the own. The place was afterwards called Dhundai and then Dibai. It was the headquarters of a pargana in the time of Akbar in the Sarkar of Koil. When the Bulandshahr district was first constituted in 1824, Dibai was made the headquarters of a tahsil and the tahsildar resided in the old fort of the Mahratta Amil. In 1859 the tahsil was removed to Anupshahr and the old fort was converted into an indigo factory.

DIBAI *Pargana, Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

This is the southern pargana of the tahsil lying between Anupshahr and Shikarpur on the north and the Atrauli tahsil of the Aligarh district on the south. To the west lies pargana Pahasu, and to the east the boundary is formed by the Ganges, which separates it from the Budaun district. The Ganges flows for eighteen miles along the eastern boundary and in its immediate neighbourhood there is a considerable extent of rich and fertile khadir, much of which is of an old formation and has been uninterruptedly cultivated for years. The remainder is purely alluvial and is liable to constant inundation from the river. The

khadir is widest just above Ramghat where the river bends eastwards and where the land is further secured by the headworks of the Lower Ganges Canal, which takes off at Narora and runs parallel to the river close to the high bank. In the centre of the pargana there are two streams, known as the Chhoiya and the Nim Nadi, which unite just below the town of Dibai and flow southwards into Aligarh. The Nim Nadi enters the pargana in the north-west corner from Shikarpur, and the Chhoiya lies further to the east, entering Dibai from Anupshahr. The condition of this stream caused considerable uneasiness in the past. At the last settlement in 1889 it was found that over 2,000 acres had been thrown out of cultivation by saturation consequent on the general rise of the spring-level. In addition to this there was a large area which had become impoverished and ceased to yield a full harvest. It was feared that the same deterioration that had overtaken the khadir lands of the Kali Nadi was likely to occur along the line of the Chhoiya, and in order to meet this danger an extensive drainage scheme was carried out, the channel being widened and deepened where one existed, and a new channel being excavated where formerly there was none. The result has been most beneficial, as many of the swamps have disappeared and the saturated lands have been greatly relieved.

The land to the east of the Chhoiya is inferior to the west of the pargana, being often light and sandy; owing to the nature of the sub-soil wells cannot be constructed, but this defect has been largely remedied by the extension of the Anupshahr canal, which now flows throughout the whole length of the pargana and waters every village east of the Chhoiya. Between the Chhoiya and the Nim Nadi there is a good deal of level plain with a firm loam soil in which the villages are highly cultivated. The remainder of the pargana consists of soil of a fair average quality depending entirely on wells and ponds for its water supply and containing in the north-western corner a block of villages with a somewhat inferior soil and defective means of irrigation. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Chhoiya, south of Dibai, there are two or three villages with a poor sandy soil broken by ravines and sand hills.

The total area of the pargana is 113,866 acres, or nearly 178 square miles. Of this 83,280 acres, or 73 per cent., were cultivated in 1901, while of the remainder 17,323 acres, consisting for the most part of sandy bhur or usar, were returned as barren, and 13,263 acres as culturable or under groves. The cultivated area has increased very largely during the past seventy years, for in 1835 it amounted to 69,483 acres and in 1865 to 79,125 acres. At the last settlement the cultivation had fallen off considerably, the area under the plough being 72,782 acres, but since that date there has been a very rapid increase. This is in large measure due to the increased facilities for irrigation, the total irrigated area being 46,126 acres, or 55 per cent., nearly one-half of which is supplied from the canal and the remainder from wells. The latter are very numerous, the number available for irrigation purposes being 3,872, or more than in any other pargana in the district. Nearly one-half of these are unprotected. The rabi harvest slightly exceeds the area sown in the kharif, and about 24 per cent. bears a double crop. The chief staples are maize, juar, cotton and bajra in the kharif, with a little indigo and less sugarcane. The area under indigo has decreased enormously of late years, owing to the comparative worthlessness of the crop at the present time. Cotton, on the other hand, has improved very greatly, and sugar cane is slowly establishing itself here. In the rabi wheat very largely predominates, constituting more than one-half of the entire harvest: the remainder is chiefly taken up by barley and gram.

The pargana was assessed in 1835 by Messrs. Bird and Tonnochy, the revenue being fixed at Rs. 1,10,497, including cesses. This settlement was light and worked well: the number of transfers by order of court was very small during the whole currency of the settlement, portions of only nine villages changing hands in this manner, while the private transfers, which were more numerous, were chiefly owing to the development of the large estates. The next settlement was made in 1862 by Mr. Freeling, the revenue being fixed at Rs. 1,21,113, which fell at the rate of Re. 1-8-9 per acre of cultivation. The present settlement was concluded by Mr. Stoker in 1889. When the work was first taken in hand the rental records were found to be in a

very unsatisfactory condition, as the same fraud and falsifications that occurred to such an extent in pargana Pahasu, and which have been described more fully in the article on that pargana, were found to have taken place here also. Rights of occupancy had been suppressed, the cultivation of indigo had been forced to an unnatural extent, and severe rack-rents rigorously imposed. Nor were the large land-holders ashamed to falsify their rents and to deceive the Settlement Officer. The recorded rent-roll, for instance, of the Dharampur estate was Rs. 41,582, while the actual rent-roll was afterwards found to be Rs. 64,649, and this was by no means a solitary instance. A good deal of land was found to have been wilfully deteriorated or purposely thrown out of cultivation—a measure that accounts for the decrease in the cultivated area at the time of settlement and the subsequent enormous increase. The result of the settlement was that the pargana was made to bear an enhancement of 47·9 per cent. on the expiring revenue, the total demand being Rs. 1,96,978, which fell at the time of settlement with an incidence of Rs. 2-11-3 per acre of cultivation, and Rs. 2-5-9 per acre at the present time. Thirteen villages in this pargana, in which the extent of deterioration and the uncertainty of future development were greatest, were assessed for five years only, while the alluvial mahals were treated under the ordinary rules for such villages. At the time of settlement the pargana contained 148 villages, divided into 294 mahals, of which 234 were held in zamindari, 56 in pattidari and four in bhaiyachara tenure. The chief proprietors of the pargana are the Lalkhanis of Dharampur and Danpur, of whom the former hold 26 villages and nine shares, and the latter eighteen whole villages and one share. Next to them come the Thakur Banias of Dibai, who possess a flourishing estate consisting of ten villages and seven shares, the Bais of Karanbas with two villages and one share, the Bargujars of Belon, the Brahmans of Belon, and the heirs of the late Raja Baqir Ali Khan of Pindrawal. The remaining villages are chiefly held by Bargujars, both Hindu and Musalman. The cultivators are chiefly Lodhs, Brahmans, Thakurs, Chamars and Musalmans. There are a few Jats, but they are not found in such numbers as in Anupshahr and Ahar.

In 1872 pargana Dibai contained a population of 83,057 persons, being at the rate of 461 to the square mile. The following ten years show a considerable decline, the population falling to 78,896 in 1881, but in 1891 the pargana had recovered, the number of inhabitants being 85,287. At the last census Dibai had a total of 108,382 persons, of whom 57,090 were males and 51,292 females, being at the rate of 608 to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 91,883 Hindus, 15,298 Musalmans and 1,201 others, chiefly Aryas and Jains. Dibai, the capital of the pargana, is a large and flourishing town, and in addition to this Kaser, Danpur, Ramghat, Surajpur Makhena, Belon, Karanbas, Jargaon and Dharampur have large populations and have been separately described. The chief market is at Dibai, but there are numerous small bazars held at all the above villages, with the exception of Surajpur Makhena, and also at Daulatpur, Sheikhupur, Dangarh, Rasulpur Narainpur, Narora and Alampur. Fairs are held at Karanbas, Rajghat, Ramghat and Belon, as has been already mentioned in the articles on those places, and also at Bandhor in honour of Debi in Kuar and Chait. Besides the schools at Dibai, there are village schools at all the above villages, and also at Pilkhana, Dogaon, Chilmanpur, Sanota and Unchagaon.

The pargana is well provided with means of communication, It is traversed by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Aligarh to Chandausi, with stations at Dibai and Rajghat, where it crosses the river Ganges by a bridge. West of the railway runs the metalled road from Aligarh to Anupshahr, passing through Danpur. Through Dibai runs the road from Bulandshahr to Ramghat, whence another road runs to Atrauli and Aligarh. From Ramghat roads run to Dibai, Anupshahr and Narora, while small roads connect Dibai with Anupshahr Karanbas, Pahasu and Jahangirabad. There are two important ferries over the Ganges at Ramghat and Rajghat, which are leased for Rs. 5,250 and Rs. 3,200 respectively. Besides these, there are small ferries at Karanbas and Narora.

In former days the pargana was held by Meos, Dors and Panwars, of whom at the present time the Panwars alone retain any proprietary rights, almost the whole of their possessions having

passed into the hands of the Bargujars. In the days of Akbar Dibai belonged to the district of Thana Farida in Sarkar Koil, and on the British occupation in 1803 it was included in the Aligarh district. In 1824, when the district of Bulandshahr was first formed, Dibai was assigned to it. In 1844, when the pargana boundaries were revised, fourteen villages were added to Dibai from the neighbouring parganas. Dibai was the headquarters of a tahsil up to 1859, but in that year they were removed to Anupshahr.

GESUPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

A large village, in the extreme north of the pargana, about seven miles north of Sikandarabad and a short distance to the west of the main Ganges Canal, which flows through the village lands. The canal is crossed by a bridge a short distance to the north of the village, and close to it there is a first-class canal bungalow. A small road leads southwards from Gesupur to join the road from Sikandarabad. The village lands cover an area of 2,246 acres assessed to a revenue of Rs. 6,000. Irrigation is supplied from the canal and also from a number of masonry wells. There are two hamlets, Maulabad to the south and Lachhman Garhi on the east. The former was founded by Mauladad Khan, and the latter by one Lachhman, a Jat. Gesupur itself was also founded by one Gesu Khan, a Biluch. At the time of the mutiny it was in the possession of Walidad Khan of Malagarh, whose estate was confiscated for rebellion, and Gesupur was granted to Khwaja Bakhsh, a risaldar of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, and is still held by his descendants. The population at the last census numbered 3,246 persons, of whom 1,021 were Musalmans. The inhabitants are chiefly Jats, Banias and Chamars, the last-named residing in Maulabad. The Muhammadans are chiefly Telis and Mewatis. The masonry buildings of the village consist of ten houses, a Hindu temple, a mosque and an idgah. A market is held here weekly on Sundays. There is a school in the village, attended by about thirty pupils.

GULAOTHI, *Pargana* AGAUTA, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

An old town lying twelve miles north of Bulandshahr on the road to Hapur and Meerut. Other roads lead to Sikandarabad

on the south-west and to Siyana on the east. Close to the junction of the Sikandarabad road there is a military encamping-ground on the west side of the main road and south-west of the town, and a short distance further south is a P. W. D. bungalow. The town itself lies to the east of the road towards the Kali river, which flows a mile and-a-half to the east. There are two main entrances meeting in the bazar, with a third road connecting them, each of these being metalled. The place was formerly very neglected, but has been largely improved by Mihrban Ali, a prominent citizen of Gulaothi, who died a few years ago. Besides building some handsome houses for himself, he metalled the road to the Kali and built a bridge over that river at a cost of Rs. 30,000, one of the many public works carried out under the encouragement of Mr. Growse. Mihrban Ali also built a large mosque and established a school in the town for teaching Arabic and Persian. The chief bazar lies in the southern half of the town and consists of about fifty shops, all of which are masonry-built. Sunday is the chief market day. Gulaothi possesses a police-station, a post-office and a middle vernacular school, attended by 48 pupils, in addition to that mentioned above. The mohallas of the town number fourteen in all, and are chiefly called after their founders; the names are Faiz-ullah, Sharafat-ullah, Mannu Khan, Pir Khan, Budha Khan, Qurban Ali, Azim-ud-din, Mihrbanpur, Ramnagar, Ghorawala, Chamaran, Khakruban and Plowden Sarai, erected by the officer of that name in 1848. In former days the Banias and Saiyids, who are still the principal inhabitants, lived on very bad terms with one another, but the ill-feeling now appears to have subsided. The town is now in a thriving condition with a considerable trade, and more than half the houses are built of brick. The population in 1865 amounted to 5,141 persons, which rose in 1872 to 5,608. At the last census Gulaothi contained 7,208 inhabitants, of whom 3,471 were Hindus, 3,571 Musalmans, and 166 Aryas and Christians. The town lands cover 2,120 acres, of which 43 acres are occupied by the houses and 79 acres by groves, which lie chiefly to the south. There are ample means of irrigation from the Gulaothi distributary of the Ganges Canal, which encompasses the north and east of the town, and also from

numerous wells. Three-fifths of the land is held by the Musalmans and the remainder by Jats, the total revenue being Rs. 7,160.

The Saiyids of Gulaothi are of the Sabzwari subdivision, and came from Sabzwar in Turkistan during the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq. They received a large number of revenue-free grants from Akbar, which were held by their descendants till 1858, when the grants were confiscated on account of rebellion and bestowed on the Jats of Bhatauna. The half-share of the village that belonged to Walidad Khan was confiscated at the same time and purchased by Mihrban Ali. The Mewatis were the original proprietors, and the town appears to have been founded by them, but according to another account the name is derived from the Gahlot Rajputs. A share is held still by the Mewatis.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, and in 1901 the total income was Rs. 1,528. The house-tax, which was imposed on 811 houses, yielded Rs. 1,202, at the rate of Re. 1-7-9 per assessed house. For this a force of eleven chaukidars is supported at an annual cost of Rs. 696, besides twelve sweepers at Rs. 528. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,458 and was entirely swallowed up in establishment charges, so that nothing remained for carrying out several badly-needed sanitary improvements.

JAHANGIRABAD, *Pargana and Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A large and prosperous town in the west of the pargana, lying about two miles to the north of the metalled road from Anupshahr to Bulandshahr, with which it is connected by two metalled branch roads that give access to the town on either side, at a distance of eleven miles from Anupshahr and fifteen miles from the district headquarters. The town stands low and consists of a collection of houses on either side of the main bazar, which is crossed by two short streets at right angles to it. Formerly, there was a mud wall all around the town with a ditch filled with stagnant water; while to the south there was an extensive depression which collected the drainage from a large expanse of country, and on the north there were several other considerable excavations made by brick-makers. In consequence of this, as there was no outlet for the water, the whole place used to get flooded during the rains, but lately the ditch round the town has

been converted into a drain leading into the Nim Nadi at Dungra Jat, two miles away. The brick-pits to the north have been filled up and are now covered with gardens. This has relieved the town of the excess of moisture that was formerly a cause of complaint, and has reduced the mortality from fever, although, owing to its natural position, a perfect system of drainage would be impossible.

Jahangirabad possesses an important market and is the centre of a good grain trade. A large bazar is held every Wednesday on the north of the town. The principal manufacture is the printing of cotton curtains and cloths in which a fairly large trade is carried on, although they are inferior in design and workmanship to the similar articles made at Farrukhabad. There is an excellent middle school here attended by 253 pupils, with a boarding-house attached with accommodation for forty boys from the surrounding villages. Besides these, there is a small aided school with 38 scholars on the roll. The town possesses a police-station, a post-office and two sarais. The old Nawab, Muhammad Ali Khan, built a fine modern house in the outskirt of the town, and Kunwar Tara Singh has built an imposing gateway to his own house leading off the main street in the centre of the town. There are sixteen mohallas, the chief of which are Patak Bazar, Kham Qila, Bansidhar Bazar and Pakatiya Bazar. The lands in the neighbourhood are highly cultivated and bear rich garden crops and cereals. The town lands cover an area of 5,346 acres, of which 75 acres are occupied by groves and 123 acres by the town site. Irrigation is carried on by wells, and the total revenue is Rs. 8,750.

The population of the town in 1847 numbered 9,369 souls and in 1853 there were 10,247 inhabitants. In 1865 the numbers had fallen to 8,875, but rose again in 1872 to 9,408 and to 10,247 inhabitants in 1881. At the last census the census returns gave a total of 11,572 inhabitants, of whom 6,039 were males and 5,533 females. Classified according to religions, there were 8,400 Hindus, 3,042 Musalmans and 70 Aryas and others. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, the income in 1901 being Rs. 3,928. Of this Rs. 2,275 were realized from the house-tax, the number of houses assessed being 1,490, with an incidence of

Re. 1-8-5 per assessed house. The police force consists of 24 chaukidars of all grades, maintained at an annual charge of Rs. 1,380, while Rs. 1,140 were devoted to the conservancy staff, consisting of 25 sweepers and Rs. 224 to small local improvements.

Jahangirabad was founded at the same time as Anupshahr by the same Bargujar Raja, Ani Rai, who called the town after the name of the Emperor. Jahangirabad was, as a matter of fact, built first, the Raja removing his headquarters to Anupshahr at a later date. In the seventh generation from Ani Rai the property was divided and Jahangirabad fell to Madho Singh, who made the town his residence. None of the villages on this side of the Ganges originally held by the Raja in jagir are now in the possession of his family, who only hold a few villages in Budaun. The estate of Raja Khoras Raj was sold by auction in 1813 and purchased by Murtaza Khan, a Bangash Afghan and son-in-law of Ismail Beg. His son, Mustafa Khan, was a relation of the rebel, Walidad Khan, who fought against the English during the mutiny. It was proved at his trial that he had had seditious correspondence with the Emperor of Dehli and he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, but was subsequently pardoned. The estate then came into the hands of Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, who died in 1899; Nakshaband Khan, who is dead and has left a son of weak intellect; and Muhammad Ishaq Khan, the present head of the family, who is a member of the Statutory Civil Service, having been appointed in 1884. Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan was a person of some distinction and at one time served as a member of the Rampur Council of Regency. The only representative of the old Bargujar family is Kunwar Tara Singh, who resides in the town and is a member of a collateral branch. He lives in the fort and has part proprietorship in a few villages which he obtained from his father, who was the grandson of Khoras Raj through his daughter.

JAHANGIRPUR, *Pargana* JEWAR, *Tahsil* KHURJA.

A very large village on the north side of the road from Khurja to Jewar, at a distance of ten miles from Khurja and twenty-two miles from Bulandshahr. It lies on the extreme eastern border of the pargana, a short distance west of the

Barauda distributary of the Ganges Canal. It contains a post-office and an upper primary school attended by 88 pupils. Markets are held here weekly on Fridays. The population, which in 1865 numbered 3,322, had risen at the last census to 4,039 persons, of whom 2,669 were Hindus, 1,297 Musalmans and 73 Aryas. The village lands are extensive, covering 2,575 acres, of which five-sixths are cultivated. Irrigation is provided by wells and also from the canal. The village is held in joint zamindari tenure and pays a revenue of Rs. 3,500. The principal cultivating classes are Brahmans, Jadon Rajputs and Mewatis.

JARCHA, *Pargana* DADRI, *Tahsil* SIKANDRABAD.

A small town in the north-east of the pargana, lying six miles to the east of Dadri, eight miles north of Sikandarabad and twenty miles from Bulandshahr. About a mile to the north-west of the town flows the main Ganges Canal, which is crossed by a bridge, over which a road leads to Dhaulana in the Meerut district. Other inferior roads lead to Dadri, Gesupur and Sikandarabad. The correct name is said to be Char Chah, or 'the four wells,' which according to the tradition were constructed here by the founder, Saiyid Zain-ul-abdin, who obtained a revenue-free grant of 3,500 bighas from Muiz-ud-din Mubarak Shah, the Saiyid Emperor, on condition of his ousting the Mewatis. The four wells are still in existence, and the descendants of the founder continued in the enjoyment of the grant till 1857, when they took part in the plunder of Sikandarabad and were punished by confiscation of their estate. The village was sold by auction and fetched Rs. 1,78,000. The present proprietors are Lala Sultan Singh, son of Shiu Singh of Dehli and the heirs of Karam Ali Khan, Tahsildar of Ghaziabad. The Saiyids of Jarcha are called Sabzwari and claim descent from the Saiyids of Sabzwar in Turkistan, whence they came during the time of the Tughlaq dynasty.

The lands of Jarcha are very extensive, the total area being 3,399 acres, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 7,500. Irrigation is obtained from wells and the canal in about equal proportion. A large area, amounting to 110 acres, consists of mango groves, which lie to the north of the town and enjoy a great reputation.

There was formerly a police-station here, but this was abolished in 1895. Jarcha now possesses a branch post-office and a lower primary school attended by 32 pupils. There is a small bazar in the town. The houses number 697 in all and are mostly built of mud. The population in 1865 numbered 4,018 souls, and in 1872 rose to 4,463: from that date there was a decline, the total in 1881 being 3,776 and 3,401 in 1891. At the last census there were 3,873 inhabitants, of whom 2,016 were Hindus, 1,682 Musalmans and 175 Jains and Aryas. The prevailing castes are Rajputs and Saiyids. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, and in 1901 the income from the house-tax and other sources was Rs. 695. Out of this, a police force consisting of seven men, and a conservancy staff of six sweepers, are maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 456 and Rs. 228 respectively. There are 22 persons assessed to income-tax, only one of whom pays over Rs. 30.

JARGAON, *Pargana* DIBAI, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A large village in the south-east of the tahsil, on the road from Aligarh and Atrauli to Ramghat, at a distance of twenty-five miles from Aligarh, four miles from Ramghat and nine miles from Dibai. The village lands have an area of 2,502 acres and were assessed for five years only in 1890 at a revenue of Rs. 4,650. The place is only noticeable for the size of its population, which in 1901 amounted to 2,611 persons, of whom 365 were Musalmans. Lodhs form the bulk of the Hindu population. Through the village runs the Anupshahr branch of the Ganges canal, which supplies almost the whole of the irrigation. Markets are held weekly on Fridays, and an upper primary school is maintained in the village with an attendance of 45 boys.

JEWAR, *Pargana* JEWAR, *Tahsil* KHURJA.

The capital of the pargana is a prosperous town situated among the ravines and broken ground along the high banks that separate the uplands from the Jumna khadir, at a distance of twenty miles south-east from Khurja, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. Smaller roads lead south to Tappal in Aligarh and to the Gurgaon district of the Panjab, crossing the Jumna

by a ferry at Pahladpur. A fourth road runs north to Rabupura. There is only one metalled street in the town, which commences on the east and opens out into a market-place or mandi; thence it narrows as it rises gently to the top of the high bank: from this point it again descends gradually, ending in the little road leading to the Jumna. The mandi was rebuilt in 1881 and is now lined with good brick-built shops on either side. The houses in the town are closely grouped together, but owing to the excellent natural drainage the place suffers little from this, although there is still much to be done in the way of sanitary improvements in the town, which have not as yet been carried out owing to the lack of funds. The mohallas of the town are eleven in number, and are known as Qanungoi, Sarai Nim Singh, Qaziwala, Kuncha, Bhatpura, Chaudhriwala, Balabpura, Chaukholi, Manikchauk, Kitrpal and Boigne Sarai, so called from the celebrated French General of that name who took service under the Mahrattas. Nim Singh was a Jadon leader in the raid against the Mewatis. Jewar contains a police-station, post-office, two sarais, a middle vernacular school with 122 scholars on the rolls, and also a small primary school for girls. The market day is Friday in each week. Small fairs are held here yearly in the month of Bhadon at the temple of Baldeoji and at the temple of Sitala Devi on every Tuesday from February to June. At the Dargah of Shakarbaras to the north of the town a small Musalman fair is held in the month of Sawan. Cotton rugs and carpets are manufactured here to a small extent. The town lands are very extensive, covering 5,906 acres, of which 89 acres are occupied by the town itself. Irrigation is mainly carried on by wells and also to a very small extent from the canal in the extreme east of the village. The total revenue is Rs. 7,285.

The population of Jewar in 1847 amounted to 5,835 persons, which rose in 1853 to 6,056 and in 1895 to 6,976. In 1872 there were as many as 7,399 inhabitants, but since then there has been a considerable decrease, the total falling in 1881 to 6,219, but rising again in 1891 to 6,586. At the last census the population had entirely recovered and was greater than ever before, the total number of inhabitants being 7,718, of whom 3,934 were

males and 3,784 females. Classified according to religions, there were 5,360 Hindus, 2,095 Musalmans and 263 others, most of whom were Jains. The prevailing Hindu castes are Brahmans, Chamars and Thakurs. There are also large numbers of Jagas, subdivision of Bhats, who carry on their ancestral occupation of preserving or inventing the pedigrees of the Rajputs of the district. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856 and in 1891 the total income was Rs. 1,925, of which Rs. 1,613 were derived from the house-tax, which falls with an incidence of Re. 0-3-4 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year was Rs. 1,997, of which Rs. 852 were devoted to the upkeep of the town police force, which consists of thirteen men of all grades, Rs. 720 to conservancy and the remainder on local improvements, which chiefly consisted of pavements for the streets and improvements in the slaughter-house.

The place is said to have been founded by a Brahman who gave the place its ancient name of Jawali. In the twelfth century of the Sambat era the Brahmans of Jewar invited the Chhonkar Jadons of Tainagar in Bhartpur to aid in expelling the Mewatis. They complied with the request, and possessed themselves of the town and pargana of Jewar, giving the Brahmans five Mewati villages in exchange. The descendants of the Jadon leader, Ahardeo or Deopal, are still Chaudhris of the town. The family is now in greatly reduced circumstances owing to their increased numbers, but they still hold portions of eleven villages. During the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Tughlaq the office of Qazi was bestowed on one Muhammad Nasir, and the title is still enjoyed by his descendants. The office of Qanungo was bestowed by Akbar on Rai Dhan Mal, an Agarwal Bania, and it has remained in his family ever since. The town was held in jagir, under Aurangzeb, by Banwari Das, a Surajdhvaj Kayasth. He held it for 52 years, and after his death it passed into the hands of Begam Somru, who held it till her death in 1836, when the property lapsed to Government.

JEWAR *Pargana, Tahsil* KHURJA.

This is the western pargana of the tahsil, lying between Khurja on the east and the Jumna on the west, which separates

it from the Panjab district of Gurgaon. To the north lies pargana Dankaur of the Sikandarabad tahsil and to the south pargana Tappal of the Aligarh district. The pargana consists of two main divisions, the khadir or lowlying land along the Jumna and the uplands above the high bank. In the north the khadir is narrow, as the Jumna is thrown off westwards by the hard clay mounds of Makanpur Hastor, and the few northernmost villages have but a small area of khadir land which grows narrower till it reaches the hard clay reef at Ballabnagar, where the river approaches close to the high bank. Here it turns sharply to the west, leaving a large alluvial plain with a breadth of nearly four miles, which extends to the bottom of the pargana and continues into the Aligarh district. Immediately above the Jumna khadir lies an undulating belt of poor sandy soil. It is generally about half a mile wide and a little above the town of Jewar it widens out, extending inland for about two miles and then narrowing again in the south. Another sandy belt runs down the whole length of Jewar from the north-eastern corner to Manchar in the south. This ridge is a continuation of the central ridge of the Sikandarabad pargana and possesses a large amount of unculturable bhur soil, although the greater portion is a light sandy loam capable of cultivation. Between these two lines there are isolated patches of bhur, which are sometimes extensive enough to occupy a whole village. Generally speaking, however, the land between the sandy ridge above the Jumna and the other line of sand in the east consists of a wide stretch of a very good firm clay soil. The drainage is somewhat defective, as there is no regular natural channel and the surface water finds its way down the country after heavy rainfall as best it can. The drainage is also interrupted by the Mat canal and the Jewar distributary, which traverse the pargana from north to south. In consequence, it was found necessary to construct drainage works at the same time that the Karwan was put in order and these have brought about a partial remedy. The line of depressions which runs down the centre of the pargana has now been converted into a regular drainage channel, which goes by the name of the Patwaha Bahu.

The pargana is on the whole a backward tract. There are no large proprietors and the body of the people are exceptionally prosperous. The rents are light, the soil is fresh and unexhausted and the cultivators are unenterprising and indolent, caring little for irrigation, although ample means lie close at hand. The construction of the canal has brought about a general rise in the water level, the average depth for the whole pargana being 17 feet, while in some places near the Mat canal the water is only four feet from the surface. At the same time the canal irrigation is not so extensive as to cause much saturation in the khadir, for in this pargana there is none of the salt marsh and salt wastes which are to be found further north. The soil of the khadir is, as a rule, sandy and inferior, but it is fairly free from reh, which appears in such an aggravated form in parts of Dadri and Dankaur. The villages along the immediate bank of the stream are to a considerable extent alluvial. The deposit left by the Jumna when the floods recede is inferior, as it contains a large admixture of sand and does not produce first class crops. In the older and permanent tract towards the centre of the khadir the soil is still sandy and the surface moisture drains rapidly away, but there are several hollows and depressions containing good alluvial clay. Except immediately along the river the autumn crops are regularly sown, but the rabi of the khadir is always the more important. Along the river there are several stretches of tamarisk jungle, while further inland many groves of date-palms are to be found. In the interior of the pargana, as in Khurja, there are considerable tracts of dhak jungle, which cover inferior soil that would hardly repay cultivation. The chief of these is in the village of Dayanatpur, about four miles north-west of Jewar.

The total area of the pargana is 90,958 acres, or 142 square miles. Of this 70,349 acres, or 77 per cent., were cultivated in 1901, while of the remainder 6,987 acres were returned as barren and 13,622 acres as culturable waste, half of which consists of old fallow. The irrigated area amounts to 34 per cent. of the cultivation, a much lower figure than in other parganas of the tahsil. The greater part of this is effected from the canal and the remainder from masonry wells. The kharif is the most

important harvest in the upland portion of the pargana, while the double-cropped area amounts to somewhat over 16 per cent. The principal kharif crops are maize, cotton, juar, bajra and sugarcane. Indigo is still grown to a fair extent, but the area has decreased very largely of late years, with a corresponding increase on the part of maize and sugarcane. The amount of bajra grown in this pargana is very large, Jewar thus presenting a marked contrast with the neighbouring pargana of Khurja. In the rabi harvest, also, we find an unusual proportion of inferior crops, as barley covers a larger area than wheat, while gram mixed with barley and wheat forms the bulk of the remainder of the harvest. Although there is room for much further development in this pargana the progress made during the past 70 years has been very great. In 1836 the cultivated area amounted to only 44,904 acres, and in 1865, although a rapid advance had been made, no more than 57,163 acres were under the plough. This had risen in 1888 to 66,560 acres, and since then the progress has been well maintained.

The pargana was originally held by the Meos, who were expelled by a band of Chhonkar Jadons from Tainagar in Bhartpur, as is mentioned in the article on Jewar town.

In the days of Akbar the pargana belonged to the district of Baran in the Sarkar of Dehli. It was given in the reign of Shah Alam to the Begam Somru, and on her death in 1836 was annexed to this district. It then consisted of 80 villages, which in 1844 were reduced to 75. In 1859 Tappa Rabupura with its 17 villages was given to Jewar pargana, making 93 in all, to which two have been since added. After the death of Begam Somru the pargana was settled by Mr. Tonnochy, the operations being concluded in 1841. The total revenue of the pargana, including cesses, was Rs. 86,555, which fell with an incidence of Re. 1-14-10 per acre of cultivation. The assessment proved very severe, for no less than seven whole villages were farmed for arrears of revenue and six shares were transferred by orders of court. In addition to this the number of private alienations was very large; they chiefly occurred in Rajput villages, but also in five villages belonging to Jats, a very significant fact in itself. Apparently the assessments were based on those of the Begam, who was always a

very hard mistress. The next settlement was made by Mr. Lowe in 1862, the demand being reduced to Rs. 85,441, which fell with an incidence of Re. 1-7-6 per acre of cultivation. At the settlement of 1889 by Mr. Stoker, owing to the large increase in cultivation and the still greater spread of irrigation, it was found possible to impose an enhancement of 35·9 per cent., the total demand being Rs. 1,24,311, which falls at the rate of Re. 1-12-2 per acre of cultivation at the present time. At the time of settlement the pargana contained 205 mahals, of which 127 were held by zamindars, 38 by pattidars and 40 in bhaiyachara tenure. There are no large zamindars in the pargana, the chief family being the Chaudhris of Jewar, who are in poor circumstances owing to the number of sharers. The chief proprietary classes are Jadons, whose chief settlements are at Jewar and Dayanatpur, Jaiswars, Jats, Tagas and Panwars. The cultivators of the pargana are chiefly Thakurs, Jats, Brahmans, Chamars, and Tagas.

The population of the pargana in 1872 numbered 57,319 souls, giving 409 to the square mile. Small as it was, this total was followed by a large decrease, the population in 1881 amounting to only 53,554 persons. In 1891 there was a considerable recovery, the total being 55,941, and at the last census Jewar contained 69,102 persons, of whom 36,202 were males and 32,900 females, the density being 486 to the square mile. Owing to the comparative sparsity of the population the holdings are large throughout the pargana and much of the cultivation is carried on by non-resident tenants. Besides the two Act XX towns of Jewar and Rabupura there are few large villages, the chief being Jahangirpur which is separately mentioned, and Thorah, five miles east of Jewar. Markets are held at Jewar, Rabupura, Thorah, Jahangirabad and Dansauli, a village in the extreme south-east of the pargana. Besides the middle school at Jewar, there are District Board primary schools at Jahangirpur, Rabupura, Chingraoli, Ranchera and Manchar, and aided schools at Tanaza, Nimka, Chandli and Dayanatpur, as well as a small girls' school at Jewar.

The pargana is poorly provided with means of communication. From Jewar roads lead to Jahangirpur and Khurja, to Jhajhar and to Rabupura through Dayanatpur. A small road runs west

across the khadir to Pahladpur, where there is a ferry belonging to the Panjab. Through Rabupura in the north runs the road from Bulandshahr and Jhajhar to Makanpur ferry in pargana Dankaur.

JHAJHAR, *Pargana* DANKAUR, *Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

A small town in the south of the pargana, lying on the road from Bulandshahr to Makanpur ferry on the Jumna, at a distance of fifteen miles south-west from Bulandshahr. This road is metalled as far as the Chola station on the East Indian Railway, five miles from Jhajhar; another road leads south to Jewar. It was thought at one time that under the influence of the railway this town would develop considerably, and the road from Jhajhar to Chola station was metalled. The traffic, however, did not come up to expectations, and the metalled road was allowed to fall out of repair and is now a second class unmetalled road. The reason for this seems to be that the western half of the district is not itself rich enough to create a large export trade. The population of the town has greatly decreased of late years, for in 1872 there were 5,630 inhabitants, whereas at the last census the population numbered only 3,683 persons, of whom 1,903 were Hindus, 1,725 Musalmans, and 55 Jains and Christians. There are about fifty brick-built shops in the bazar, but everywhere throughout the town are to be seen the remains of deserted houses. Markets are held here weekly on Tuesdays. Jhajhar contains a police station, a post office and an upper primary school, attended by 75 pupils. The town lands cover 2,511 acres, of which 53 acres are occupied by the village site. The revenue amounts to Rs. 3,901.

The founder of the town, a Biluchi, by name Saiyid Muhammad Khan, is said to have accompanied Humayun and to have been a distinguished officer under Akbar, from whom he received the title of Ghalib Jang. The descendants of Saiyid Muhammad, who held the town for nine generations, have now lost a large portion of their property, which has passed into the hands of the heirs of the late Lala Kishan Sahai of Meerut. There are still numbers of Biluchis in the town, while Banias and Lodhs form the bulk of the remaining population. Before

the mutiny Jhajhar supplied many Biluchi recruits to the Light Cavalry Regiments.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856. The total income in 1901 amounted to Rs. 11,061, of which Rs. 844 were yielded from the house tax, which falls with an incidence of Re. 1-5-9 per assessed house. The expenditure for the same year was Rs. 1,170, of which Rs. 432 were devoted to the upkeep of the police force, consisting of seven chaukidars. Some Rs. 300 were devoted to conservancy, and the remainder to small sanitary improvements, which are urgently needed, the town being badly situated and lacking any system of drainage.

KAKAUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

A large village in the south of the pargana, lying about half a mile to the north of the road from Bulandshahr to Jhajhar, at a distance of 13 miles from the former, three miles from Jhajhar, and 12 miles south of Sikandarabad. Three miles to the east is the Chola station on the East Indian Railway. The village is of considerable antiquity and is said to have been the residence of a revenue official in the days of Prithvi Raja. The place is still in a thriving state and its Marwari proprietors do a large business in money-lending. Markets are held here weekly on Fridays, and fairs take place in Baisakh and Bhadon in honour of Burha Babu. There is a post office here, a sarai and an upper primary school, attended by pupils. The population, which in 1865 numbered 2,263 persons, had risen in 1872 to 3,523. At the last census the number of inhabitants had declined somewhat, the total being 3,152 persons, of whom 895 were Musalmans and three Aryas. Of the Hindus, Rajputs and Malis are the prevailing castes. The village lands cover 2,019 acres and are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 3,250.

KALAUNDA, *Pargana* DADRI, *Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

A village in the extreme south-east of the pargana, lying between Gesupur on the east, Jarcha on the north, and Chholas on the west, at a distance of eight miles north of Sikandarabad, with which it is connected by the unmetalled road leading to

cultivated. Two-thirds are irrigated from wells and the remainder from the canal. To the south-east is a large jhil. The village is said to have been originally held by Mewatis, who were turned out with the permission of the King of Dehli by two Gahlot brothers, Mahalokh and Khoram, the former calling the village Kalyanda or Kalaunda after his son, Kalyan. The former name is said to have been Lohagora. Khoram became a Musalman, and half the village is held by his descendants, the remainder being in the hands of their unconverted kinsmen. The total revenue is Rs. 3,500. There is no regular bazar here, but a few shops. With the exception of the mosque, temple, and one house, the whole of the village is built of mud. The population consists mainly of Rajputs, both Hindu and Muhammadan, and in 1901 amounted to 2,752 souls, of whom 1,216 were Musalmans. The place enjoys a local celebrity for the ghi made here.

KARANBAS, *Pargana* DIBAI, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A village on the banks of the Ganges in the north-east of the pargana, lying five miles north-east of Dibai, eight miles south-east of Anupshahr and 30 miles from Bulandshahr. The place is said to have been founded by Raja Karan, a half-brother of the Pandavas, or, according to another account, a contemporary of Vikramaditya of Ujjain. The place is of little importance except on account of the great religious fair which is held here at the Dasehra and is attended by about 100,000 pilgrims from the west. There is a very old temple, sacred to Sitala Devi, which is visited by numbers of women every Monday. The population at the last census numbered 2,047 persons, of whom 1,817 were Hindus, 93 Musalmans, and 137 Aryas. The place has for a long time been a centre of the Arya Samaj, the founder of which, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, preached here for some time and in the neighbouring towns and villages. There is a post office here and a lower primary school attended by 30 pupils. The village belongs to an old family of Bais Rajputs. It has a total area of 1,907, of which 336 acres are situated in the khadir. The village lands are irrigated from the Karanbas distributary of the Anupshahr canal. The total revenue of the village is Rs. 2,730.

KARORA, *Pargana* PAHASU, *Tahsil* KHURJA.

A village in the west of the pargana, four miles north-west from Pahasu and nine miles from Khurja, lying about half a mile to the north of the metalled road that connects these places. About two miles to the south-west flows the main Ganges canal, while the village lands are irrigated from the main distributary and the Dakhera, both of which flow to the north of the site, and also to a large extent from wells. The village is a large one, having an area of 2,244 acres, of which almost the whole is cultivated. It belongs to Hindus and Musalman Rajputs and the Chaudhri of Shikarpur, while a few small shares also belong to Banias, the total revenue being Rs. 4,750. According to the tradition, this place was founded about 850 years ago by one Karora, a Mewati, whose descendants were ejected for their lawlessness by Bargujar Rajputs, under the orders of Prithvi Raja of Dehli, in 1122 Samvat. The population at the last census numbered 2,699 persons, of whom 430 were Musalmans and 130 Aryas. The principal Hindu castes are Thakurs and Brahmans. All the houses are built of mud, the only masonry structures being three temples. A market is held here weekly on Tuesdays. There is a primary school in the village with two teachers and 70 boys, who receive instruction in Urdu and Nagri. Karora has some small local celebrity for the tobacco grown here.

KASER, *Pargana* DIBAI, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

Kaser Kalan, or Pala Kaser, is a large village lying on the road from Bulandshahr and Dibai to Ramghat on the Ganges. Close to the village is the Dibai railway station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and the road is metalled from the station as far as Dibai. Half-way between Dibai and the village the road crosses a stream known as the Chhoiya by an iron bridge. The village is known as Kaser Kalan to distinguish it from Kaser Khurd or Aurangabad Kaser, which lies two miles to the south-east. Kaser Kalan possesses two hamlets, known as Pala and Kadribagh, the names of which are derived from their founders, Kadir Shah Pirzada and Pahlwan Ali Khan. Kaser is said to have been originally founded some 600

years ago by one Kishni Singh, a Mewati. One of his descendants, Pahlwan Ali Khan, became a disciple of the Saiyid Shah Hasan, and at a later date the Saiyids obtained possession of the village. This they subsequently lost, and Kaser passed into the hands of Bohras and Banias, by whom it is now held, with the exception of a small portion which still belongs to the Saiyids, who are connected with the well-known Lalkhani family of this district. The village has a total area of 1,459 acres, and is chiefly irrigated from wells, only a small portion being within reach of the canal. It is held as one joint zamindari mahal, paying a revenue of Rs. 3,250. The houses are, for the most part, built of mud, the chief masonry buildings being an old mosque and two indigo factories. There is a post office here and an aided school attended by 20 pupils. Markets are held weekly in Kadribagh on Fridays, and in Kaser on Saturdays. In Kadribagh there is an old tomb where a religious fair, or urs, is held annually. The population in 1901 numbered 3,483 persons, of whom 1,283 were Musalmans and 25 Aryas. The inhabitants are mainly Sheikhs, Brahmans and Lodhs.

KASNA, *Pargana* DANKAUR, *Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

A village in the khadir of the Jumna situated on the left bank of a stream which was once the main channel of the Hindan river. A small road leads north-east from Kasna to join the Grand Trunk Road at Nagla Chamru, a distance of seven miles. The place is now entirely insignificant and of no importance. In the time of Akbar, Kasna was the head of a pargana in the province of Dehli, which was united with Dankaur after the conquest. It contains the ruins of a large brick fort, and other forts in the neighbourhood testify to its former importance. The tomb of Ikram Khan, one of the officers entrusted with the building of the fort at Dehli by Shahjahan, is still seen here; and is constructed of red sandstone and is in a fair state of preservation. The village lands are extensive, covering 3,709 acres, of which 1,494 acres are held revenue-free. It is said to have been founded by Rao Kansal, a Bhatti Rajput of Jaisalmer. The descendants of the founder held the zamindari

of Kasna until their expulsion by Sheikhs of the family of one Sheikh Chuhar, who received a revenue-free grant of 2,500 bighas about the time of Timur's invasion. Certain Agarwal Banias, descendants of Raja Raghunath Das, who were granted 200 bighas revenue-free at the same time, are still part proprietors of the village with the Sheikhs. The old Rajput settlers took up their abode in the village of Ghori near Dadri, where their descendants are still to be found.

There was formerly a police-station here, but this has been removed. Kasna now contains a post-office and a small bazar, in which markets are held on Mondays. The population, which in 1872 numbered 1,768 persons, had fallen at the last census to only 924, of whom 256 were Musalmans.

KHALAUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

This village lies about seven miles to the west of Anupshahr, and two miles to the north of the metalled road to Bulandshahr. East of the village flows the Anupshahr branch of the Ganges Canal, from which the village lands are watered by the Gharaura distributary. The total area is 1,270 acres, most of which is watered from the canal. The chief crop is sugarcane, which is grown here abundantly. The village is built of mud, the only masonry buildings being three old temples. To the west of the village there is a large area under groves. Khalaur is held in joint zamindari tenure by the heirs of Lala Babu, who purchased it with other villages from the heirs of Raja Sher Singh, one of the descendants of Raja Ani Rai. It pays a revenue of Rs. 3,325 and is at present managed by the Administrator-General of Bengal, together with the rest of the Paikpara estate. The population at the last census numbered 3,176 persons, of whom 330 were Musalmans. The majority of the Hindus are Jats, who cultivate the village land with occupancy right; there are also numbers of Lodhs and Chamars. Khalaur contains an indigo factory and a school with three teachers and one hundred pupils. A market is held here weekly on Saturdays. The village is said to have been founded some 300 years ago by one Raja Jai Singh, under the name of

Jaisinghpur. It derives its present name from the khals or skins that were dyed here.

KHANPUR, *Pargana* AHAR, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A large village in the north of the pargana on the unmetalled road leading from Ahar to Siyana, at a distance of about twelve miles west of Ahar. Another road leads from Basi on the Ganges and continues south-west to Aurangabad and Bulandshahr, the distance from the civil station being about fifteen miles. The place was formerly called Ghatti Nasirabad, but the name was changed in the reign of Jahangir, who made over the town in jagir to one Allu Khan, an Afghan of Khurja. This jagir was resumed by Aurangzeb, but the original grantee retained possession on payment of the assessed revenue until 1857, when Abdul Latif Khan, the seventh in descent from Allu Khan, joined the rebels. He was then the second wealthiest landholder in the district and the proprietor of 158 villages. The whole of his estates were distributed to well-wishers of the Government, but the greater portion fell to the lot of Saiyid Mir Khan, Paghmani, Sardar Bahadur, a refugee from Kabul who did good service to the British both before and during the mutiny. He built a fine house at Bulandshahr, but originally resided at Khanpur. The property has descended to his heirs and consists of nineteen villages, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 22,705, of which Rs. 4,380 are paid from Khanpur alone. The Sardar Bahadur died in 1889, leaving eight sons and eight daughters. The eldest, Aga Saiyid Hasan Shah, is the head of the family, and is an Honorary Magistrate. The property is still held jointly by the brothers, though separate portions are separately managed. Owing to litigation and extravagance, debts have accumulated of late, and it is not improbable that part of the property will have to be sold. The total area of the village is 2,148 acres, of which 85 acres are occupied by groves, which lie to the north of the town. The cultivators are chiefly Chamars, Malis, Lodhs and Pathans. The population, which in 1865 numbered 3,007 souls, had risen at the last census to 4,975, of whom 2,552 were Musalmans. Khanpur contains a police-station, a post-office and an upper primary school,

attended by 59 pupils. Markets are held here weekly on Sundays.

KHURJA, *Pargana and Tahsil* KHURJA.

The headquarters town of the tahsil is the largest in the district, and may be regarded as the commercial capital as opposed to the official headquarters of Bulandshahr. It stands on the Grand Trunk Road ten miles south of Bulandshahr, thirty miles north of Aligarh and fifty miles south-east of Dehli. The Grand Trunk Road, as at present aligned, passes by the town on the east. Formerly, the line at present taken was the branch high-road to Meerut, and left the old Trunk Road a mile south of the town, the latter passing along the south-western outskirts and continuing in a direct line to Sikandarabad through Chola. This line is now abandoned, and the road through Chola is an unmetalled road of the second class. A metalled road runs south-west from the town to the Khurja station on the East Indian Railway, a distance of nearly five miles. From the station an unmetalled road continues in the same direction to Jewar. Another metalled road runs north-east to Munda Khera on the Ganges Canal, and thence continues to Salempur on the road from Bulandshahr to Shikarpur, but this portion of the road is unmetalled. Other roads run from Khurja to Pahasu and Chhatari on the south-east, to Jhajhar on the west and to Shikarpur on the east, crossing the Kali Nadi by a ferry at Anchru. The site of Khurja is raised in the centre, tolerably level around it and low in the outskirts. From the old Grand Trunk Road two principal ways pass into the town towards the east: one leads to the bazar and the other to the ganj and both are fairly wide, though crooked. The road leading to the market-place opens out into a space of no great extent, with masonry platforms along the centre and shops on either side. Beyond this the roadway opens again into an angular space where the tahsili school stands. From this the main bazar passes eastwards, consisting of a narrow roadway fairly metalled, with brick-built shops on either side. To one side of it, in the middle of the town, is the great Jain temple, near which a tortuous metalled road runs southwards from the tahsil to the main

road. The road leading to the ganj commences with an open space of small extent, with shops on either side. Hence the road continues northwards as a wide street of shops, which soon turns eastwards and then again southwards, so that this part of the ganj resembles a square with houses in the centre. From the ganj one road joins the market-place and another the main bazar. The town formerly suffered greatly from defective drainage, as it lay between the Karwan Nadi on the west and the main canal on the east. In early days when the Karwan was used as a canal escape, it proved unable to carry off the drainage, the result being that many of the villages in its neighbourhood became swamped, while Khurja itself suffered severely. After the improvement of the Karwan a proper drainage channel was constructed from Khurja and at the same time the canal side of the town was also drained and protected, so that flooding has practically disappeared.

The principal buildings of Khurja comprise the tahsil, built in 1864 at a cost of Rs. 16,300, in which are also located the police-station and the post-office. The dispensary was built in 1868 at the cost of Government, and is a flourishing institution with a considerable reputation for the treatment of eye diseases. The town hall was built in 1870 at a cost of Rs. 2,506 from the municipal funds. The tahsili school in the west of the town has an average attendance of 133 scholars. Besides this there is the Jubilee Anglo-Vernacular school, established through the generosity of Har Sahai Mal, an Honorary Magistrate and a well-known trader and banker. It possesses 180 pupils, and is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 2,480, of which Rs. 460 are contributed as a grant-in-aid from the municipality and district board. The principal building in the town is undoubtedly the Jain temple already mentioned. It is a very fine building, which cost upwards of a lakh of rupees, and is of the usual style, a quadrilateral structure with three pillars on each side of the interior supporting a lofty dome. The stone carving is profuse and of a high class, while the whole is coloured in a very bright and florid style. In the centre of the town there is an excellent dharamsala with a handsome gateway of Agra stone and Jaipur marble, erected by Lala Nathi Mal in 1898, at a

cost of Rs. 42,000. Within it there is a small pathshala for teaching Sanskrit. Near the dharamsala and by the main road is the Growse tank, built in 1880. Unfortunately, however, it does not retain water except in the rains, as the aqueduct which connects it with the canal has fallen into disuse. The greatest of the recent improvements in Khurja is the new market-place built by Mr. Growse in 1883, which stands to the west of the town on the road leading from the old Grand Trunk Road to the present road to Bulandshahr. The bazar is a quadrangle with two magnificent gateways and is entirely fronted with carved stone. The shops on one side of the square are of great depth and have a double frontage, looking out on the back on a new street two furlongs in length, which sweeps round in a curved line to join the main thouroughfare. To the south of the town there is a large military encamping-ground between the two roads to Dehli, and close by is the dak bungalow.

Some idea of the commercial importance of Khurja may be gathered from the fact that in the town there are no less than eight cotton-cleaning and pressing mills worked by steam power, which employ on an average 413 hands daily, and turn out cotton to the value of Rs. 24,08,000 annually. Besides this there is a very large amount of cotton worked by hand and an enormous export of grain, which amounts to nearly six lakhs of maunds annually. There is also a large trade in indigo, sugar in various forms and ghi. There is also some local manufacture of country cloth, but only for the poorer classes of residents of the town and neighbouring villages, who flock to the markets held here on Sundays and Thursdays. Khurja is well known for its pottery, which resembles that of Rampur and is coloured a bright blue. The imports are principally English cloth, metals of all kinds and brass utensils.

The town consists of three wards, which contain forty mohallas. The first is known as Danganj, which comprises thirteen mohallas, known as Chhipiyan, Ahmadganj, Danganj, Newalpura, Nayaganj, Makhdumganj, Rangrezan, Malpura, Khusipura, Sarai Karori, Katra Azim Ali Khan, Sarai Nanpazan and Sheikh Pain. The second ward is known as the Sarai Nasrullah Khan ward and comprises fourteen mohallas, the names of

which are as follows:—Sarai Nasr-ullah Khan, Kacha Mitra, Sen, Chhata Debi Das, Sarai Faiz Bakhsh Khan, Kayasthwara, Holi Baniyan, Dukani, Madar Darwaza, Sarai Murtaza Khan, Sarai Allu, Sarai Muhr Singh, Sarai Durga Das, Sarai Bhim Singh, Holi Brahmanan and Bazar Kohna. The third ward is known as the Afghanan, and comprises thirteen mohallas, known as the Afghanan, Panjabiyan, Kot, Qassaban, Moghulpura, Qaziwara, Sheikh Sahiban, Pirzadagan, Hajjaman, Sarai Usman Khan, Sarai Sheikh Alam and Salmahkan.

Except for a temporary slight decline between 1881—91 the population of Khurja has constantly increased since 1847, when the census returns gave a total of 18,652 inhabitants. In 1853 the town contained 22,147 persons, which rose in 1865 to 24,584 and in 1872 to 26,858. The census of 1881 showed a total of 27,190 inhabitants, which fell in 1891 to 26,349, but at the last census it had risen again to 29,277 persons, of whom 15,264 were males and 14,013 females. Classified according to religions, there were 15,878 Hindus, 12,923 Musalmans, 307 Jains, 142 Christians and 27 Aryas. The principal inhabitants of the town are the Keshgi Pathans and the Churuwal Banias. The latter are as a rule extremely wealthy and enterprising and carry on their banking business all over India. The best known business man in Khurja at the present time is Rai Lala Nathi Mal, Bahadur, who with his partner, Rai Amolak Ram Bahadur, has shops and business houses in many parts of India. They are large bankers as well as traders and have a considerable interest in the cotton trade. Lala Nathi Mal is an Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, on which he has rendered excellent service. Babu Lachhman Das is also a very large merchant, who deals to a great extent in cotton. The town lands of Khurja cover 3,770 acres and are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 9,100. Nearly one hundred acres are held on revenue-free tenure and are the sole remains of the large revenue-free estates from which the town took its name of Khurja or Kharjah. This grant was given by the founder, Sultan Firoz Tughlaq, in 1342 to the Bhale Sultan settlers. The descendants of the original grantees retained possession of their holdings till they were resumed partly by Surajmal, Raja of Bhartpur, in 1740 and partly

by Daulat Rao Sindhia towards the end of the eighteenth century. The Bhale Sultans, as has been mentioned in the pargana article, have now greatly declined. The last person of any importance belonging to this family was Kunwar Azam Ali Khan, the head of the Musalman branch. He died without male issue, and the property, which was already embarrassed, was finally divided up and dispersed. His wife and sister still live in Khurja, but they have been only able to retain a small fraction of the estate. Azam Ali Khan built a large house and a garden close to the town, which has been purchased by Lala Nathi Mal, who still keeps it at the disposal of any of the district officers or other visitors. The Hindu branch of the family has been equally unfortunate, as the estate has been entirely ruined by mismanagement and the Bhale Sultans themselves are little more than cultivators. The Pathans of Khurja still hold a large property, which at the time of settlement consisted of thirteen villages and seventeen shares. The town possesses on buildings of any historical or archæological merit, the only ancient building being the tomb of Makhdum Sahib near the old Grand Trunk Roadand this is only about four hundred years old.

The town has been administered as a municipality since 1866. The board consists of twelve members, of whom nine are elected and three appointed by Government. The income is mainly derived from an octroi tax on imports, and in 1901 amounted to Rs. 52,558, exclusive of a balance of Rs. 11,913 from the preceding year.* Of this the octroi contributed Rs. 44,333, while the only other heads of income deserving of mention are the sale-proceeds of refuse, Rs. 3,912, rents of nazul lands and bazar dues, Rs. 1,421, and the income from the slaughter-house, Rs. 1,400, and from pounds, Rs. 655. The expenditure for the same year amounted to Rs. 43,588, of which Rs. 15,707 consisted of octroi refunds, a smaller figure than in former years that is due to the exemption of wheat. The other main heads were conservancy, Rs. 8,698, all of which went to establishment, the staff consisting of 178 men ; the upkeep of the municipal police force, Rs. 5,274 ; public works, Rs. 3,055 ; lighting, Rs. 2,578 ; charitable grants, Rs. 1,092 ; and education, Rs. 1,073. The

* *Vide* Appendix, Table XVI.

public health is good and epidemics are rare, while the death-rate in 1901 amounted to 40·78 per thousand, a lower figure than has obtained for many years past.

KHURJA *Pargana, Tahsil* KHURJA.

This is the central pargana of the tahsil, lying between Pahasu on the east and Jewar and Dankaur on the west. To the south lies the Aligarh district, and to the north the parganas of Sikandarabad, Baran and Shikarpur. Between Shikarpur and this pargana flows the Kali Nadi, the khadir of which was for some time ruined by the river being used as a canal escape. Since, however, this has been discontinued the khadir has completely recovered, and there is now no sign of any extension of usar nor any noticeable development of reh. The villages along its bank are not of a high quality, but at the same time they cannot be considered precarious. The western portion of the pargana is traversed by the Karwan Nadi, which runs in an irregular course from north to south. Formerly it consisted of a mere line of jhils, which only formed a connected body of water during the rains. In early days it was made use of as an escape for the canal, but owing to its inability to carry off the drainage the villages along its banks became saturated. In consequence of this, measures were taken to widen and straighten the channel, so that it became a regular stream. This was completed in 1895, and since that date there has been a considerable improvement, the river now forming the main drainage channel of the country between the Ganges Canal and the Mat branch. The villages on its banks, however, must always suffer to some extent from over-saturation, but the jhils or ponds which were in process of formation have now disappeared. The north of the pargana is marked by a belt of poor sandy soil which runs from Dastura in the north-west corner as far as the town of Khurja, and then continues south-east along the line taken by the Grand Trunk Road and passes into the Aligarh district. The eastern portion of the pargana is traversed by the main Ganges Canal, which gives off several distributaries, such as the Senda, Walipura and Munda Khera, which give an ample supply of water to the villages of this tract, which are as good as any in the district.

The central portion of the pargana is destitute of canal water and depends entirely on wells. The soil varies considerably from a good firm clay to light and sandy loam, which sometimes degenerates into bhur. Throughout the pargana there are extensive tracts of entirely barren usar land and several stretches of dhak jungle. The western portion of the pargana receives some irrigation from the Barauda distributary of the Mat canal. In the south-west there are one or two villages which suffer from defective means of irrigation owing to the lightness of the soil, and the same remarks apply to a few villages along the Grand Trunk Road. The most precarious villages of the pargana are, however, those which lie near the Karwan, especially in the south.

The total area of pargana Khurja is 123,173 acres, or 192 square miles. Of this, 86,062 acres, or nearly 70 per cent., were cultivated in 1901, and of the remainder 11,254 acres are returned as barren and 25,857 acres as culturable waste. The greater part of this, however, consists of old fallow, which would never repay cultivation. The irrigated area amounts to about 54 per cent. of which considerably more than half is supplied from the canals and the remainder from the numerous masonry wells and the streams. The rabi harvest slightly exceeds the kharif in extent and 24 per cent. of the cultivation bears a double crop. The chief kharif crops are maize, cotton and juar. Indigo and sugarcane are also grown, but only to a comparatively small extent, while cotton covers a larger area than in any other pargana of the district, and has, along with maize, very greatly increased at the expense of indigo during the last ten years. In the rabi wheat, gram, barley and peas form almost the entire harvest. Three-fifths of the wheat is sown alone and a large proportion is mixed with gram.

The settlement of the pargana in 1836 was carried out by Messrs. Bird and Tonnochy. The revenue, including cesses, amounted to Rs. 1,28,403, and was easily paid without any coercive process. During the period of this settlement there were a large number of alienations, but these do not seem to have been due to the pressure of the assessment, but rather to the general desire on the part of the larger proprietors to extend

their possessions by purchase or mortgage. The pargana developed considerably, as the cultivated area increased from 76,368 acres at the time of settlement to 81,112 acres on its expiry. The next settlement was made by Mr. Lowe in 1862, the demand being fixed at Rs. 1,25,276, which fell with an incidence of Re. 1-10-8 per acre of cultivation. During the currency of this settlement the pargana still continued to improve rapidly, the cultivated area increasing to 83,190 acres in 1888. The last settlement was made by Mr. Stoker in 1889, when the pargana was assessed at Rs. 2,18,775, which represents an enhancement of 51·9 per cent. on the expiring revenue. The increase is very large, though moderate in comparison with the neighbouring pargana of Pahasu, where special circumstances rendered possible an enhancement of 72·7 per cent. The present incidence falls at the rate of Rs. 2-8-9 per acre of cultivation. The pargana contains 162 villages, which in 1889 were divided into 315 mahals, of which 225 were held in zamindari, 75 in pattidari and 15 in bhaiyachara tenure. The oldest and, till recently, the most important family in Khurja is that of the Bhale Sultan Rajputs, of which there are two families, one Hindu and the other Musalman. They came into this district under Kirat Singh during the reign of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq and expelled the Mina Meos. Another tradition gives them a still earlier origin as some of them claim to have held an estate of eight villages from the time of Prithvi Raj, who rewarded them for services rendered during the Mahoba war. According to their own account they are a branch of the Solankhi clan, being descended from Sarang Deo, a nephew of the Raja of Gujarat, whose grandson, Hamir Singh, obtained from Shahab-ud-din the title of Bhala Sultan or "lord of the lance." Kirat Singh was seventh in descent from Hamir Singh, and his descendant, Khan Chand, seven generations later, became a Musalman during the rule of Khizr Khan and took the name of Malha Khan. His son, Lad Khan and his nephew, Narpat Singh, who divided the property between them, moved from their homes at Arniyan and Kakaur to Khurja during the reign of Akbar and received the office of Chaudhri. Twenty-five years ago the Musalman branch of the Bhale Sultans owned forty-four villages and the Hindus of the

same clan thirty-two villages and-a-half. Both branches have, however, fallen upon evil days. On the death of Kunwar Azmat Ali Khan, the head of the Musalmans, the property was sold, a small portion only remaining to his wife. The Hindus are represented by Chaudhri Udaiya Singh, but the property has almost wholly disappeared owing to extravagance and mismanagement; their home is at Sikri in the west of the pargana, three miles south-west of Khurja. At the present time the chief landholders are the Nawab of Pahasu, the heirs of Saiyid Mir Khan of Malagarh, the Pathans of Khurja and the Rajput family of Gabhana, in the Aligarh district. Of the proprietary bodies, the chief are Bargujars, Jats, Jadons, and Pathans, while Banias hold a large number of shares. The chief cultivators are Rajputs, Brahmans, Chamars, Jats, and Musalmans. The tenantry are generally in fair circumstances, and though better off than those of Pahasu have not the same appearance of prosperity that we find in the neighbouring pargana of Jewar.

In 1872 pargana Khurja contained 107,221 inhabitants, giving 566 to the square mile. For the next twenty years we find a constant decrease, the total falling to 105,185 in 1881 and 103,132 in 1891. At the last census, however, the recovery was complete, the population reaching a higher figure than ever before; the total amounting to 118,916 persons, of whom 62,615 were males and 56,701 females, the density being 619 to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 91,412 Hindus, 24,653 Musalmans and 2,851 others, most of whom were Aryas and Jains. Besides the municipal town of Khurja the pargana possesses no place of any size or importance. The largest village is Munda Khera on the Ganges Canal, two miles north-east of Khurja, but besides this there is not a village with a population of 2,000 persons. The chief market is at Khurja, while small bazars are held at Munda Khera, Surjaoli in the south-east and at Pharakna Gangagarhi on the Ganges Canal close to the Pahasu boundary. Small fairs are held in honour of Burha Babu in the months of Bhadon and Magh at the villages of Achheja near Munda Khera and at Kamalpur in the north-west of the pargana. Besides the middle school and the municipal schools at Khurja, Government village schools are established at Munda

Khera, Mirpur, Deorala and Surjaoli, and aided schools at Saranpur, Arniyan, Nagaliya and Bara.

The pargana is well supplied with means of communication. It is traversed by the East Indian Railway with a station known as Khurja, which lies four miles south-west of the town, and another at Danwar in the extreme south of the pargana. A metalled road leads from Khurja to the railway-station and continues in the same direction to Jewar. Through Khurja passes the Grand Trunk Road, which now runs direct to Bhur near Bulandshahr, the old line *viâ* Chola having been abandoned. A short metalled road runs from Khurja to Munda Khera and continues to Salempur on the road from Bulandshahr to Shikarpur. Other roads run from Khurja to Shikarpur and Anupshahr and from Khurja to Pahasu. There is a ferry over the Kali Nadi at Anchru on the road to Shikarpur, which is leased for Rs. 1,560.

The pargana is said to have been originally held by the Dors, who were supplanted by the Meos. The latter spread over the country and became most powerful, causing general insecurity from their predatory habits. They were ousted by Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq, who commissioned the Bhale Sultans to turn them out. In the days of Akbar the pargana belonged to the district of Thana Farida in Sarkar Koil. On the British conquest it formed part of the Aligarh district, but was transferred to Bulandshahr on the formation of the district in 1824. It then contained 138 villages, but several changes took place in 1844 and 1859, which resulted in increasing the number of villages to 162.

KHURJA *Tahsil.*

This is the southern subdivision of the district, extending from the river Jumna on the west to pargana Dibai of the Anupshahr tahsil on the east. To the north lie the Sikandarabad and Bulandshahr tahsils, and to the south the Aligarh district. It is composed of the three parganas of Jewar, Khurja and Pahasu, each of which has beeen separately described in detail, with an account of the physical characteristics, agriculture, revenue and land tenures. Means of communication are good, especially in the central portion, through which passes the East Indian Railway,

From Bulandshahr through Khurja and southwards through Arniyan runs the Grand Trunk Road, which is the only metalled road properly belonging to the tahsil, with the exception of the two small branch roads from Khurja to the railway-station and to Munda Khera on the Ganges Canal. The main road from Aligarh to Anupshahr passes through the south-eastern corner of Pahasu, crossing the Kali by a bridge, and from it a branch metalled road runs to Pindrawal and the Atrauli station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Aligarh to Chandausi. There are numerous unmetalled roads, the more important being those which lead from Jewar to Dankaur, through Rabupura, to Jhajhar and Bulandshahr, to Khurja railway-station and to Tappal in Aligarh: from Khurja to Jhajhar and Makanpur ferry to Sikandarabad, to Shikarpur and Anupshahr, and to Pahasu and Chhatari: from Pahasu to Arniyan, to Somna, to Barauli, to Dibai, to Shikarpur and to Ahmadgarh on the road from Bulandshahr to Ramghat. There is a Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Khurja. Canal bungalows are maintained at Munda Khera, Palra and Gangauli on the main canal; at Naraich, Pahasu and Gangagarh in Pahasu, at Hasangarh, Kalandargarh and Nagar in Khurja, on the distributaries of the main canal and at Parauri and Dayanatpur in Jewar on the Mat Branch. The three ferries over the Jumna at Siroli, Ballabnagar and near Jewar are managed by the Panjab authorities. The District Board has control over the two ferries across the Kali Nadi at Anchru and Pahasu.

The tahsil is administered as a subdivision of the district in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, assisted by the tahsildar whose headquarters are at Khurja. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction there is a munsif stationed at Khurja, the munsifi also including the parganas of Shikarpur and Dibai. There are police-stations at Khurja, Arniyan, Pahasu and Jewar, but the circles of these do not correspond with the limits of the tahsil, for part of Pahasu pargana falls within the police circles of Dibai and Shikarpur, parts of Jewar and Khurja belong to the Jhajhar police-station and a small portion of Khurja to Shikarpur. The tahsil falls under two postal divisions, as pargana Pahasu belongs to the Aligarh circle and

the remainder to Bulandshahr. In the former there is a sub-office at Chhatari and branch offices at Pindrawal, Pahasu and Ahmadgarh ; in the latter there is a sub-office at Khurja, and branch offices at Jewar, Jahangirpur, Arniyan, Khurja railway station and Rabupura.

The population of the tahsil at the last census numbered 266,838 persons, of whom 140,217 were males and 126,621 females. Classified according to religions, there were 212,339 Hindus, 47,712 Musalmans, 5,314 Aryas, 870 Christians, 536 Jains and 67 Sikhs. The principal Hindu castes are Chamars, who numbered 43,729 souls, Brahmans, 35,055; Rajputs, 32,220; Banias, 15,062 and Jats, 13,077. Besides these, there are large numbers of Khatiks, Koris, Kahars, Bhangis, Gadariyas, Nais and Barhais. The Rajputs are mainly of the Chauhan, Jadon and Bargujar clans, but there are also numbers of Tomars, Gahlots, Pundirs, Panwars, Bais, Kachhwahas and Bhattis. The Banias are for the most part Agarwals, the bulk of the remainder being Barasenis, Rastogis and Mahesris. Among the Musalmans, the converted Rajputs take the lead, being drawn chiefly from the Chauhan, Bhale Sultan, Bargujar, Jaiswar, Bhatti and Panwar clans. Next to them come Qassabs, Sheikhs, Faqirs, Pathans, Mewatis and Julahas. The Pathans are of very mixed descent, but belong chiefly to the Ghori, Yusufzai and Lodi subdivisions. The Aryas are for the most part Rajputs and Banias, no other caste having over two hundred representatives.

The tahsil is mainly agricultural in character. The only large town is Khurja, which is a busy centre of the cotton trade, an industry that affords employment to a large number of persons. Weaving, pottery and leather-work all provide large numbers with a subsistence, but the great bulk of the population depend directly on the land or on general labour. The number of zamindars is large, though less than in Sikandarabad, but in this tahsil it is the more remarkable owing to the presence of several large estates. The tenants are almost equally divided between those with occupancy rights and tenants-at-will. Beggars are numerous, no less than 6,523 persons being dependent on charity.

KUCHESAR, *Pargana* SIYANA, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

A large village in the north-west of the pargana, adjoining the Meerut border, which lies about a mile from the main site, at a distance of twenty-one miles north of Bulandshahr. Village roads lead to Babugarh in Meerut and to Gulaothi. The main site surrounds the fort, a large mud structure encircled with a ditch. To the south-west there is a large square garden, and a second big grove lies half a mile to the east. There are several hamlets, such as Katka Nagla on the north, Nagla Ugarsen to the south-west, Lodhpura on the south, Baghwala on the south-east and Chanpura on the north-east. The village has a total area of 3,686 acres, of which 1,051 acres are occupied by the site or are otherwise unculturable. Irrigation is carried on by means of masonry wells. The cultivators are chiefly Jats, Brahmans and Lodhs. The population, which in 1865 numbered 3,078 souls, had risen at the last census to 3,600, of whom 282 were Musalmans and eight Aryas. Kuchesar possesses a post-office, but no school or bazar.

The village is the headquarters of a large estate belonging to Dalal Jats, which consists of 55 villages and 4 portions in this tahsil, as well as many others in Meerut and Moradabad. The family was founded by four brothers, Bhual, Jagram, Jatmal and Gurwa, who came from Mandoti in Hariana some two hundred years ago. The first three settled in Chitsauna, in this pargana, and the last in Chandausi of Moradabad. The son of Bhual, one Manjhi Ram, had two sons, Rai Singh and Chatar Singh, the latter of whom rose to considerable power. His two sons, Magni Ram and Ramdhan Singh, joined the Jats of Bhartpur, but Najib-ud-daula secured their allegiance by granting them Kuchesar in jagir, with the titles of Rao and Chormar, or 'destroyer of thieves.' Rao Ramdhan Singh succeeded in 1790 and built the fort at Kuchesar, a village that is said to have been founded by a banker of Dehli named Kanchan Sah. He obtained from Shah Alam a perpetual lease of the parganas of Puth, Siyana and Thana Farida and the taluqas of Datiana and Saidpur, a grant which was confirmed by the British in 1803. Ramdhan Singh died in prison in Meerut in 1816, and the grant was settled with the original proprietors, but the jagir

of Kuchesar was given revenue-free in perpetuity to his son, Rao Fateh Singh, by Lord Moira in the same year.

Fateh Singh died in 1839 after having increased his estate to an enormous extent and amassed an immense fortune. He was succeeded by his son, Rao Bahadur Singh, who added 26 more villages to the property. He expressed his intention of dividing his estate between his son, Gulab Singh, and a natural son, Umrao Singh. Before this could be carried out, however, he was found murdered in his house in 1847. Gulab Singh, who succeeded his father, rendered good service during the mutiny and received a grant of villages assessed at Rs. 7,083 as reward. He died in 1859 and was followed by his widow, Jaswant Kunwar and her daughter, Bhup Kunwar, who died without issue in 1861, and was succeeded by her husband, Khushhal Singh, nephew and adopted son of Nahar Singh, the rebel Raja of Ballabgarh.

Umrao Singh continued to press his claims, and in 1868 recourse was had to arbitration, whereby five-sixteenths were awarded to Pratap Singh, a grandson of Magni Ram, six-sixteenths to Umrao Singh, and the remainder to Khushhal Singh, who subsequently married a daughter of Umrao Singh. Umrao Singh died in 1898, and has been succeeded by his son, Rao Gir Raj Singh, who owns 46 villages and 14 shares assessed at Rs. 62,772, of which 21 villages and five shares are held in this tahsil.

MAKHENA, *Pargana* DIBAI, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

Makhena, or Surajpur Makhena, as it is often called, from the name of one of its hamlets, is a village lying on the extreme northern border of the pargana, on the west side of the Anupshahr canal. Half a mile to the north of the village the canal is crossed by the metalled road from Aligarh to Anupshahr, the distance from Makhena to Anupshahr being five miles. The village lands are traversed by the Karanbas distributary of the canal, which takes off at the bridge, where there is a canal bungalow and a flour mill which turns out 3,720 maunds annually. There is a post-office here and an upper primary school attended by 38 boys. The population at the last

census numbered 2,425 persons, of whom 491 were Musalmans. The village possesses two hamlets, Fazlpur and Surajpur, of which the former lies to the east and the latter to the south. The village lands cover 2,042 acres and are held in pattidari tenure at a revenue of Rs. 4,400. The cultivators are chiefly Chamars and Lodhs.

MALAGARH, *Pargana* AGAUTA, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

A village in the extreme south of the pargana, a short distance east of the Kali Nadi, which forms the western boundary of the village, dividing it from Zainpur at a distance of four miles north from Bulandshahr. The village is of no great size and is only important for its historical memories. The market, however, deserves mention, as the place is still a considerable grain depot: the bazar day is Sunday. There is a post-office here and an upper primary school attended by 68 scholars. The population in 1872 numbered 1886 souls, but this had fallen in 1891 to 1,773. At the last census there were 2,049 inhabitants, of whom 546 were Musalmans and 49 Aryas. The prevailing castes are Rajputs, Brahmans, Chamars, Malis and Lodhs. The village lands cover 987 acres and are irrigated from wells; the revenue is Rs. 2,320.

Malagarh was formerly known as Rathora, and belonged to Gaurwa Rajputs. A short time before the Mahratta ascendancy, Haqdad Khan, a Khatak Pathan, who was then amil of Baran, purchased the village from the Rajputs and built the ganj and the mud fort which stands close to the river on the west of the village. He changed the name to Malagarh in honour of Saiyid Muhammad Kirmani, surnamed Malamal, whose tomb is in Gathauli Khurd, a neighbouring village. The amil resided here till dispossessed by the Mahrattas in 1792. At the conquest of 1803 Madho Rao Phalkia was the Mahratta jagirdar of Malagarh and refused to submit to the new Government. Colonel James Skinner, who was then in command at Sikandarabad, was ordered to leave the jagir, but although he had only 1,200 irregular cavalry without infantry or guns, he replied with a command to the Mahratta to deliver up his fort. The result was that Madho Rao marched with 800 infantry, 500

horse and two guns against Skinner's encampment. In the action that ensued Skinner lost 200 men, but the Mahratta infantry were almost annihilated. Colonel Skinner then invested the fort and Madho Rao at length surrendered, and his son was received into the British service with the command of 600 horse. Bahadur Khan, the son of Haqdad Khan, now made pretensions to the proprietary right in Malagarh, and received the village with thirty-six others in lease, at a fixed revenue of Rs. 5,000 a year. On Bahadur Khan's death in 1824, the lease lapsed and the villages were settled with the original proprietors, Walidad Khan, the young son of Bahadur Khan, receiving an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum, which remained in force till the Mutiny. His sister's daughter had married Mirza Jiwan Bakht, a son of the King of Dehli, in 1852, and for this reason Walidad Khan was appointed Subahdar of Baran and Koil on the outbreak of rebellion. After the fall of Dehli his forces were defeated at Bulandshahr by Colonel Greathed, and his fort razed to the ground. It was in the operations rendered necessary for the purpose of blowing up this fort that Lieutenant C. D. Home, R.E., the hero of the Kashmir Gate at Dehli, lost his life. His remains were interred in the little European graveyard of Bulandshahr. After the mutiny the proprietary right in Malagarh was bestowed on Mahmud Ali Khan, of Chhatari, who died in 1898, after having divided up his property among his children during his lifetime. This village fell to the lot of Abdus-Samad Khan, his youngest son.

MALAKPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

A large village lying five miles south-west from Anupshahr on the small road leading to Shikarpur and two miles south of the metalled road to Bulandshahr, at a distance of 22 miles from the district headquarters. A mile and-a-half to the east flows the Anupshahr branch of the Ganges Canal, and nearer the village is the Gharaura distributary. A mile to the west is the small stream known as the Nim Nadi, which just touches the extreme north-western outskirts of the village. The lands of Malakpur cover 1,318 acres and are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 3,672. Irrigation is carried on by means of canals and wells in

equal proportion. The cultivators are chiefly Jats, Chamars and Gadariyas. The population, which in 1865 numbered 2,215 persons, had risen at the last census to 3,198, of whom 1,258 were Musalmans, many of these being Julahas. Markets are held here weekly on Fridays. There is an upper primary school in the village attended by 56 pupils.

In the days of Akbar, Malakpur was the head of a small pargana in Sarkar Koil in the province of Agra. During the reign of Jahangir, when the new pargana of Anupshahr was formed, a large number of villages were taken from Malakpur and added to Anupshahr. The two parganas remained separate until the British conquest, and for some time after the united area was known as Ahar-Malakpur. The place is said to have been founded by an Afghan, named Malik Samandar Khan, during the time of the Khilji kings. His descendants held several villages in the pargana until the conquest, but a few years after 1803 the village was bought by Messrs. Mercer and Company, indigo planters, with thirty-one others, and became the headquarters of their estate. The concern failed and the property was sold to Abdur Rahman Khan, from whom it passed to his son, Faiz Ahmad Khan, in whose family it still remains. On the death of Faiz Ahmad Khan the property was divided among his six sons, the eldest of whom, the Hon'ble Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan, lives at Aligarh. The indigo factory is still in existence and is worked by machinery. It belongs to Mr. Simson, who employs 105 hands. The first settlement of the pargana was made in the Moradabad district to which it formerly belonged.

MUNDA KHERA, *Pargana and Tahsil* KHURJA.

A large village on the right bank of the Ganges Canal, lying at a distance of two miles north-east from Khurja with which it is connected by a metalled road that crosses the canal by a bridge and continues in an unmetalled state to Salempur on the road from Bulandshahr to Shikarpur. The village was originally known as Abdullagarh urf Munda Khera, being so called from the name of the founder, Abdulla Khan, a Pathan, who settled there about 150 years ago. It was formerly held in revenue-free

tenure and belonged to pargana Baran, but in 1840 the village was confiscated and transferred to this pargana. It is now owned by Banias, Bohras and Pathans, who hold it in imperfect pattidari tenure and pay a revenue of Rs. 1,700. The houses are chiefly built of mud. The bazar contains some 35 shops, and markets are held here twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. There are two masonry mosques here and a school attended by 60 pupils. The indigo factory is still working here, and the chief products of the place are indigo, parched gram and dyed cloth. The population at the last census numbered 2,946 persons, of whom 975 were Musalmans. Chamars, Banias and Biluchis are the prevailing Hindu castes. There is a first-class inspection bungalow on the left bank of the canal at the 142nd mile.

NAGLA BAL, *Pargana* BARAN, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

A large village in the north-east of the pargana, lying at a distance of about ten miles from Bulandshahr, with which it is connected by a village road which runs midway between the main roads to Anupshahr and Siyana. Three miles to the west is the village of Sarai Chhabila near the Siyana road. The village lands are extensive, covering 1,625 acres, of which 1,176 acres were cultivated at the last settlement. There is a good deal of waste land, especially on the north and south-west. There is no canal within reach and irrigation is carried on by means of masonry wells. The village consists of a single mahal assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,500, whereas at the previous settlement the demand was fixed by Mr. Currie at Rs. 1,800.

Nagla Bal, or Balka Nagla, as it is also called, derives its name from one Bal, a Rajput, who is said to have founded the village over a thousand years ago. At the time of the mutiny it was held by Abdul Latif Khan of Khanpur, who had purchased it from its former Pathan owner, Ali Khan. Owing to the rebellion of the former it was confiscated, and subsequently was granted to Sir Faiz Ali Khan, the father of the present proprietor, Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, C.S.I., of Pahasu, in return for loyal services rendered in 1857. During

the lifetime of the first Nawab one-fourth of the revenue was remitted by Government.

The village is chiefly inhabited by Pathans and Rajputs, several of whom have entered Government service. Among the former, Munshi Ali Nawaz Khan, a retired Deputy Collector, and among the latter the family of Daulat Ram Singh, Risaldar are the most prominent members of society. The total population in 1901 was 2,579 persons, of whom 906 were Musalmans and 25 Aryas. With ten exceptions, the houses are all built of mud. There is a considerable bazar containing about fifty shops, but no fixed market day. Nagla Bal contains a post-office and a good school, attended by about 100 pupils, with three teachers.

NARORA, *Pargana* DIBAI, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A village on the banks of the Ganges at a distance of seven miles east from Dibai and thirty-three miles from Bulandshahr. The place is only important as possessing the headworks of the Lower Ganges canal, which here leaves the river and flows parallel to its course, past Ramghat, into the Aligarh district. The canal works consist of a dam across the river, with extensive training works leading down to it on either side. A tramway, which was constructed while the works were being made, connects Narora with Rajghat station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, a distance of four miles. Parallel to the tramway runs the road along the top of the training embankment. Close to the canal headworks there is a small civil station containing the canal bungalows and offices, with a market known as Babuganj, in which bazars are held weekly on Sundays, a sarai, a post-office and a small cemetery. The village of Narora itself is of little importance. It covers an area of 953 acres and is assessed at Rs. 1,000. The zamindars are Thakurs and Brahmans. The population at the last census numbered 1,173 persons, of whom 189 were Musalmans and fifteen Christians.

PAHASU, *Pargana* PAHASU, *Tahsil* KHURJA.

The capital of the pargana is a flourishing little town on the

north side of the road leading from Khurja to Chhatari, at a distance of fourteen miles south-east of Khurja and 24 miles from Bulandshahr. To the south of the town runs the Pahasu distributary of the Ganges Canal, and to the north the Kali Nadi. The old name of the town is said to be Pahi Asran, meaning a colony of those who cultivate lands in other villages. Partab Singh, one of the first Bargujar immigrants, made it his head-quarters, and in the time of Akbar it was the head of a pargana belonging to Sarkar Koil in the province of Agra. This pargana was conferred by Shah Alam on the Begam Somru in jagir, and the town was the seat of her amil. The British Government continued the grant, which lapsed on her death in 1836. For some time, as no one claimed the proprietary right, the town was held direct by Government and was subsequently given to Murad Ali Khan, Lalkhani, in 1851. The present proprietor is Nawab Faiyaz Ali Khan, the son of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, C.S.I., who died in 1891. The present Nawab is a man of considerable influence and takes a great interest in the welfare of the town. He was for two years a Member of the Viceroy's Council and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces. He is an Honorary Magistrate and also President of the Aligarh College. At present he is the Prime Minister of the Jaipur State, a post formerly held by his father. The Nawab has established a dispensary here and also an anglo-vernacular school, both of which he maintains at his own cost. His house and gardens are conspicuous features of the town.

Pahasu possesses a police-station, a post-office, cattle pound and a Government primary school attended by 95 pupils, in addition to the school mentioned above. Markets are held here twice a week on Saturdays and Wednesdays. The bazar is of considerable importance and will be very greatly improved if the project for metalling the road to Khurja be carried out. The population is rapidly on the increase. In 1865 there were 3,776 inhabitants and this had risen in 1872 to 4,204. At the last census the population numbered 5,603 persons, of whom 2,862 were Hindus, 2,645 Musalmans and 96 Aryas. Chamars and Banias form the prevailing Hindu castes.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856. The income in 1901 was Rs. 889, which falls with an incidence of Re. 1-0-9 per assessed house. The expenditure for the same year was Rs. 797, of which Rs. 456 were devoted to the upkeep of the police, which consists of a force of seven men and Rs. 216 to conservancy.

PAHASU *Pargana*, *Tahsil* KHURJA.

This is the eastern pargana of the tahsil, being bounded on the west by pargana Khurja and on the east by pargana Dibai of the Anupshahr tahsil. To the north lies Shikarpur, and to the south the Aligarh district. The pargana is divided into two almost equal parts by the Kali Nadi, which flows from north-west to south-east, entering the pargana at Rampur Manpur in the extreme north-western corner and, after flowing past the town of Pahasu, leaves the pargana at Pindrawal in the furthest south-eastern extremity. These two tracts on either side of the Kali differ considerably. The land to the west of the Kali is about the best in the district: it consists of a level, well-wooded and fertile plain, with a few patches of light soil that do not, however, interfere seriously with the cultivation. In the extreme south-west is the village of Hinsauti, where the land is light and uneven, and the southern portion is occupied by several large and shallow jhils, and in Junawin, on the southern border, the ground lies low, and the kharif crop is liable to inundation from a large depression. These are the only villages, however, that can be called in any way precarious. The khadir of the Kali is much better in this pargana than higher up in its course. The lands on its banks suffered to some extent when the river was used as a canal escape, but at present it is better drained and less sterilized by reh than in pargana Baran, while the spontaneous products, grass and babul trees are more extensive and valuable, and the khadir includes a large amount of waste that may be classed as culturable.

The land on the eastern side of the Kali is far inferior to the rest of the pargana. The soil is sandy and the surface uneven, the tract being broken by a drainage channel running into the Kali, along the banks of which there are several precarious

villages, such as Jairajpur, Ahmadbas and Bakupur, in which the soil is a loose sand and means of irrigation are very defective, if not entirely absent. Between this stream and the Kali there are large tracts of uncultivated land covered with long grass that is used for thatching. Near Ahmadgarh in the extreme north-east, and for several miles along the edge of the pargana, there is an almost continuous tract of dhak jungle interspersed with usar and barren patches. This part of the pargana resembles rather the poor land which lies along the Ganges than the rich stretch of country which occupies the centre and west of the district. In the western half, too, there is a good deal of usar which, though often classed as culturable, would never repay cultivation.

The total area of the pargana is 81,384 acres, or 127 square miles. The cultivated area in 1901 amounted to 60,603 acres, or 74 per cent., while of the remainder 5,179 acres, of which three-fourths consist of village sites or are under water, are returned as barren, and 15,602 acres as culturable waste, two-thirds of this being old fallow, which shows that it is practically valueless. The irrigated area is large, amounting to 59 per cent.; of this two-thirds are watered from the Ganges Canal, which flows through the south-west of the pargana, and its distributaries, the chief of which are the Pahasu and Paha distributaries and the Soi minor. Well irrigation is found on both sides of the Kali, but chiefly in the eastern portion: the number of nearly three-fourths are of masonry, earthen wells being difficult to construct in the greater part of the pargana owing to the sandy nature of the sub-soil.

The rabi harvest is the more important, exceeding the kharif in area by some 3,000 acres, while some 30 per cent. of the cultivation bears a double crop. The chief kharif crops are maize, juar, cotton, bajra and indigo. There are still sixteen indigo factories at work in the pargana, but with the decline in the trade the outturn has fallen off of late years. Sugarcane covers a comparatively small area, but has very largely increased during the past ten years: it is of course confined to those villages which have the benefit of canal irrigation. In the rabi wheat very largely predominates and is chiefly sown alone; the bulk of

the remainder is taken up by barley, which is grown in the poorer soils, gram and peas.

The revenue of the pargana at the settlement made in 1837 by Mr. Tonnochy, after the lapse of the jagir held by the Begam Somru, which terminated with her death, amounted to Rs. 76,125, including cesses. The assessment was fair and light; no coercive processes were found necessary, and the numerous private transfers were for the most part due to the desire on the part of the large proprietors to extend their borders. The next settlement was made by Mr. Freeling in 1861, and the revenue was fixed at Rs. 80,207, which fell at the rate of Re. 1-8-5 per acre of cultivation. It was this pargana of Pahasu that made the last settlement of the district memorable. The greater part of the pargana is owned by members of the Lalkhani family, and these people appear to have combined among themselves to deceive the Settlement Officer. On their estates rights of occupancy had been exterminated and the tenants rack-rented to the last degree. More than this, inquiries made in the course of the settlement exposed an extensive and organized system of falsification of records and rent-rolls. On several large estates the village records were habitually falsified to a very gross extent by the entry, year after year, of rents far below those actually collected. To attain this end, the patwaris and others were kept in the zamindar's interest and enjoyed the proceeds of a special private cess of six pies per rupee of rent. The patwaris were employed to collect the rents, and for that purpose kept a private and correct rent-roll. Out of 103 villages, the rent-rolls of no less than 72 had been wilfully falsified, the difference between the real and the recorded rent being Rs. 73,100. In the Chhatari estate concealment and falsification had been pushed so far that thirty villages were settled for a short period only, and their settlement has since been again revised for a period of three years. The only exception was the estate of the Nawab of Pahasu who, though his rents were high, never resorted to concealment of assets or deterioration of land.

In consequence of the destruction of occupancy rights and the height to which the rents had been forced, the application of the standard rates was found to be unsuitable, and the system

of grouping the villages according to occupancy and non-occupancy rights in the two circles was adopted. If the figure of the rent-rolls had been taken, the enhancement would have amounted to 123·4 per cent. on the old demand for the villages west of the Kali, and 82·7 per cent. for the rest of the parganas. The final demand actually assessed bore the proportions of 44·5 and 46·1 per cent. respectively to the net assets, and the total enhancement for the pargana was 72·7 per cent. The revenue as assessed in 1889 amounted to Rs. 1,49,365, which now falls with an incidence of Rs. 2-7-4 per acre of cultivation.

At the time of settlement the pargana contained 103 villages, subdivided into 193 mahals, of which 163 were held by zamindars, 19 by pattidars and eleven in bhaiyachara tenure. The principal landholders are the Musalman Bargujars of the Lalkhani family. Their ancestor, Partab Singh, came from Jaipur to this district in the reign of Prithvi Raja, from whom he received a grant of land for assistance rendered in subduing the Dors. Eleven generations later, Lal Singh was a great favourite of Akbar, and received the title of Lalkhan. During the reign of Aurangzeb the family became Musalman, and in the days of Shah Alam, one Nahir Ali Khan received the taluqa of Pitampur. His son, Akbar Ali Khan, settled at Pindrawal, and his daughter, Lutf-un-nissa, by her marriage with Saiyid Qasim Ali Khan of Umballa, brought 24 villages, including Pindrawal, to their son, the present proprietor. Mardan Ali Khan, a relative of Nahir Ali Khan, rendered good service to the British at the conquest and received several villages in reward. He left behind him four sons, from whom are descended the proprietors of Danpur and Dharampur in pargana Dibai, and of Pahasu and Chhatari in this pargana. The other large landholders are the raíses of Anauna, of the Lalkhani family, Barauli, in Aligarh and Khailia in pargana Shikarpur. Another small estate, Burhansi, also belongs to Lalkhanis who are related to the houses of Chhatari and Pahasu. The cultivators are in poor circumstances and have been greatly ground down by the landlords. Rajputs take the lead, followed by Brahmans, Chamars, Gadariyas, Jats and Musalmans.

The population in 1872 numbered 56,626 persons, being at the rate of 446 to the square mile. The deterioration of the country brought about a decline in population during the next ten years, for in 1881 the number of inhabitants was 53,882, but in 1891 it had risen again to 62,064 persons. At the last census Pahasu contained 78,820 inhabitants, of whom 41,400 were males and 34,720 females, the density being 620 to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 63,328 Hindus, 13,277 Musalmans and 2,215 others, most of whom are Aryas. Pahasu is the principal town in point of population, but is very closely followed by Chhatari, while Pindrawal, Ahmadgarh, Chaundhera, Tewar and Karaura have large populations, and are separately described. The markets of the pargana are held at all these places, and also at Banail, a large village adjoining Pahasu on the west. A small fair in honour of Burha Babu is held in the months of Baisakh and Magh in the village of Aterna to the north-west of Pahasu. Besides the anglo-vernacular schools at Pahasu and Chhatari, Government primary schools are established at Pindrawal, Karaura, Banail, Ahmadgarh, Chaundhera and Aterna, and aided schools at Gangagarh, Gangaoli, Kiratpur, Sahitgarh, Kasauni and Kamauna.

Means of communication are fair. The south-eastern portion of the pargana is traversed by the metalled road from Aligarh to Anupshahr, which passes to the south-east of Chhatari, and gives off a branch to Pindrawal and Atrauli railway-station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which lies just beyond the pargana border. From Chhatari a road runs to Pahasu and on to Khurja. Another road runs from Pahasu to Somna in Aligarh, crossing the Ganges canal by a bridge at Kasaumi. This road continues north from Pahasu to Ahmadgarh, crossing the Kali Nadi by a ferry, which is leased for Rs. 1,000 annually. Small roads connect Pahasu and Pindrawal with Dibai.

In the olden time the pargana was held by the Meos, who were expelled in the reign of Prithvi Raja by the first Bargujar, Raja Partab Singh, the ancestor of the Lalkhanis. In the days of Akbar, Pahasu belonged to the district of Thana Farida

in Sarkar Koil. It was given in jagir to the Begam Somru during the reign of Shah Alam, and continued in her possession till her death in 1836, when the pargana, which consisted of 54 villages, was annexed to Bulandshahr. In 1844, 28 villages were given from Pahasu to the neighbouring parganas, while fifty-two villages were received from the Pitampur taluqa of pargana Dibai, Ahmadgarh and six other villages from Anupshahr and eighteen villages from the Aligarh district. In 1859 the pargana was transferred from Dibai to the Khurja tahsil.

PARWANA MAHMUDPUR, *Pargana* AHAR, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A large village in the west of the pargana, lying two miles east of Aurangabad and the road from Bulandshahr to Siyana. It lies beyond the reach of the canal and is entirely watered from wells. The village lands are very extensive, having an area of 2,570 acres held in joint zamindari tenure and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 4,000. In former days it was held by Jadon Rajputs, but about 300 years ago the village was granted to one Saiyid Murad Ali, whose successors mortgaged it to Abdul Latif Khan of Khanpur. On the rebellion of the latter the right of mortgagee was sold by Government to Nawab Mahmud Ali Khan of Chhatari, from whom it was redeemed by the original owners. At a later date, however, they were compelled to sell the village to Saiyid Mir Khan, Sardar Bahadur, and it is still in the possession of his heirs. The name Mahmudpur is derived from a hamlet to the south of the village, founded by one Saiyid Mahmud Ali. The population at the last census numbered 3,044 persons, of whom 683 were Musalmans. The inhabitants are mainly Brahmans and Lodhs, with a few Muhammadan Julahas, Lohars and Barhais. The houses are all built of mud, the only masonry buildings being two mosques and an indigo factory. There is a small bazar here, containing fifteen shops, and a market is held here weekly on Tuesdays. The school, which has been recently established, is attended by fifty pupils.

PINDRAWAL, *Pargana* PAHASU, *Tahsil* KHURJA.

A small town of considerable importance lying in the south-east of the pargana, between the Kali Nadi on the south and west and the Dibai pargana on the east. About a mile and-a-half to the north-west runs the metalled road from Aligarh to Anupshahr, from which a branch metalled road takes off leading through the town to the Atrauli railway station in the Aligarh district. Pindrawal lies at the distance of nine miles south-east of Pahasu and thirteen miles from Bulandshahr. The place is said to have been founded by a Rawal of the Mewati tribe about the twelfth century. It was included in the Lalkhani taluqa of Pitampur, and is now in the hands of the heirs of the late Raja Baqir Ali Khan, C.I.E., who was the son-in-law of Akbar Ali Khan, the former proprietor, and who died on the 20th January, 1902. The Raja was an Honorary Magistrate and one of the largest proprietors in the district; he lived at Pindrawal and took a great interest in the welfare of the town. He established here an anglo-vernacular school, which was supported at his own expense, and also a dispensary. Besides this school, there is an upper primary school attended by 46 pupils, a post-office, and a considerable bazar in which markets are held weekly on Wednesdays. The Raja was a prominent member of the Shia sect, and on the 27th of the month of Safar large numbers of Shias assembled from all parts and were entertained at the expense of the Raja. This custom is still observed by his heir, the eldest of whom is Kunwar Jafar Ali Khan. The town lands are inconsiderable, having a total area of 804 acres assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,100. The population, which in 1865 numbered 2,514 inhabitants, had risen to 3,059 in 1872, and at the last census to 3,777 persons, of whom 1,545 were Musalmans and 150 Aryas and Jains. The prevailing Hindu castes are Banias, Kachhis and Brahmans.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, the income in 1901 being Rs. 581, giving the very moderate incidence of Re. 1-1-4 per assessed house. The expenditure for the same year was Rs. 531, of which Rs. 300 were devoted to the upkeep of the town police which number five men. The place is in a prosperous condition and the population is on the increase; it

largely owes its growth to its favourable position for export trade.

RABUPURA, *Pargana* JEWAR, *Tahsil* KHURJA.

A small town in the north of the pargana at a distance of four miles south-west from Jhajhar, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road and nineteen miles from Bulandshahr. Other roads lead from the town to Makanpur ferry on the Jumna and to Jewar, a distance of eight miles. Through the town passes the Utrauli distributary of the Mat canal and a short distance to the west runs the main Kalda distributary. Although lying in a backward part of the district Rabupura is a fairly flourishing town. There is a good brick-built market with a metalled road running through it and half the houses and shops of the town are now built of brick. Rabupura possesses a post-office, an upper primary school attended by 62 pupils and a sarai. The market day is Monday in each week and a considerable traffic in cattle is carried on. There is a branch of the American Mission here, with a small church and a dispensary attached. The town lands are extensive, covering 3,949 acres, of which 62 acres are occupied by the town site. The principal proprietors are Musalman and Hindu Rajputs, while recently a few shares have been purchased by Banias. The place is said to have been founded by a Mewati named Rabu some 800 years ago. The Mewatis were ousted by Rajputs of the Jaiswar clan in the time of Prithvi Raja of Dehli. From the days of Shah Alam up to 1857 Rabupura was the centre of an estate or tappa comprising twenty-four villages, which were commonly known as the crown lands, or Taiyul Shahi, being assigned to the privy purse of the Emperor ; they were confiscated after the mutiny.

The population of the town in 1865 was 3,371 persons, which rose in 1881 to 3,830 and in 1891 to 4,352. At the last census there were 5,048 inhabitants, of whom 3,229 were Hindus, 1,767 Musalmans and 52 Christians. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, which was first applied in 1880. The income in 1901 amounted to Rs. 1,227, of which Rs. 868 were derived from the house-tax. The number of houses assessed was 628, giving an incidence of Re. 1-6-1 per house, and Re. 0-3-0 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year was Rs. 1,020, of

which Rs. 540 were assigned to the upkeep of the town police, which consists of eight men, and Rs. 480 to conservancy.

Rabupura is of minor interest as having given a proverb to the district. The story is that a fair but deceitful damsel, addressing a pedlar at the market as her uncle, bought some goods from him on credit promising to pay him the next week. The man did not know her, but believing her actually to be his niece, allowed her to have the goods. The next week he began to search for her, but not finding her, questioned every female he met as to her relationship with him. The proverb, which runs, "Rabupura ki penth men main kiska phupha hun ?" or "In Rabupura's fair whose uncle am I ?" is applied in derision to those who give credit to strangers.

RAJGHAT, *Pargana* DIBAI, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A village on the banks of the Ganges, which is here crossed by a bridge on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Aligarh to Chandausi, eight miles south of Anupshahr and six miles north-east from Dibai. An unmetalled road runs from the village along the high bank to Anupshahr, and a second road from the railway-station, which lies about a mile west from the village, to Narora four miles to the south. Since the opening of the railway Rajghat has become a place of some importance as it has to a large extent supplanted Ramghat as a religious centre for pilgrims, who assemble to bathe in the Ganges in Kartik, at a fair known as the Katki Ashnan. Just south of the railway the river is crossed by a bridge of boats, leading to the Budaun district, which is leased for Rs. 3,200 annually. Rajghat possesses a post-office, a telegraph-station and a lower primary school with 25 boys on the roll. The population at the last census numbered 875 persons, of whom 42 were Musalmans and 17 Aryas. The village is a small one, having a total area of 351 acres, of which 73 acres lie in the khadir. Cultivation is very precarious, the soil being poor and broken by ravines and containing no facilities for irrigation. The inhabitants are chiefly Brahmans and Mallahs.

RAMGHAT, *Pargana* DIBAI, *Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A small town on the banks of the Ganges, which is here

crossed by a bridge of boats over which passes the main road from Aligarh to Bulandshahr, which is joined a mile west of the town by the road from Dibai and Bulandshahr, at a distance of fourteen miles from Dibai and forty-one miles south-east of the district headquarters. The town stands high in a healthy position about 150 feet above the river. The natural drainage is excellent, as the soil is sandy and the water flows readily down the slope. Ramghat is one of the sacred places to which pilgrims resort from all parts of India to bathe in the Ganges. The chief fair takes place on the full moon of Kartik, while similar fairs are held on the full moon of Baisakh and the 9th day of the light half of Jeth. Special fairs are also held on the Somwati Amawas, or the last day of the lunar month, when it falls on the Monday. The place has, however, declined greatly of late years. The opening of the railway station at Rajghat has drawn away many of its pilgrims and the through trade to Rohilkhand practically ceased with the building of the railway. Formerly, too, there was a considerable trade by boat with Benares and Mirzapur in wheat and wool, but navigation on the Ganges has been interrupted by the canal works at Narora, where are the headworks of the Lower Ganges Canal. This canal runs parallel to the river and passes along the western borders of the town. The temples of the place are, however, so celebrated that it can never be wholly forgotten: they are many in number, but none of them possess any remarkable architectural features. The town is said to have been founded by Balarama, the brother of Krishna, after the defeat of the demon, Kolasur, at Koil. The proprietary rights in the town were purchased in 1815 from Rao Daulat Singh by the Musalman Bargujar, Zahur Ali Khan. The latter made over his rights to his daughter, who was married to Itimad Ali Khan of Sadabad. The son of the latter, Tahsin Ali Khan, is the present proprietor.

Ramghat possesses a police-station, post-office and an upper primary school attended by 49 pupils. Markets are held here weekly on Wednesdays. The population, which in 1865 numbered 4,800 souls, had fallen in 1872 to 2,776 persons and in 1891 to 2,757. At the last census there was still a further decrease,

the total population being 2,603, of whom 2,301 were Hindus, 297 Musalmans and five Aryas. Brahmans form the great bulk of the Hindu population. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, the income in 1901 amounting to Rs. 885, of which Rs. 786 were contributed from the house-tax, the number of houses being 568, showing an incidence of Re. 1-6-2 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-7 per head of population. The total expenditure for the same year was Rs. 812, and of this Rs. 396 were devoted to the upkeep of the police force, which consists of six chaukidars, and Rs. 283 to conservancy; the remainder was expended on paving the streets with bricks.

SAIDPUR, *Pargana* SIYANA, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

A large village on the western borders of the pargana, at a distance of eleven miles west of Siyana, on the unmetalled road leading to Gulaothi. It has a total area of 1,964 acres, which includes the two hamlets of Tejpur and Harsinghpur, and pays a revenue of Rs. 4,000. The place consists of a collection of mud-built dwellings, with two brick houses and a temple. The place is very highly cultivated; there is practically no grove or waste land. Irrigation is wholly carried on by means of masonry wells. The cultivators are Bora Jats, who hold the village on a mortgage from the Kuchesar family, to whom it belongs. The population in 1901 numbered 4,033 persons, of whom 1,947 were Hindus, 1,577 Aryas, and 509 Musalmans. The bulk of the population are Jats, many of whom have taken service in the army. The chief inhabitant is Risaldar-Major Singh, Sardar Bahadur. There is a large school here with three teachers and 90 pupils on the rolls. The village is said to have been originally settled by Mewatis, who were turned out by Saiyids some 300 years ago, when the place received its present name.

SANKHNI, *Pargana and Tahsil* ANUPSHAHR.

A large village on the unmetalled road from Jahangirabad to Anupshahr, at a distance of two miles east of Jahangirabad and nine miles from Anupshahr. It lies on the west side of the depression known as the Nim Nadi, which passes close to the north-west of the village. Sankhni, like Khalaur, forms part of

the Paikpara estate owned by the heirs of Lala Babu, a Bengali Kayasth, and with the rest of the estate is managed by the Administrator-General of Bengal. The village, which consists for the most part of mud houses, contains seven brick-built houses, six mosques, two imambaras and a temple of Mahadeo. There is a small bazar here with some thirty shops. Besides the Government school, which is attended by forty pupils, there are four indigenous schools. At the last census Sankhni contained 3,047 inhabitants, of whom 1,992 were Musalmans and 177 Aryas. The former are mainly Moghals of the Shia sect. The Hindus are chiefly Banias and Chamars. The village lands cover 1,271 acres and are irrigated from wells. The principal crops are white wheat and kusum, or safflower, but the cultivation of the latter has greatly decreased of late years. Nearly 120 acres are under groves, which lie to the east of the Nim Nadi.

SARAI CHHABILA, *Pargana* BARAN, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

A considerable village situated about half a mile to the south of the road running from Bulandshahr to Aurangabad and Siyana, at a distance of five miles from the headquarters. The name originates from one Chhabil Das, a Mahajan by caste and the kanungo of the pargana, who is said to have founded the place some 300 years ago. Formerly this village belonged to Walidad Khan of Malagarh, who sold it to the Raja of Kuchesar, by whose descendants it is still held on joint zamindari tenure, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,500. The village lands are extensive, covering 1,279 acres, and irrigated from several masonry wells and a large tank. To the south-east of the village there is a hamlet known as Masanna, which is chiefly inhabited by Gujars and formerly contained the residence of Walidad Khan. A fair is held here twice a year in honour of Burha Babu during the light halves of Baisakh and Bhadon. Burha Babu is considered to be a representation of Brahma, and is also supposed to protect women and children from skin diseases. The population of the village at the last census numbered 2,516 persons, of whom 1,074 were Musalmans. The principal Hindu castes are Banias and Lodhs, while among the Muhammadans there are

numbers of Manihars, who manufacture the glass, known as kanch, for glass bangles to a considerable extent. There is a small bazar here with eight masonry shops and several others of mud; markets are held here weekly on Mondays. The village also contains a primary school attended by some 70 students, with two teachers.

SARAI SADR, *Pargana* DADRI, *Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

Sarai Sadr, or Hajipur, as it is also called, is a small village in the west of the pargana, about two miles east from the Jumna, six miles from Surajpur, with which it is connected by a small unmetalled road, and eleven miles from Dadri. It lies in the khadir of the Jamna, just beyond the reach of fluvial action. It has a total area of 545 acres and pays a revenue of Rs. 650. The population at the last census numbered only 147 persons, of whom 44 were Musalmans and twenty Jains. There is a police-station here and a post-office. The place also possesses some historical interest as being the site of the battle fought between the Mahrattas and British on the 12th of September 1803, shortly after the capture of Aligarh. The tomb of an officer killed in that engagement is to be seen two miles to the north-west of the village, between Chalera and Nayabas. An inscription on one of the gates of the village shows that the place was founded by one Haji Sadr Shah during the reign of Aurangzeb in 1704 A.D. There is a dilapidated mosque built in 1720 during the time of Muhammad Shah. Like Surajpur, Sarai Sadr lies on the old Imperial Road to Dehli.

SATHLA, *Pargana* SIYANA, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

Sathla, or Keshopur Sathla, is a village in the centre of the pargana, four miles west from Siyana, three miles south-east of Kuchesar and eighteen miles from Bulandshahr. Adjoining it on the south is the village of Chitsauna, between which and Sathla lies the hamlet of Ilahabas, while to the west lies Bhawan Bahadurnagar. The village itself is a small one and is held by a body of Jats and is with Ilahabas assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,270. There is a large area under groves, which cover ove 100 acres and lie chiefly to the west of the village. In the south

there is a stretch of low-lying ground, containing the depression known as the Chhoiya Nadi. The population of Sathla at the last census numbered 1,997 persons, of whom 261 were Musalmans. Brahmans, Lodhs and Malis form the prevailing Hindu castes. The Brahmans are Gujratis and came here nearly 300 years ago under one Kesho Bhatta, the founder of the village. The original name was Keshopur, the name Sathla being added, as the story goes, on account of the weak intellect of the inhabitants, the word being originally Shathalaya, or 'the residence of fools.' A market is held here weekly on Thursdays. Sathla contains a post-office and a good upper primary school attended by 70 pupils.

SENTHA, *Pargana* AGAUTA, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

A village in the centre of the pargana, on the right bank of the Kali Nadi, 12 miles north of Bulandshahr and two miles east of the metalled road to Gulaothi and Meerut. The place was formerly of some importance, for in the days of Akbar it gave its name to the pargana, and continued to be the capital till the Mahrattas removed the seat of government to Agauta. It was originally held by Chauhans, but their rights have passed into the hands of the Sabzwari Saiyids, one of whom, Jahangir Ali, received a rent-free grant of 1,400 bighas in the reign of Akbar. This continued till the death of the late zamindar, Faiyaz Ali. The village, which covers 1,095 acres, is now assessed to a revenue of Rs. 3,100. Irrigation is provided by the Gulaothi distributary of the Ganges Canal, and also from wells. The cultivators are chiefly Saiyids, Chauhans, Jats and Chamars. The population, which in 1872 numbered 1,323 souls, had risen at the last census to a total of 2,021 persons, of whom 948 were Musalmans.

SHIKARPUR, *Pargana* SHIKARPUR, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

The capital of the pargana is a fine flourishing town on the road from Bulandshahr to Ramghat, which passes the town on the south at a distance of thirteen miles from Bulandshahr. Another road runs west to Khurja, a distance of nine miles. The Bulandshahr road is only metalled for five miles from

Bulandshahr, and also between Dibai and the railway station. The metalling of the rest of the road is greatly needed, but the work has been stopped for want of funds. The town contains many substantial brick-built houses and some handsome mosques; the southern portion consists of a large walled sarai, over two hundred years old, through which the high road passes. Along the roadway there is a row of shops with gates at either end. From the sarai a street leads north into the town and then parts into two branches running north-east and south-east; along the former there are some good shops, but the latter is a narrow winding street with poor houses on either side. The northern portion of the town is chiefly inhabited by cultivators. The site is for the most part level, and the water drains off to some excavations on the east, whence a cut has been made to the Kali Nadi some four miles to the south. The lands upon which the town is built formerly belonged to the village of Govindpur Kantain. At present the town lands cover 4,379 acres, of which 120 acres are occupied by the town itself and 88 acres by groves, which lie chiefly to the north and north-west. There is a considerable amount of waste land in the same directions, but two-thirds of the whole are cultivated and are irrigated from wells. The chief cultivating castes are Malis, Brahmans, Jats and Chamars. The estates have been much divided and there are now 64 mahals, paying a total revenue of Rs. 10,909. The Gaur Brahman Chaudhris are still the principal inhabitants, the present head of the family being Ram Sarup, who was adopted by the younger wife of the late Chaudhri Lachhman Singh after his death. The principal mohallas of the town itself are the Chauk and Sarai, founded by the father of Lachhman Singh about eighty years ago; the Munhtarpura, a name said to have been given by Sikandar Lodi to the mohalla where the bad characters lived; Ganj Nau and Kot Kalan, founded about 180 years ago by Dildar Ali, a prominent Saiyid, whose descendants behaved badly in the mutiny and lost their property in consequence; the Qutub Darwaza, so called on account of the dargah of Qutub Sahib, a fakir; the Lal Darwaza with its gateway of red sandstone; the Qaziwala, so called after the family of Qazis settled here

by Sikandar Lodi, which has lately become extinct at the death of Qazi Rukn-ud-din ; Muftiwala and Khel Kalan. The last-named mohalla, so called from the Kheldar, an officer in the time of Sikandar Lodi ; the holders of the office were Sheikhs, who are said at one time to have attacked and slaughtered great numbers of the old Hindu Chaudhris who are said to have been buried under a stone slab in the mohalla.

During the Musalman period the Saiyids were the most influential inhabitants ; they still hold a few revenue-free plots, but the majority of them behaved badly during the mutiny and were punished by the confiscation of their grants and villages. These Saiyids are for the most part descendants of Jalal-ud-din Husain, surnamed Makhdum Jahaniya, of Bukhara, the spiritual teacher of Sikandar Lodi. They still hold the sanads granted by Babar, Humayun, Akbar and Jahangir, in which the grant of the jagir by Sikandar Lodi is confirmed. They were deprived of their jagir by Aurangzeb as a punishment, for Muhammad Taiyub, the then head of the family, had favoured the cause of Dara Shikoh who had contended for the throne. The zamindari was granted by Najib-ud-daula to the Saiyids, but they never obtained possession, and in 1803 the settlement was made with the resident landholders.

The population of Shikarpur in 1847 numbered 9,838 persons, which rose in 1853 to 11,065, but at the following census of 1865 it fell to 10,182 inhabitants. In 1872 there were 11,150 persons living in the town ; in 1881 the total fell again to 10,708, but rose in 1891 to 11,596 persons. At the last census it contained 12,249 inhabitants, of whom 6,305 were males and 5,944 females. Classified according to religions there were 7,447 Hindus, 4,668 Musalmans and 134 others, Aryas, Jains, Sikhs and Christians. Markets are held here twice a week, on Thursdays and Sundays.

The chief manufactures of the town are cloth and shoes; there is excellent wood carving done here, but at present it does not find a ready sale. The town possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a middle vernacular school attended by 186 pupils, as well as a small aided school of the lower primary type.

Shikarpur is administered under Act XX of 1856, and in 1901 the total income was Rs. 3,838, of which Rs. 2,528 were derived from the house-tax and the remainder from the slaughter-house, sale of refuse and other miscellaneous sources. The number of houses assessed was 1,611, the incidence being Re. 1-9-1 per assessed house, and Re. 0-3-3 per head of population. The total expenditure for the same year was Rs. 3,285, of which Rs. 1,452 were devoted to the pay of the town police force, which consists of 22 men of all grades, and Rs. 1,236 to the conservancy staff of 27 sweepers; only Rs. 102 were available for local improvements.

The present town of Shikarpur was founded about 400 years ago by Sikandar Lodi, who built here a hunting lodge from which the name is derived. That there was an older town appears from the existence of a large mound in the neighbourhood known as the Talpat Nagari or Anyai Khera, which means "the tyrant's abode." About 500 yards to the north of the town there is a very remarkable building commonly known by the name of Bara Khamba, or the "twelve pillars." These pillars are of red sandstone and are enormously massive, so that popular report attributes their construction to supernatural agency. As a matter of fact they represent the unfinished tomb begun by Saiyid Fazl-ullah, the son-in-law of the Emperor Farrukhsiyar, about the year 1718. In Shikarpur are the ruins of an old fort, the place being the capital of the pargana from the days of Akbar. About two miles to the north-west of Shikarpur lie the village and fortress of Gannauri, where Dunde Khan and his followers held out for a long time against the British after the conquest.

SHIKARPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

This pargana lies in the south-east of the tahsil, being bounded on the north by Baran, Ahar and Anupshahr; on the east by Anupshahr and Dibai; on the south by Pahasu; on the south-west by Khurja and on the west by Bhawan. Along the south-western corner flows the Kali Nadi, along which there is a strip of khadir land. The seven villages along this stream had been altogether ruined by turning the river into a canal escape, and the land had gone out of cultivation, so that it was

found necessary to remit a considerable proportion of the revenue. At the present time, however, the khadir of the Kali has completely recovered; for it is now entirely cultivated and pays a higher rent than most of the uplands. The tract lay ruined for nearly twenty years. Shortly after 1880, when the river bed was straightened and the stoppage of the overflow of water from the canal began to take effect, cultivation was taken in hand again, and the improvement was rapid and sustained. The remainder of the pargana consists of a fairly level plain with a light loam soil and traversed from north to south by two lines of sandy bhur. The first of these begins from Chitsaun in the north-western corner and leaves the pargana at Anchru in the south-west; it rises occasionally into sand hills, but more generally spreads out into wide tracts of slightly raised soil. The other is a somewhat longer line running from Rasulpur, near the eastern boundary, to Barauli in the south. In the east of the pargana there is a small stream known as the Chhoiya, which joins the Nim Nadi in pargana Dibai. The Chhoiya rather resembles a series of swamps and marshes than a regular stream. In its neighbourhood there are large usar plains interspersed with dhak jungle and low marshy land. In the centre of the pargana there is a similar drainage line which runs from north to south, a short distance east of the town of Shikarpur. In wet years the villages in its neighbourhood, such as Barauda, Jalalpur and Mustafabad, are liable to damage from flooding and the kharif harvest is to a large extent precarious. Generally speaking, the best portion of the pargana is in the south-west. Shikarpur is the only pargana in the district where there is no canal irrigation, but in spite of this there are good opportunities for irrigation both from wells and tanks.

The total area of the pargana is 61,724 acres, or 96 square miles. Of this 4,208 acres, or 68 per cent., were cultivated in 1901, while of the remainder 5,870 acres, consisting for the most part of usar, were classed as unculturable and 11,794 acres as culturable waste. At the settlement of 1836 the cultivated area in all amounted to 29,103 acres, which rose in 1860 to 35,899 acres and at the last settlement to 40,645 acres, from which it is manifest that the pargana has constantly developed during

the last seventy years and that it is still improving. The irrigated area in 1901 was 18,746 acres, or over 44 per cent. of the cultivation. Almost the whole of this is watered from wells, the area irrigated from tanks and streams being less than 700 acres. The number of wells available for this purpose are 2,285, of which the great majority are of masonry. The rabi is somewhat the more important harvest, and 8,182 acres, or over 19 per cent., bear a double crop. The chief crops in the rabi are wheat, gram and barley, wheat very largely predominating; in the kharif juar takes the lead, followed by maize and cotton. There is very little sugarcane in this pargana owing no doubt to the absence of canal irrigation, and as in the rest of the district opium cultivation is unknown. In the few villages in which an attempt is made to grow sugarcane the roots are frequently damaged by worms, while the impression prevails that the soil is not suited for the production of this crop. This pargana also differs from the other parganas of the tahsil in the almost entire absence of indigo, which is similarly affected by the lack of canal water.

The settlement of 1836 was light and easily paid; there were no sales for arrears of revenue, and the transfers were few, most of them being due to the notorious extravagance of the Saiyids. The total demand was Rs. 49,691, including cesses. The following settlement was made by Mr. Freeling in 1861, when the demand was raised to Rs. 57,463. This was also very light, and in consequence of this, and also of the rapid development of the pargana and the extension of cultivation, it was found possible at the settlement of 1889 by Mr. Baillie to take an enhancement of no less than 76·5 per cent., the demand being fixed at Rs. 1,01,447, which falls at the rate of Re. 1-7-2 per acre of cultivation, and only represents 45 per cent. of the assessable assets. In order to obviate the pressure consequent on a sudden increase of the revenue, the system of progressive demands was largely adopted and applied to more than half the estates in the pargana. The revenue is still moderate and has not as yet given any difficulty in the collection. At the time of settlement the eighty-five villages of the pargana were divided into 184 mahals, of which 148 were held

in zamindari, 25 in pattidari and eleven in bhaiyachara tenure. The chief proprietor is Chaudhri Ram Sarup, the adopted son of the late Chaudhri Lachhman Singh, a Gaur Brahman, who holds eighteen entire villages and a few shares in this pargana, as well as five other villages in this district and three in Aligarh; mention of this family has been made in the article on Shikarpur. The other proprietors are the Saiyids, Bargujars and Gautam Brahmans, while a few villages belong to the Pahasu estate. The estate of Khailia, or Kalyanpur, was held by Rahim Ali Khan, a grandson of the celebrated Dunde Khan; the former with his father, Mazhar Ali Khan, rebelled during the mutiny and the property was confiscated. Besides the Chaudhris of Shikarpur the only large family of the pargana are the Bargujars of Aurangabad Chandokh. The cultivators of the pargana are chiefly Jats, Brahmans, Chamars and Rajputs, of whom the Brahmans are chiefly found in the west and south and the Jats in the centre and south-east.

The population of the pargana in 1872 numbered 42,523 souls, being at the rate of 438 to the square mile. In 1881 the population had declined to a considerable degree, the total being 40,831; but in 1891 there was a complete recovery, the total having risen to 46,429. At the last census the rate was well maintained, for Shikarpur contained 52,792 inhabitants, of whom 27,603 were males and 25,189 females. Classified according to religions, there were 42,622 Hindus, 8,856 Musalmans and 1,314 others, most of whom were Aryas. Shikarpur, the capital of the pargana, is a large and flourishing town; but besides this there is only one village, Aurangabad Chandokh, that has a population of over 2,000 persons. Besides the markets at Shikarpur a small local bazar is held at Khailia, a village in the south-east of the pargana. There is a middle school at Shikarpur, Government primary schools at Aurangabad Chandokh and Sehatpur Wairi and aided schools at Shikarpur, Anchru, Darweshpur, Chitsaun and Khakhonda.

Through Shikarpur runs the main road from Bulandshahr to Dibai and Ramghat, which is joined at Shikarpur by the road from Khurja, which continues westwards to Anupshahr.

Another small road runs from Shikarpur to Aurangabad Chandokh and Jahangirpur, while a small village road leads from Aurangabad to Khailia.

The present pargana was formed in the days of Akbar, when it paid a revenue of 1,984,828 dams. Previous to the conquest General Perron gave the pargana on a fixed lease to Dunde Khan, a Bargujar of Kamauna, a village of pargana Pahasu, where the remains of his fort are still to be seen. Dunde Khan fought against the British and was defeated. The pargana was then settled with the actual proprietors and formed part of the Aligarh district. Its boundaries were revised in 1844, when the pargana had a total of eighty-five villages. Until 1859 it remained in tahsil Dibai, but in that year it was transferred to Baran, to which it still belongs.

SIKANDARABAD, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

The principal town of the pargana and tahsil of the same name lies on the Grand Trunk Road, at a distance of eleven miles west of Bulandshahr and 33 miles south-east of Dehli. Formerly the Grand Trund Road passed along the south-western outskirts of the town, running to Khurja through the village of Chola; but this line has been abandoned and the road now runs to Bhur near Bulandshahr, where it unites with the metalled road from Meerut. A metalled road runs south-west from the town to Bilaspur and Dankaur, passing through the village of Kherli Hafizpur, in which is situated the Sikandarabad station of the East Indian Railway, at a distance of four miles from the town. Other roads lead from Sikandarabad to Gulaothi on the north-east, to Surajpur on the north-west, to Jhajhar on the south, to Jarcha on the north, and to Baral and Tajpur on the Meerut road.

The site is generally level, but the place lies in a hollow and the population used to suffer considerably from fever. This state of things was remedied by an extensive drainage system carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,150. The main channel with its five branches has a total length of seven and-a-half miles; it makes a complete circuit of the town and ultimately falls into a natural water course leading into the Karwan. The town lands are

The most celebrated Hindu temple in the town is that dedicated to Jharkhandi Mahadeo.

In spite of its size Sikandarabad is of no great commercial importance, but it has increased in prosperity since the construction of the railway and is generally favourably situated for commercial purposes. The only manufacture for which the town is noted is the weaving of fine cloth or muslin, which is used for turbans, saris and handkerchiefs, which find a ready sale in Dehli. The number of weavers, however, and the amount they generally turn out, are both insignificant. Thursday is the chief market day. The population of the town reached its highest limit in 1872, but has now again risen rapidly. In 1847 Sikandarabad had a population of 14,843 persons, which rose in 1853 to 16,555, but fell again in 1865 to 15,968, the probable cause of the decline being the troubles that occurred here during the mutiny. In 1872 there were 18,349 inhabitants, and for the next twenty years we find a rapid and serious decline, the number falling to 16,479 in 1881 and 15,231 in 1891. At the last census the town possessed 18,290 inhabitants, of whom 9,332 were males and 8,958 females. Classified according to religions, there were 10,599 Hindus, 6,814 Musalmans, 417 Jains, 331 Christians, and 129 Aryas.

The town was administered under Act XX of 1856 until the 16th of May, 1872, when the municipality was formed. The affairs are managed by a board of nine members, of whom six are elected, three being returned from each ward. The income, which is mainly derived from an octroi tax on imports, in 1901, amounted to Rs. 42,088, including a balance of Rs. 2,457 from the preceding year. The octroi contributed Rs. 36,419, the chief objects of taxation being articles of food and drink; while piece-goods, fuel, building materials and oil-seeds formed the bulk of the remainder. The only other source of income worth mentioning are the sale proceeds of refuse, the income from the slaughter-house, pounds and nazúl lands and the license fees of hackney carriages. There is a municipal garden here, which brings an income of nearly Rs. 150 annually. The expenditure of the same year amounted to Rs. 32,091, the chief heads being octroi refunds, Rs. 26,953; conservancy, Rs. 4,066

most of which is devoted to the pay of the staff of 88 men; the upkeep of the police force of thirty-eight men of all grades, Rs. 2,679; public works, Rs. 2,649; education, Rs. 794 and the cost of administration, Rs. 2,186. The municipality is, generally speaking, in a very flourishing state, and the work done by the local members is good. Party-feeling runs high and the annual elections are generally attended with an unusual amount of interest. If we compare with the present figures given above those of 1874, it will be easily seen that the municipality has made great progress. In that year the total receipts were Rs. 17,939, including a balance of Rs. 5,361 from the preceding year. The octroi contributed Rs. 11,087 in 1874, a very striking contrast with the figures of 1901, especially when it is remembered that the population is about the same now as it was then. The expenditure for 1874 amounted to Rs. 8,699, and out of this only Rs. 902 were devoted to conservancy and Rs. 219 to education.*

The town was built in 1498 by Sikandar Lodi, who made it the headquarters of a district which comprised twenty-two neighbouring parganas. In the time of Akbar the town was the head of a pargana in the Sarkar of Dehli, and it so remained till the rule of the Mahrattas in 1747. On the British conquest Sikandarabad was included in the Aligarh district, but was transferred to the new district of Bulandshahr in 1824. The town and the neighbouring country were at one time held by Najib-ud-daula, and it was in this neighbourhood that Saadat Ali Khan, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, fought and defeated the Mahrattas in 1786. It was here again that the Jat army of Bhartpur encamped in 1764 before the death of Suraj Mal and the defeat by the king's troops of Jawahir Singh. During the Mahratta rule Sikandarabad was the headquarters of a brigade under General Perron, who was sent here to overawe the Gujars and to facilitate the collection of the revenue. Immediately after the battle of Aligarh, Colonel James Skinner was sent here with 1,200 horse to protect the road between Dehli and Aligarh, but was opposed by the jagirdar of Malagarh. He refused to listen to the orders of the latter and attacked

* *Vide* Appendix, Table XVI.

and took the fort, as is mentioned in the article on that place. Sikandarabad suffered severely in the disturbances of 1857, when the town was plundered by the Gujars, Rajputs and Musalmans of the neighbourhood. On account of this, most of the surrounding villages were heavily fined in a sum of four lakhs of rupees, subsequently reduced to two lakhs, but none of this money went to recompense the losses of the inhabitants. The place was relieved on the 27th of September 1857 by the column under Colonel Greathed. The town quickly recovered itself when order was once again restored, and is now one of the most flourishing in the district.

SIKANDARABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

This pargana forms the eastern portion of the tahsil, lying between Dadri and Dankaur on the west and the Agauta and Baran parganas of the Bulandshahr tahsil on the east. To the south lies Khurja and to the north pargana Dasna of the Meerut district. The pargana is of a different character from Dadri and Dankaur, as it lies beyond the influence of the Jumna. The western boundary runs along the sandy ridge, which divides the watersheds of the Patwaha Bahu in Dankaur and the Karwan Nadi, a stream that flows down the centre of the pargana from north to south. In the north-west the soil is of excellent quality, being a continuation of the eastern tract of Dadri, a firm loam with a tendency to clay and ample means of irrigation. All along the western border there is a strip of poor villages, in several of which the soil is sandy and uneven and without sufficient means of irrigation, in spite of the proximity of the Mat canal, which is carried along the top of the sandy ridge. Further east, beyond the railway, the land improves, being a light sandy loam with abundant means of irrigation from the Mat canal and its two distributaries. These, however, have brought about a great rise in the spring level, which formerly had an average of 22 feet, but rose to an average of seven to ten feet, and in places even less. Saturation appeared in places, the chief villages to suffer being Gangraul and Aliabad in the south of the pargana. This result, enhanced by a series of wet years, rendered imperative the deepening and straightening

of the Karwan—a measure that has resulted in considerable benefit to the villages in its neighbourhood, especially those which lie a short distance away from the stream. Higher up the Karwan on the east, there are several large usar plains, notably in the neighbourhood of Sarai Ghasi, six miles south-east of Sikandarabad. The north-eastern portion of the pargana is traversed by the main Ganges canal, which flows a short distance within the pargana boundary, entering it from Dasna in Meerut and leaving it at Dabkora, where it flows into pargana Baran. For the purposes of assessment at the last settlement the pargana was divided into three circles. The first is the good level plain in the north, from Dadri to Agauta and the north of Baran, extending to the southern limits of the town of Sikandrabad, with a block of four villages in the south of the eastern side. The second is the remaining portion of the central plain to the east of the sandy ridge, and comprises the basin of the Karwan. The third consists of those villages which lie wholly or in greater part in the sandy formation, which runs down the western boundary and then branches out in the south, one line going on straight into Jewar, and the other turning south-eastwards into Khurja pargana.

The total area of Sikandarabad is 100,974 acres, or 157 square miles. Of this 73,540 acres, or nearly 73 per cent., were cultivated in 1901, while of the remainder 15,187 acres were returned as barren, consisting for the most part of unculturable waste, and 12,247 acres as culturable: much of the latter is poor sandy soil without means of irrigation or unfertile usar which would never repay cultivation. The irrigated area in the same year was 37 per cent. of the cultivation, and of this three-fifths were watered from the canal, and the remainder from wells, tanks and other sources being used to an inappreciable degree. Wells are numerous and are for the most part of masonry: recourse is chiefly had to this means of irrigation around and to the east of the town of Sikandarabad. The rabi is the principal harvest, exceeding the area sown in the kharíf by nearly 5,000 acres, while over 26 per cent. bears a double crop: maize, juar, cotton, sugarcane, and bajra are the chief kharíf crops. Ten years ago, indigo was a most important crop; but its place has been altogether

usurped by sugarcane, which at the present time is more profitable. In 1901 there were but 540 acres under indigo as against 5,270 acres of sugarcane; whereas in 1888 indigo occupied 5,486 acres and sugarcane only 944 acres. Another change noticeable during the last few years is the spread of maize cultivation and the proportionate decrease of juar. In the rabi wheat mixed with gram very largely preponderates, followed by pure wheat, peas, which flourish in the clay soil and barley, sown by itself or mixed with gram. The area under pure wheat has decreased very greatly; but on the whole wheat is very much more widely grown than was the case twelve years ago and barley has been ousted to an equally great extent. In judging of the general development of the pargana, one has only to look at past and present figures. In 1836 the cultivated area was 53,836 acres which means that there has been an increase of nearly 20 per cent. since that date. In 1863 it had risen to 6,105 acres, and in 1888 to 72,888 acres, the present figures probably representing the furthest possible limit unless the small areas left available for pasture and the fuel supply be sacrificed.

The revenue of the pargana in 1835 amounted to Rs. 83,772, including cesses. The assessment was a light one, although it was heavier in the case of villages held by Ahir and Jat communities. The next settlement of the pargana was made in 1863 by Mr. Currie, who raised the demand to Rs. 98,101, which fell at the rate of Re. 1-9-5 per acre of cultivation. This assessment was extremely light and totally inadequate in view of the original order of Government to make the settlement in perpetuity. Consequently at the last settlement, which was concluded by Mr. Stoker in 1888, it was found possible to impose an enhancement of 51·8 per cent. on the expiring demand, the new revenue being fixed at Rs. 1,59,254, which falls at the rate of Rs. 2-2-6 per acre of cultivation at the present time.

When Sikandarabad was founded by the Emperor Sikandar Lodi it was made the capital of a Chakla or district comprising twenty-two tappas, of which thirteen were withdrawn by Akbar, leaving Sikandarabad, Adha, Tilbegampur, Jewa, Siyana, Baran, Dankaur, Sentha, and Agauta. Akbar removed the headquarters to Baran, and matters thus remained till the days of Mahratta

ascendancy, when the parganas were leased separately, to the highest bidder. The last Chakladars were Nawab Sabit Khan and Raja Dilaram. On the British occupation, Sikandarabad was assigned to Aligarh, and in 1818 was transferred to Meerut in which it remained till the formation of the Bulandshahr district in 1824. It then contained 176 villages, which were reduced to 155 in 1844, which is the number at the present day. These were at the time of settlement divided into 416 mahals, of which 239 are zamindari, 43 pattidari, and 134 held in bhaiyachara tenure. The large number of bhaiyachara estates is peculiar to this tahsil and made the fixing of rent rates no easy matter, for in such communities many nembers of the household and brotherhood appear as tenants, but are in reality on nearly equal terms with the proprietors and only pay a nominal rent. Besides these there are numerous dependants and servants, family priests, and the village artizans and such like, who hold land on terms more akin to charity and service tenures than to ordinary rent payments. The chief proprietors are the Skinner family and the Kayasths of Sikandarabad. The former have already been mentioned, both in the account of the district and in the article on Bilaspur: besides other property they hold three revenue-free villages in this pargana. The Kayasths are descended from one of the founders of Sikandarabad, and once possessed a large estate; but it has now been subdivided, and though some of the members are men of fair means and great respectability, yet none of them is a large landowner. The head of the family is Munshi Shankar Sarup. A few villages belong to the Seth of Muttra, but most are held by coparcenary bodies of Thakurs, Ahirs, Gujars, Jats, Sheikhs, Biluchis and Saiyids. The Rajputs predominate in the south, the Gujars in the west, the Jats in the centre and the Ahirs in the north.

The population of the pargana in 1872 numbered 91,988 souls, being at the rate of 582 to the square mile; but this was followed by a rapid decline, for in 1881 the number of inhabitants was 86,824, and in 1891 it had dropped still further to 83,754. The last census saw an enormous increase, for the population rose in ten years to 101,313 persons, of whom 53,139 were males and 48,174 females, being at the rate of 640 to the

square mile, a much greater density than in the other parganas of this tahsil. Classified by religions there were 80,980 Hindus, 18,269 Musalmans and 2,064 others, Aryas, Jains and Christians. Sikandarabad itself is the only town of any size or importance, but Kakaur and Gesupur are large villages and on that account have been separately described, as also have Tilbegampur and Adha, old pargana capitals. Besides Sikandarabad, markets are held at Kakaur, Chola and Wair Badshahpur, a village to the north of Kakaur. A small fair is held in the months of Baisakh and Bhadon in honour of Burha Babu in the village of Sunpehra in the south-west corner of the pargana. In addition to the schools at Sikandarabad, Government village schools are established at Kakaur, Gesupur, Prangarh, Isapur, Bhaunra, Masota, Fatehpur and Ismailpur, and aided schools at Agrai, Chachoi, Ghazi Benipur, Kondu, Birkhera and Bahorabas.

Means of communication are good. The pargana is traversed by the East Indian Railway, with stations at Kherli Hafizpur, which goes by the name of Sikandarabad and Gangraul, which is called Chola, from the village of that name three miles to the north-east. Through Sikandarabad passes the Grand Trunk Road from Dehli to Bulandshahr, with the old line, now unmetalled, running south to Khurja *viâ* Chola. A metalled road runs to the railway station, Bilaspur and Dankaur from Sikandarabad, while unmetalled roads lead from the headquarters to Gulaothi, Jarcha, Jhajhar and Surajpur. The south of the pargana is served by the road from Bulandshahr to Chola and Jewar.

SIKANDARABAD *Tahsil.*

This tahsil is the north-western sub-division of the district, extending from Bulandshahr tahsil on the east to the Jumna, which separates it from the Panjab on the west. To the north lies the Ghaziabad tahsil of the Meerut district, and to the south parganas Jewar and Khurja of the Khurja tahsil. It is composed of the three large parganas of Sikandarabad, Dadri and Dankaur, each of which has been separately described in detail, with a full account of its physical characteristics, revenue, agriculture and proprietors. The tahsil is well provided with means of communication, as it is traversed from north-west to

south-east by the East Indian Railway, with stations at Dadri, Kherli Hafizpur, near Sikandarabad and Chola, the nearest point on the railway to Bulandshahr. The chief metalled road is the Grand Trunk Road, which passes through Dadri and Sikandarabad, and thence turns east towards Bulandshahr, the old route to Khurja *viâ* Chola being now only a second-class road. Other metalled roads run from Sikandarabad to Dankaur, from Dadri to Surajpur and from Chola station to Bulandshahr. The unmetalled roads are very numerous. Among them may be mentioned those from Sikandarabad to Jarcha, Gulaothi, Jhajhar and Surajpur; from Dankaur to Surajpur and Dehli on the north and Jewar on the south, this being the old imperial road from Aligarh to Dehli; from Dankaur to Makanpur and Jhajhar; from Jhajhar to Makanpur, Jewar, Chola station and Khurja; and from Dadri to Jarcha. There are Public Works Department inspection bungalows at Sikandarabad and Dadri. Canal bungalows are maintained at Gesupur and Sanauta on the main Ganges Canal; at Dojana in Dadri, Parsaul and Dadha in Dankaur on the Kalda distributary; at Barauda on the Barauda distributary; at Kot, Banjurpur and Chachura on the Mat branch; and at Chandrauli on the Right Dadupur distributary. The ferries over the Jumna are all managed by the Panjab authorities. The chief is that at Makanpur, while there are also smaller ferries at Atta near Dankaur, at Amipur near Kasna, and two others near Surajpur and Sarai Sadar.

The tahsil forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, assisted by the tahsildar of Sikandarabad. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the tahsil forms part of the Ghaziabad munsifi in the Meerut judgeship. There are police-stations at Sikandarabad, Dankaur, Jhajhar, Surajpur and Sarai Sadar. Parts of Sikandarabad pargana lie within the police circles of Khurja, Gulaothi and Bulandshahr; a few villages of Dadri belong to Sikandarabad in this connection; and the northern portion of Dankaur corner within the jurisdiction of the Surajpur station. Postal sub-offices are established at Sikandarabad and Bilaspur, and branch offices at Dadri, Surajpur, Sarai Sadar, Dankaur, Kasna, Jarcha, Sikandarabad railway station, Jhajhar, Chola, Chholas and Kakaur

The population of the tahsil at the last census numbered 260,849 persons, of whom 138,604 were males and 122,245 females. Classified according to religions, there were 215,206 Hindus, 41,792 Musulmans, 2,146 Aryas, 1,133 Christians, 559 Jains and 13 Sikhs. The most numerous Hindu castes are Chamars, who numbered 38,905, Gujars 33,981, Rajputs 25,408, Brahmans 23,106, Banias 19,091, Jats 9,691 and Ahirs 8,895. There are also large numbers of Bhangis, Kumhars, Kahars, Nais, Dhimars and Koris. The Rajputs are of many clans, the chief being the Chauhan, Gahlot, Rathor, Panwar, Bargujar, Bisen, Bhatti, Tomar, Sakarwar, Jaiswar, Pundir, Jadon and Bhale Sultan. The great bulk of the Banias are Agarwals, the other chief subdivisions being the Churuwals, Gahois and Mahesris. Among the Musulmans converted Rajputs take the lead, followed by Sheikhs, Barhais, Faqirs, Lohars, Saiyids and Pathans. Of the Aryas nearly one-half are Rajputs, the Bhattis, as usual, taking the foremost place.

The occupations of the people are mainly connected with agriculture. The noticeable features include the large number of zamindars, the presence of proprietary communities being more marked in this tahsil than elsewhere, and the high proportion of occupancy tenants. The trades and manufactures call for no special comment. The cotton industry is of some importance, but the tahsil in this respect cannot compare with Khurja. Large numbers of persons are employed as carpenters and potters, but their work calls for no special mention. More important is the leather trade, which gives employment to 3,758 persons, who are engaged in tanning and dyeing the leather and in manufacturing shoes.

SIYANA, *Pargana* SIYANA, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

The capital of the pargana is an old town lying nineteen miles to the north-east of Bulandshahr on the unmetalled road leading to Garhmuktesar. Other roads run to Gulaothi on the west and Basi on the Ganges on the east. A mile to the east of the town flows the Anupshahr branch of the Ganges canal, which is crossed by bridges on the roads to Basi and Garhmuktesar. Since the construction of the railway from Moradabad

to Ghaziabad, there has been a great need of a metalled road to Garhmuktesar, as the town would thus be in a very favourable position for trade. It has improved considerably of late years, but the streets are still crooked and ill-made; some of them are now paved with brick, and the main road through the market on the east of the town is partially metalled. Many of the mud-built houses have given way to brick-built structures which now number about 200. The town site is somewhat raised and has a natural drainage towards the excavations on the north. The town lands are very extensive, covering 4,349 acres and paying a revenue of Rs. 8,225. It belongs for the most part to Tagas and Banias, while 210 acres are held in revenue-free tenure by the Sheikhs. The grove land amounts to 280 acres, and lies in a circle almost round the town. Irrigation is chiefly provided by the canal, which has benefited the place to a large extent. The town ite covers 58 acres and is divided into twelve mohallas, which are known as Pattis Desh, Qazi Khel, Mirathsera, Raja Ram, Saddipura, Choli, Hulas Rai, Hazari, Karnam Singh Babupura, Radhi and Musalman. The town contains a police-station, post-office and a middle vernacular school with a boarding-house attached, and 156 pupils on the roll. Besides this, there is a small local anglo-vernacular school. Markets are held here weekly on Wednesdays. Formerly there was a considerable trade in kusum or safflower, but this has greatly declined of late years. Indigo is still manufactured here in a small factory to the south of the town.

The population of Siyana in 1847 was 5,744 souls and since that date it has continually risen, the total in 1853 being 5,841 rising to 5,966 in 1865 and 6,268 in 1872. In 1891 there were 6,622 inhabitants and at the last census the total population was 7,615 persons, of whom 4,011 were males and 3,604 females. Classified by religions, there were 5,033 Hindus, 2,499 Musalmans and 83 Aryas. The majority of the population are Hindu cultivators, most of them being Tagas, Lodhs and Chamars. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, the total income in 1901 being Rs. 1,868, of which Rs. 1,535 were contributed by the house-tax. There were 950 houses assessed in the town

giving an incidence of Rs. 1-9-9 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-2 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year amounted to Rs. 1,896, the excess being met from a balance of the previous year. The police force consists of thirteen men, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 852, and the conservancy staff of fifteen sweepers at an annual cost of Rs. 672.

The ancient name of the town is said to have been Saiban, or the forest of rest, so called because Balarama slept here for one night on his way from Muttra to Hastinapur and was hospitably entertained by the fakirs, who lived here in the centre of a vast forest. The name was changed to Siyana by the Dor Rajputs, who before the coming of the Bargujars were the chief owners of this and the Aligarh districts. The Dors were expelled by the Tagas at the instigation of Prithvi Raja of Dehli, but the latter were in turn partially ejected by the Sheikhs, who came here during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji, under one Abdul Fateh, a fakir, from whom most of the Sheikhs are descended. The Tagas are still zamindars here, but most of them were converted to Islam about the time of Akbar. During that reign Siyana was a pargana in Sarkar Delhi and after the British conquest was the seat of a tahsili and munsifi—a position which it retained till 1844.

SIYANA *Pargana, Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

This pargana lies in the extreme north-east of the district between Baran and Ahar on the south and the Meerut district on the north. To the west lies pargana Agauta and to the east the river Ganges, which only touches one village of the pargana. In its general aspects the pargana falls into three natural divisions. To the west where it adjoins Agauta the soil is a good firm loam bearing excellent crops and easily irrigated from wells and tanks. The central portion is occupied by a tract of soil all of which is inferior to that of the west, while most of it is very poor and light. The inferiority is enhanced by the moist depressions formed along the drainage line of the Chhoiya which passes down the centre of the pargana. In 1895 the whole line of the Chhoiya was deepened and widened and a permanent bed created, which drew off much of the excess moisture and

greatly improved the land in its neighbourhood. East of the Chhoiya lies another tract of firm good loam, which is only interrupted by a narrow line of light soil, which crosses it from north to south, and extends to the fringe of bhur that lies along the banks of the Ganges in the extreme east. The whole of this tract is irrigated from the Anupshahr branch of the Ganges Canal and the Parichatgarh and Kithor distributaries, of which the former flows to the west and parallel to the canal and the latter along the eastern border. The whole of the western half of the pargana is irrigated from wells. In the centre of the pargana there is a good deal of poor light soil, which is found here in the villages of Darauli, Bhawan Bahadurnagar and the villages in the south on either side of the Chhoiya.

The total area of the pargana is 89,496 acres or 140 square miles. Of this 72,189 acres or 80 per cent. were cultivated in 1901, while 6,246 acres were barren, being chiefly occupied by the village sites, and roads covered with water, and 11,061 acres were culturable. At the settlement of 1835 the cultivated area was 53,540 acres and has since constantly increased. In 1864 the area under the plough amounted to 59,062 acres, and at the last settlement to 68,827 acres, so that there has been an increase of nearly 6 per cent. during the last ten years. The kharif is slightly the larger harvest, and somewhat over 21 per cent. bears a double crop. The principal crops are maize, juar, sugarcane and cotton in the kharif, with a fair amount of indigo, although there has been a great decline in this crop of recent years. In the rabi wheat largely predominates, followed at a long distance by barley and gram. The area under sugarcane is on the increase and owes its existence to the presence of the canal, and the flush irrigation thereby obtainable. The total irrigated area is 31,544 acres or 43 per cent. of the cultivation; two-thirds are from wells and tanks and the remainder from the canal. The number of wells available is 2,247 and of these 2,018 are of masonry—a very satisfactory proportion.

The revenue of the pargana at the settlement of 1835 amounted to Rs. 91,894, including cesses. Owing to the concealment of irrigation from wells throughout the Kuchesar estate this assessment fell heavily on the eastern and inferior portion of the

pargana, while for the central portion it was on the whole very fair and adequate, but very light in the western tract. The number of transfers that followed the settlement was large, but this was not due to the pressure of the land revenue so much as to the exertions made by the Raja of Kuchesar and Abdul Latif Khan towards extending their possessions. The next settlement was made by Mr. Currie in 1862, the demand being fixed at Rs. 99,117, which fell with an incidence of Re. 1-10-9 per acre of cultivation. The present settlement was completed by Mr. Stoker in 1899. The pargana was divided for assessment purposes into three circles following the natural divisions, and the circle rates applied were based on ascertained rent rates. It was found possible to take an enhancement of 34·4 per cent. on the pargana, the demand being fixed at Rs. 41,480, which falls with a present incidence of Rs. 1-15-8 per acre of cultivation, and represents 49 per cent. of the next available assets. At the time of settlement the 83 villages were divided into 211 mahals, of which 172 were zamindari, 23 pattidari and 16 bhaiyachara. The principal proprietors are the Kuchesar family, which is now divided into the three branches of Kuchesar, Sahanpur and Mohi-ud-dinpur. At the time of settlement the main branch of Kuchesar held 21 entire villages and shares in five others, Sahanpur had eighteen entire villages and shares in two others and Mohi-ud-dinpur held sixteen entire villages and a share in four others in this pargana. The Jat estate of Sehra is a flourishing property, consisting of three villages and one share given to Ratan Singh, Jhanda Singh and others for services rendered during the mutiny. The Tagas once held 83 villages, but now hold four villages and a few shares. Six villages are held by Pathans, the chief of them being Bagrasi. Banias have acquired a considerable property in this pargana, but their individual holdings are not large. The cultivators are chiefly Jats, who largely prevail in the western half of the pargana; the remainder are principally Brahmans, Lodhs, Thakurs and Chamars.

The population of the pargana in 1872 was 69,451 persons, giving 496 to the square mile. The total rose in 1881 to 70,821 and in 1891 to 74,610 persons. At the last census the pargana

showed an enormous increase, the total being 88,961 persons, of whom 46,753 were males and 42,208 females, the density being 635 to the square mile. Classified according to religions there were 72,902 Hindus, 13,185 Musulmans and 2,874 others, the great majority of whom are Aryas. As many as 1,577 Aryas are to be found in the village of Saidpur alone. Siyana is the principal town in the pargana, but besides this there are several large villages, such as Bagrasi, Saidpur, Bhawan Bahadurnagar, Kuchesar, Waira Firozpur, Sathla and Chitsauna, all of which have been separately mentioned. Siyana is the principal market, but small bazárs are held at Bagrasi, Sathla and Bahadurnagar. At Siyana a pargana school is established and primary schools are maintained at Saidpur, Bhawan, Jalalpur, Sihi, Sathla, Bagrasi, Waira Firozpur, Pípala, Chitsauna and Bondra. Means of communication are poor. A road runs through Siyana from Bulandshahr to Garhmuktesar and this is joined two miles south of Siyana by a small road from Ahar and Khanpur. Another road runs from Basi on the Ganges through Bagrasi to Siyana and on to Gulaothi through Chitsauna.

The pargana in early days was known as Tappa Siyana and was in the possession of the Tagas. In the days of Akbar it was formed into a pargana attached to the district of Baran in the province of Dehli. At the British conquest in 1803 the pargana was annexed to the southern division of the Saharanpur district, which roughly corresponds to the present district of Meerut, and up to the end of 1816 was held on a fixed rent by Rao Ramdhan Singh of Kuchesar. On his death in the Meerut jail the villages were settled with their proprietors, and Kuchesar itself was granted revenue-free to the heirs of Ramdhan Singh. In 1844 the pargana was transferred to the Bulandshahr district, and since then no further change has been made.

SURAJPUR, *Pargana* DADRI, *Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

A small town lying five miles south-west of Dadri, with which it is connected by a road leading to Dadri station and twelve miles from Sikandarabad by a second unmetalled road. It was once a place of considerable importance on the old

imperial road to Dehli. It had in 1865 a population of 2,109 persons, which at the last census had fallen to 1,651, of whom 1,042 were Hindus, 561 Musalmans and 48 Aryas. The place was founded by one Suraj Mal, a Kayasth, but later passed into the hands of Bhatiaras and Gujars, who obtained possession a short time before the introduction of British rule. After the conquest Surajpur became the seat of a tahsili, munsifi and thana which were transferred in 1844 to Sikandarabad. It still possesses a police-station, branch post-office, a good sarai and an upper primary school attended by 33 pupils. The houses are mostly built of brick and stand on either side of the metalled way which runs through the bazár. The market days are Tuesdays in each week. The lands of Surajpur cover 1,632 acres, but only one-third is cultivated. A considerable portion consists of a strip of sandy soil, and irrigation is everywhere difficult. There is one bhaiyachara mahal assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,100, and held by Banias and Bhatiaras. All round the village there is a wide stretch of uncultivated waste land, which forms part of the khadir of the Jumna and is cut up by several watercourses.

Surajpur is administered under Act XX of 1856, and in 1901 the total income was Rs. 713, of which Rs. 561 were derived from the house-tax, the number of houses assessed being 446, with an incidence of Re. 1-4-1 per house. The police consists of five chaukidars maintained at a cost of Rs. 300 annually, while Rs. 144 were devoted to the maintenance of the conservancy staff and Rs. 116 to small local improvements.

TEWAR BUZURG, *Pargana* PAHASU, *Tahsil* KHURJA.

A large village in the south-east of the pargana adjoining Chhatari on the south-east, at a distance of eight miles from Pahasu and 21 miles from Khurja. A short distance to the west of the village runs the metalled road from Aligarh to Anupshahr. Besides the main site, there are seven hamlets known as Kishanpur, Brijagarhi, Majid Nagla, Nagla Banjara, Gangabas, Karimpur and Asgharpur. The total area of the village is 2,132 acres, held in single zamindari tenure and assessed to as revenue of Rs. 4,825. The village belongs to the heirs of Raja

Baqr Ali Khan, of Pindrawal, who built the hamlet of Asgharpur, calling it after his son. The village lands are irrigated from the Palra distributary of the Ganges canal, from which the Tewar minor takes off, passing in a semi-circle along the north of the village. The latter carries off the surplus water from two large jhils lying on the eastern main side. The houses are all built of mud, with the exception of one masonry shop in the small bazár. The principal product is indigo, which is largely grown here and manufactured in a factory close to the village on the south. The population at the last census numbered 2,684 persons, of whom 370 were Musalmans. The inhabitants are chiefly Lodhs, who reside in the main village, Kishanpur Brijgarhi and Gangabas; Chamars, who inhabit Karimpur and Asgharpur; Banjaras and Mewatis.

TILBEGAMPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDARABAD.

A village lying three and-a-half miles north-west of Sikandarabad, between the Grand Trunk Road and the road from Sikandarabad to Surajpur. The place is now of no importance, being a mere village with a population that has risen from 1,253 in 1872 to 1,512 at the last census. The village has an area of 1,455 acres, held in joint zamındari tenure and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,524. It now belongs to the Skinner family, having been given after the mutiny to Mr. Thomas Skinner. Formerly it was the headquarters of an estate owned by Bhatti Rajputs, whose ancestors are said to have come to this district from Bhattiana across the Jumna in the time of Prithvi Raja of Dehli, and to have settled here after expelling the Meos The proprietors of the village became Musalmans in the reign of Aurangzeb, and their descendants held it till the mutiny, when it was confiscated for their rebellion. Formerly Tilbegampur was of some importance as being the capital of a pargana which was amalgamated with Sikandarabad in 1844. Near the village is an old well with two inscriptions, in Persian and Sanskrit, constructed by one Mahata Datta, son of Basdeo, a Khattri, in the year 945 Hijri during the governorhip of Fakir Ali Beg and the reign of Humayun.

WAIRA FIROZPUR, *Pargana* SIYANA, *Tahsil* BULANDSHAHR.

A very large village in the north of the pargana, lying about a mile west of the Anupshahr canal, at a distance of three miles north-west of Siyana and 23 miles from Bulandshahr. A small village road connects it with Siyana. The village covers a large area, being 2,116 acres in extent, which includes the hamlet of Rampura, a small collection of houses lying about a mile to the north of the main site. There are thirteen mahals owned by a large body of Tagas, who pay a revenue of Rs. 5,120. These Tagas are said to have seized the village from the old Rajput proprietors more than ten centuries ago. One of them, Ram Kishan, built Rampura and the good brick temple there. At the time of the mutiny the whole village was held by the Tagas, but of late years a few shares have passed into the hands of Banias of Siyana. The soil is excellent and with the abundance of canal water available the cultivators are able to grow an enormous amount of sugarcane, no less than 440 acres being under this crop in 1902. The grove land is extensive and is chiefly on the north-east of the village, towards the canal. Waira Firozpur had in 1901 a population of 3,500 persons, of whom 323 were Musalmans and 89 Aryas. The houses are, with two exceptions, built of mud. There is a village school here, established a year ago, with an attendance of 80 pupils.

GAZETTEER

OF

BULANDSHAHR.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

BULANDSHAHR.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

NOTE.—Blank spaces have been left for future use in those tables for which figures are given for a series of years. The tables have been interleaved so as to provide space for the insertion of a record of any events that deserve mention.

TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsíls*, 1901.

Tahsíls.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmáns.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Anúpshahr ...	278,152	146,249	131,903	228,013	120,272	107,741	47,174	24,336	22,838	2,965	1,641	1,324
Bulandshahr ...	332,262	174,038	158,224	244,611	128,692	115,919	80,531	41,488	39,043	7,120	3,858	3,262
Sikandarabad ...	260,849	138,604	122,245	215,206	114,870	100,336	41,792	21,695	20,097	3,851	2,039	1,812
Khurja ...	266,838	140,217	126,621	212,339	111,635	100,704	47,712	24,892	22,820	6,787	3,690	3,097
Total ...	11,38,101	599,108	538,993	900,169	475,469	424,700	217,209	112,411	104,798	20,723	11,228	9,495

Table II.—*Population by Thánas*, 1901.

Name of district.	Serial number of Thána.	Name of Thána.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmáns.			Others.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bulandshahr.	1	Surajpur ...	14,766	8,120	6,646	12,807	7,090	5,717	1,818	943	875	141	87	54
	2	Sarai Sadar ...	12,144	6,573	5,571	11,048	5,983	5,065	1,075	577	498	21	13	8
	3	Dádri ..	57,165	30,444	26,721	50,164	26,866	23,298	6,153	3,152	3,001	848	426	422
	4	Dankaur ...	37,159	19,754	17,405	29,534	15,688	13,846	7,194	3,834	3,360	431	232	199
	5	Kasna ...	19,039	10,448	8,591	17,259	9,393	7,866	1,646	986	660	134	69	65
	6	Arniyan ..	31,314	16,680	14,634	27,300	14,547	12,753	3,363	1,775	1,588	651	358	293
	7	Siyána ...	72,389	37,943	34,446	59,385	30,694	28,691	12,048	6,643	5,405	956	606	350
	8	Khanpur ...	43,621	22,314	21,307	33,979	17,478	16,501	9,505	4,754	4,751	137	82	55
	9	Jewar ...	44,349	23,153	21,196	38,258	19,966	18,292	5,540	2,883	2,657	551	304	247
	10	Ramghát ...	24,140	12,921	11,219	22,032	11,701	10,331	1,871	1,087	784	237	133	104
	11	Khurja ...	86,266	45,232	41,034	60,681	31,919	28,762	23,261	12,007	11,254	2,324	1,306	1,018
	12	Anúpshahr ..	42,222	22,512	19,710	35,184	18,802	16,382	6,775	3,557	3,218	263	153	110
	13	S.kandarabad...	80,765	42,282	38,483	61,328	32,403	28,925	17,751	9,006	8,745	1,686	873	813
	14	Aurangabad ...	43,646	23,132	20,514	34,283	18,328	15,955	9,055	4,637	4,418	308	167	141
	15	Jahángírabad..	65,518	34,092	31,426	52,262	27,144	25,118	11,687	6,100	5,587	1,569	848	721
	16	Pahásu ...	70,851	37,139	33,712	56,514	29,584	26,930	12,169	6,407	5,762	2,168	1,148	1,020
	17	Bulandshahr ..	97,761	51,617	46,144	66,100	34,901	31,199	30,103	15,784	14,319	1,558	932	626
	18	Jhajhar ..	64,191	33,813	30,378	52,401	27,580	24,821	10,124	5,316	4,808	1,666	917	749
	19	Shikárpur ..	56,642	29,834	26,808	46,233	25,603	20,630	9,696	4,021	5,675	713	210	503
	20	Dibai ..	80,589	42,201	38,388	66,506	34,993	31,513	13,126	6,674	6,452	957	534	423
	21	Gulaothi ...	69,898	36,383	33,515	46,702	24,067	22,635	20,198	10,716	9,482	2,998	1,600	1,398
	22	Ahar ..	23,666	12,521	11,145	20,209	10,739	9,470	3,051	1,552	1,499	406	230	176
		Total ...	1,138,101	599,108	538,993	900,169	475,469	424,700	217,209	112,411	104,798	20,723	11,228	9,495

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.*	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891 ...	34,065	18,197	15,868	35·86	24,887	13,605	11,282	26·20
1892 ..	36,836	19,629	17,207	38·78	34,265	18,313	15,952	36·07
1893 ...	44,719	23,271	21,448	47·08	26,010	13,931	12,079	27·38
1894 ...	49,153	25,721	23,432	51·74	35,709	19,099	16,610	37·59
1895 ...	52,656	27,376	25,280	55·43	27,541	14,556	12,985	28·99
1896 ...	48,577	25,420	23,157	51·14	31,256	16,630	14,626	32·90
1897 ...	48,203	25,121	23,082	50·74	31,463	16,083	15,380	33·12
1898 ...	51,229	26,592	24,637	53·93	32,645	16,776	15,869	34·37
1899 ...	60,300	31,392	28,908	63·48	34,942	17,852	17.090	36·78
1900 .	50,239	26,041	24,198	52·89	38,961	19,940	19,021	41·01
1901 ...	51,410	26,845	24,565	45·17	40,964	20,777	20,187	35·99
1902 ...								
1903 ...								
1904 ...								
1905 ..								
1906 ...								
1907 ...								
1908 ...								
1909 ...								
1910								
1911 ...								
1912 ..								
1913 ...								
1914 ...								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	24,887	...	61	76	23,089	1000
1892	34,265	...	1861	22	31,020	807
1893	26,010	...	2	10	24,504	640
1894	35,709	...	223	46	33,352	682
1895	27,541	...	32	28	25,818	479
1896	31,256	...	269	322	28,678	247
1897	31,463	...	5	133	29,305	205
1898	32,645	...	2	2	31,250	114
1899	34,942	...	8	...	33,463	129
1900	38,961	...	488	20	36,582	337
1901	40,964	...	107	9	39,281	163
1902						
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

Table V.—*Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation*, 1309 *fasli*.

Pargana and tahsíl.	Total area.	Uncultur-able waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agauta ...	64,237	4,460	5,944	36,567	12,694	23,438	158	277	17,266	53,833	17,567
Baran	89,642	10,053	9,863	40,948	15,273	24,111	1,099	465	28,773	69,721	21,805
Siyána ...	89,496	6,246	11,061	31,544	11,087	19,746	705	6	40,645	72,189	15,243
Shikárpur ...	61,724	7,850	11,794	18,746	...	18,057	450	239	23,334	42,080	8,182
Tahsíl Bulandshahr	305,099	28,609	38,667	127,805	39,054	85,352	2,412	987	110,018	237,823	62,797
Anúpshahr ...	75,838	8,320	9,623	29,908	14,382	15,221	239	66	27,987	57,895	15,152
Ahar	94,837	11,817	11,055	27,548	10,931	15,794	582	241	44,417	71,965	14,236
Dibai	113,866	17,323	13,263	46,126	22,578	23,100	179	269	37,154	83,280	20,288
Tahsíl Anúpshahr...	284,541	37,460	33,941	103,582	47,891	54,115	1,000	576	109,558	213,140	49,676
Khurja ...	123,173	11,254	25,857	47,202	28,101	17,963	472	666	38,860	86,062	20,805
Jewar... ...	90,958	6, 987	13,622	24,272	14,874	9,272	62	64	46,077	70,349	11,449
Pahásu ...	81,384	5, 179	15,602	35,939	22,234	11,546	477	1,682	24,664	60,603	18,183
Tahsíl Khurja ...	295,515	23,420	55,081	107,413	65,209	38,781	1,011	2,412	109,601	217,014	50,437
Dádri	138,404	12,478	29,563	38,611	25,675	12,053	79	804	57,752	96,363	20,474
Dankaur ...	91,109	10,273	24,093	17,931	14,975	2,658	187	111	38,812	56,743	11,388
Sikandarabad ...	100,974	15,187	12,247	37,212	22,433	14,637	124	18	36,328	73,540	19,725
Tahsíl Sikandarabad	330,487	37,938	65,903	93,754	63,083	29,348	390	933	132,892	226,646	51,587
Total District ...	1,215,642	127,427	193,592	432,554	215,237	207,596	4,813	4,908	462,069	894,623	214,497

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Sikandurabad.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.				
	Total.	Mixed and pure wheat.	Barley	Barley and grains.	Grains.	Peas.	Total.	Cotton.	Maize.	Juár-fodder, juár and bájra.	Sugarcane.
Fasli.											
1305	145,232	91,834	20,808	17,194	2,910	4,263	128,392	16,659	26,748	56,680	9,765
1306	148,980	96,633	22,798	14,924	1,198	4,779	124,494	10,769	31,339	58,636	11,106
1307	124,328	72,847	30,335	6,059	261	6,788	125,259	14,747	25,781	61,447	13,033
1308	153,861	*	*	*	*	*	135,270	17,137	27,874	65,863	9,402
1309	149,559	86,755	20,931	18,894	4,020	10,684	127,504	19,717	31,790	55,819	12,646
1310											
1311											
1312											
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Anúpshahr.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.				
	Total.	Mixed and pure wheat.	Barley.	Barley and grains.	Grains.	Peas.	Total.	Cotton.	Maize.	Juár-fodder juár and bájra.	Sugarcane.
Fasli.											
1305	135,609	73,380	16,908	24,374	4,101	4,030	123,605	16,802	26,781	53,688	4,558
1306	133,922	81,699	12,773	19,820	3,623	4,045	127,149	14,543	29,931	55,878	6,345
1307	124,198	72,705	15,921	19,826	1,894	4,312	123,928	18,613	26,237	54,335	7,234
1308	126,594	*	*	*	*	*	139,003	19,605	29,164	62,042	5,313
1309	130,210	74,431	12,755	21,795	5,780	4,139	130,614	25,666	32,440	52,959	6,407
1310											
1311											
1312											
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Khurja.*

Year.	Rabí.						Kharíf.				
	Total.	Mixed and pure wheat.	Barley.	Barley and grains.	Grains.	Peas.	Total.	Cotton.	Maize.	Juár-fodder, juár and bájra.	Sugarcane.
Fasli.											
1305	138,232	74,987	14,224	29,204	4,258	3,034	126,587	23,402	24,244	53,228	2,337
1306	137,859	81,045	12,347	26,838	2,099	3,528	122,291	21,458	29,053	52,850	3,075
1307	112,293	61,825	23,008	13,739	403	5,390	126,794	27,137	25,527	51,919	4,566
1308	*	*	*	*	*	*	137,370	27,753	25,303	56,751	2,760
1309	133,044	72,917	13,042	27,011	3,977	5,373	132,322	34,510	32,303	46,404	4,638
1310											
1311											
1312											
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns available on account of census operations

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Bulandshahr.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Rabi. Mixed and pure wheat.	Rabi. Barley.	Rabi. Barley and grains.	Rabi. Grains.	Rabi. Peas.	Kharíf. Total.	Kharíf. Cotton.	Kharíf. Maize.	Kharíf. Juár fodder, juár and bájra.	Kharíf. Sugarcane.
Fasli.											
1305	158,433	89,091	21,241	14,931	9,025	7,613	138,397	16,180	38,152	50,915	8,602
1306	155,730	96,813	16,882	12,480	4,219	9,001	140,409	16,145	39,447	49,658	10,511
1307	134,165	76,298	23,090	12,428	1,109	9,632	138,949	19,399	34,241	51,292	10,341
1308	149,498	*	*	*	*	*	149,146	21,201	36,699	56,898	7,169
1309	153,962	88,558	16,644	12,360	8,953	10,336	144,574	24,470	40,914	47,406	9,964
1310											
1311											
1312											
1313											
1314											
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle-theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakáiti.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898 ...	141	11	59	...	133	37	201	6	68	207	46	36	17	5
1899 ...	54	21	78	...	275	47	213	30	107	215	147	103	10	9
1900 ...	44	20	64	1	327	35	232	53	65	226	92	74	3	2
1901 ...	52	20	52	1	269	41	224	11	67	194	164	39	11	4
1902 ...	122	25	50	...	261	20	163	4	57	170	280	53	7	2
1903 ...														
1904 ...														
1905 ...														
1906 ...														
1907 ...														
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable Crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by Police.			Number of persons.		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898	1,494	11	986	1,318	314	1,004
1899	1,868	17	1,194	1,446	237	1,209
1900	2,050	101	1,328	1,617	239	1,378
1901	1,799	20	1,184	1,472	210	1,262
1902	2,028	26	1,365	1,672	147	1,525
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue Demand at Successive Settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of Settlement.						
	* 1840.	* 1859.	1871.	1889.			
	1	2	3	4			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Agauta ...	77,474	88,799	89,000	1,42,462			
Baran ...	94,545	1,10,861	1,08,465	1,79,201			
Shikárpur ...	49,691	58,908	57,021	1,01,447			
Siyána ...	91,894	1,02,309	98,980	1,41,810			
Ahar ...	79,756	87,675	82,969	1,49,591			
Anúpshahr...	78,535	87,351	83,997	1,27,008			
Dibai ...	1,10,497	1,29,427	1,26,557	1,96,798			
Khurja ...	1,28,403	1,39,655	1,35,555	2,18,775			
Pahásu ...	76,125	86,694	84,300	1,49,365			
Jewar ...	86,555	85,539	85,217	1,24,311			
Sikandarabad,	83,772	97,994	96,560	1,59,254			
Dankaur ...	63,316	67,680	65,637	93,062			
Dádri ...	1,10,062	1,26,396	1,27,763	1,93,575			
Total ...	11,30,625	12,69,288	12,42,021	19,76,659			

* Revenue with cesses.

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year 1309 fasli.*

Pargana and tahsíl.	Where included in Ain-i-Akbari.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Agauta	Sentha	1,42,593	23,233	1,65,826	3 0 3	2 9 4
Baran	Baran	1,79,020	29,744	2,08,764	2 14 10	2 5 3
Shikárpur	Shikárpur	1,01,445	16,765	1,18,210	2 11 2	1 14 8
Siyána	Siyána	1,41,605	23,846	1,65,451	2 2 11	1 13 7
Total tahsíl Bulandshahr ...	......	5,64,663	93,588	6,58,251	2 10 10	2 2 6
Anúpshahr	Malakpur	1,27,891	20,470	1,48,361	2 7 0	1 15 3
Ahar	Ahar, Thána Farida ...	1,53,471	24,557	1,78,028	2 6 6	1 14 0
Dibai	Dibai	2,17,951	35,297	2,53,248	2 1 4	2 3 7
Total tahsíl Anúpshahr ...	......	4,99,313	80,324	5,79,637	2 9 10	2 0 7
Khurja	Khurja	2,18,344	35,002	2,53,346	2 13 8	2 0 11
Jewar	Jewar	1,21,668	19,479	1,41,147	1 14 7	1 8 10
Pahásu	Pahásu	1,63,611	27,218	1,90,829	3 0 9	2 5 6
Total tahsíl Khurja ...	......	5,03,623	81,699	5,85,322	2 9 7	1 15 8
Dádri	Kasna, Tilbegampur, Shakarpur, &c.	1,85,592	29,975	2,15,567	2 1 6	1 8 11
Dankaur	Dankaur	86,071	16,398	1,02,469	1 11 5	1 2 0
Sikandarabad	Sikandarabad ...	1,59,010	27,599	1,86,609	2 6 11	1 13 7
Total tahsíl Sikandarabad ...	......	4,30,673	73,972	5,04,645	2 1 8	1 8 5
Total ...	......	19,98,272	3,29,583	23,27,855	2 7 11	1 14 8

TABLE

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from tári and sendhi.	Drugs.		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of— Gánja.	Charas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
1890-91 ...	83	7,474	...	...	4,917	Not available.	
1891-92 ...	48	7,101	...	...	5,483	Do.	
1892-93 ...	240	7,713	5,737	...	5,383	...	18 22
1893-94 ...	120	9,349	6,854	...	5,421	...	24 2
1894-95 ...	88	8,737	7,153	...	6,004	...	19 29
1895-96 ...	80	13,503	6,272	...	5,696	...	30 28
1896-97 ...	176	10,688	4,927	...	4,835	...	22 16
1897-98 ...	256	10,045	6,237	...	5,731	...	23 26
1898-99 ...	384	11,204	7,060	...	6,185	...	34 2
1899-1900 ...	386	11,496	5,810	...	7,150	...	18 23
1900-1901 ...	384	24,761	6,909	...	12,675	...	24 0
1901-1902 ...							
1902-1903 ...							
1903-1904 ..							
1904-1905 ...							
1905-1906 ...							
1906-1907 ..							
1907-1908 ...							
1908-1909 ...							
1909-10 ...							
1910-11 ...							
1911-12 ...							
1912-13 ...							

TABLE

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from tári and sendhi.	Drugs.		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of— Gánja.	Charas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
1890-91 ...	83	7,474	...	...	4,917	Not available.	
1891-92 ...	48	7,101	...	...	5,483	Do.	
1892-93 ...	240	7,713	5,737	...	5,383	...	18 22
1893-94 ...	120	9,349	6,854	...	5,421	...	24 2
1894-95 ...	88	8,737	7,153	...	6,004	...	19 29
1895-96 ...	80	13,503	6,272	...	5,696	...	30 28
1896-97 ...	176	10,688	4,927	...	4,835	...	22 16
1897-98 ...	256	10,045	6,237	...	5,731	...	23 26
1898-99 ...	384	11,204	7,060	...	6,185	...	34 2
1899-1900 ...	386	11,496	5,810	...	7,150	...	18 23
1900-1901 ...	384	24,761	6,909	...	12,675	...	24 0
1901-1902 ...							
1902-1903 ...							
1903-1904 ..							
1904-1905 ...							
1905-1906 ...							
1906-1907 ..							
1907-1908 ...							
1908-1909 ...							
1909-10 ...							
1910-11 ...							
1911-12 ...							
1912-13 ...							

XI.—*Excise.*

Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor including tári.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
24,739	49 39	38,246	2,341	79	52	260	53	39	50
24,286	49 17	37,378	2,233	75	58	256	53	39	33
25,700	51 31	39,043	1,838	83	56	270	53	40	33
27,224	50 27	42,114	1,115	207	57	287	55	43	33
26,944	51 2	41,773	369	208	63	284	56	43	33
25,024	51 37	44,303	18	254	60	263	55	43	33
24,988	50 8	40,691	60	204	51	263	67	43	33
26,445	54 12	42,493	110	224	60	278	61	43	33
27,814	55 30	45,604	119	251	95	293	61	43	34
28,301	55 38	47,339	35	256	109	317	66	43	37
37,771	51 7	75,592	660	221	111	333	63	40	36

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from			Total charges.
	Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	40,144	1,20,474	1,60,871	4,044
1891-92	41,223	1,19,830	1,61,383	3,629
1892-93	42,909	1,27,771	1,71,033	4,453
1893-94	44,317	1,22,177	1,66,780	5,349
1894-95	43,258	1,11,423	1,54,789	3,357
1895-96	45,733	1,08,909	1,54,736	3,427
1896-97	46,322	1,16,934	1,63,357	2,452
1897-98	49,811	1,23,184	1,74,447	4,067
1898-99	41,372	1,25,009	1,68,540	3,020
1899-1900	48,387	1,39,112	1,90,026	3,494
1900-1901	70,709	1,74,531	2,74,991	*4,267
1901-1902	53,961	1,80,527	2,36,822	7,053
1902-1903				
1903-1904				
1904-1905				
1905-1906				
1906-1907				
1907-1908				
1908-1909				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				

* Discount only.

Table XIII—*Income Tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by Companies.		Profits of Companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		*Over Rs.* 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	44,786	...	...	...	...	1,337	20,136	194	20,667	527	Not available.	
1891-92	45,451	...	...	...	...	1,365	20,853	186	19,420	689	Do.	
1892-93	46,335	...	...	...	...	1,480	22,326	190	19,979	503	Do.	
1893-94	45,601	...	...	...	...	1,501	22,742	179	18,640	342	362	88
1894-95	45,538	...	...	...	...	1,356	20,888	174	18,108	323	335	78
1895-96	45,074	...	...	...	...	1,493	22,968	156	17,431	42	234	24
1896-97	47,073	...	...	...	...	1,455	22,622	177	18,568	455	404	73
1897-98	49,370	...	...	...	...	1,427	22,858	168	18,042	204	406	35
1898-99	49,003	...	...	...	...	1,509	24,998	188	18,602	772	229	83
1899-1900	48,997	...	...	...	...	1,536	23,692	188	20,607	31	289	50
1900-1901	53,010	...	...	...	...	1,658	27,089	185	21,466	265	Not available.	
1901-1902	52,363	...	...	...	...	1,659	26,840	203	20,499	78	Do.	
1902-1903												
1903-1904												
1904-1905												
1905-1906												
1906-1907												
1907-1908												
1908-1909												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsíls and cities over 50,000 (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsíl Khurja.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91	385	5,488	59	8,040
1891-92...	361	5,166	59	7,665
1892-93	436	6,167	57	7,717
1893-94	428	6,003	55	7,137
1894-95	370	5,282	53	6,820
1895-96	432	6,174	42	6,733
1896-97	425	6,199	49	6,665
1897-98	449	6,994	46	6,842
1898-99	446	7,167	55	7,464
1899-1900	420	6,688	55	8,124
1900-1901	446	7,265	52	9,458
1901-1902	463	7,559	59	8,457
1902-1903				
1903-1904				
1904-1905				
1905-1906				
1906-1907				
1907-1908				
1908-1909				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsíls and cities over 50,000 (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Anúpshahr.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91	246	4,016	38	3,550
1891-92	302	4,845	33	3,217
1892-93	283	4,526	36	3,446
1893-94	289	4,626	34	3,118
1894-95	273	4,422	33	3,449
1895-96	295	4.727	33	3,379
1896-97	249	4,067	41	3,929
1897-98	231	4,010	39	3,528
1898-99...	285	5,073	42	3,456
1899-1900	306	5,077	44	3,971
1900-1901	338	5,565	44	4,511
1901-1902	339	5,472	46	3,950
1902-1903				
1903-1904				
1904-1905				
1905-1906				
1906-1907				
1907-1908				
1908-1909				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsíls and cities over* 50,000 *(Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsíl Bulandshahr.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91	365	5,578	40	3,322
1891-92	357	5,625	40	3,287
1892-93	407	6,265	42	3,443
1893-94	420	6,610	36	3,168
1894-95	370	5,940	34	2,935
1895-96	386	6,314	32	2,814
1896-97	385	6,533	30	2,848
1897-98	366	6,246	27	2,542
1898-99	391	6,739	36	2,981
1899-1900 ...	392	6,725	35	2,958
1900-1901 ...	441	7,695	39	3,203
1901-1902 ...	428	7,340	49	3,790
1902-1903 ...				
1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...				
1909-1910 ...				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsíls and cities over* 50,000 *(Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsíl Sikandarabad.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91	341	5,054	57	5,755
1891-92	345	5,217	54	5,251
1892-93	354	5,368	55	5,373
1893-94	364	5,503	54	5,223
1894-95	343	5,244	54	4,904
1895-96	380	5,753	49	4,505
1896-97	396	5,823	57	5,126
1897-98	381	5,608	56	5,130
1898-99	387	6,019	55	4,701
1899-1900 ...	418	5,202	54	5,554
1900-1901 ...	433	6,564	50	4,294
1901-1902 ...	429	6,469	49	4,302
1902-1903 ...				
1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1913-12				

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts. Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Expenditure. Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	9,001	3,363	3,580	540	...	2,382	...	88,385	...	824	27,852	12,479	3,341	4,729	39,160	...	...
1891-92 ..	7,288	3,332	7,665	621	...	2,580	...	89,753	...	889	27,553	13,135	5,844	3,245	39,087	...	...
1892-93 ...	6,270	4,033	...	519	...	3,269	...	93,357	...	1,032	28,762	14,288	...	3,256	46,019	...	...
1893-94 ...	6,616	6,784	160	424	...	3,183	...	93,645	...	990	29,458	21,210	456	3,153	38,378	...	...
1894-95 ...	6,999	3,812	214	447	...	3,283	...	90,690	...	993	31,200	12,947	1,099	3,561	40,890	...	...
1895-96 ...	7,413	3,756	346	636	3,186	2,983	...	94,571	...	1,036	30,652	14,714	1,381	375	46,413	...	...
1896-97 ...	8,460	3,869	407	436	4,420	3,860	...	88,915	...	1,079	32,345	13,277	1,802	68	40,344	...	...
1897-98 ...	7,742	4,618	596	1,826	4,439	3,824	...	1,65,665	66,062	1,102	32,532	12,975	2,276	...	50,718	...	...
1898-99 ...	9,074	4,389	483	2,429	4,361	4,590	...	88,685	...	1,616	30,763	14,452	2,118	...	38,986	...	750
1899-1900	9,219	4,984	598	1,826	5,917	*7,621	...	1,01,370	...	1,677	33,101	15,768	2,225	145	45,518	2,936	...
1900-1901	9,017	5,214	1,232	1,826	6,452	7,615	†24,494	1,07,840	...	1,767	35,331	17,959	2,655	222	46,761	3,145	...
1901-1902	12,311	5,111	938	235	5,397	6,888	22,322	1,72,839	55,700	2,178	36,951	17,142	3,146	148	53,987	2,804	783
1902-1903																	
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.

† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality, Bulandshahr.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Taxes on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and despensaries.	Public Works	Public Instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	10,304	1,214	135	2,186	...	1,627	15,466	2,173	3,266	766	669	4,059	449	1,142	748	2,084	15,356
1891-92 ...	11,484	1,300	...	771	...	4,030	17,585	2,199	3,383	2,968	369	4,063	455	2,294	744	1,459	17,934
1892-93 ..	11,657	1,220	...	848	...	4,118	17,843	2,052	3,732	2,366	336	3,276	450	1,902	1,349	1,490	16,953
1893-94 ...	13,667	604	...	840	...	3,419	18,530	2,447	3,473	1,980	357	3,254	452	5,760	817	1,824	20,364
1894-95 ...	12,877	570	...	851	...	3,584	17,882	2,391	3,649	1,590	332	4,193	720	3,778	907	2,054	19,614
1895-96 ...	13,845	328	...	831	...	4,052	19,056	2,444	3,818	...	292	4,094	1,480	2,513	902	2,319	17,862
1896-97 ...	11,671	200	...	862	...	4,120	16,853	2,586	3,913	965	519	4,011	780	2,739	906	2,473	18,892
1897-98 ...	12,762	...	...	854	...	3,727	17,343	2,586	3,972	890	149	4,465	1,434	1,080	1,067	2,257	17,900
1898-99 ..	14,754	...	...	860	...	4,307	19,921	2,774	3,481	...	394	4,003	877	1,452	1,063	1,702	15,746
1899-1900	12,843	...	...	856	...	3,806	17,505	2,503	3,808	498	290	4,862	1,010	1,351	1,050	2,247	17,619
1900-1901	13,783	...	...	940	...	5,340	20,063	3,376	3,664	946	183	5,664	1,580	1,356	1,487	1,074	19,330
1901-1902																	
1902-1903																	
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-1910																	
1910-1911																	
1911-1912																	
1912-1913																	

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality, Anúpshahr.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Taxes on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public Instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	4,423	512	5	1,209	...	665	6,814	1,036	1,282	532	120	1,298	60	80	210	529	5,147
1891-92 ...	4,911	494	634	295	...	954	7,288	891	1,337	943	170	1,281	60	230	221	739	5,872
1892-93 ...	5,145	519	664	253	...	1,020	7,601	996	1,311	...	33	1,279	60	523	227	902	5,331
1893-94 ..	6,193	500	877	262	...	946	8.778	1,079	1,316	...	89	1,270	110	464	278	656	5,262
1894-95 ...	5,531	500	918	284	...	10,759	17,992	1,024	1,346	...	61	1,271	76	913	282	21,306	26,279
1895-96 ...	5,955	500	839	214	...	861	8,369	1,175	1,370	429	45	1,253	60	241	546	2,371	7,490
1896-97 ...	5,105	500	535	293	...	873	7,306	1,263	1,524	469	61	1,601	80	628	902	1,747	8,275
1897-98 ...	5,215	499	922	339	...	1,046	8,021	1,231	1,560	...	54	1,770	60	...	838	1,824	7,337
1898-99 ..	6,183	497	1,200	290	...	743	8,913	1,303	1,402	...	74	2,127	60	...	501	712	6,179
1899-1900	5,659	490	757	226	...	752	7,884	1,276	1,642	...	1,245	2,131	117	114	250	722	7,497
1900-1901	5,135	411	926	187	...	734	7,393	1,536	1,762	...	403	2,540	326	767	321	309	7,964
1901-1902																	
1902-1903																	
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-10...																	
1910-11...																	
1911-12...																	
1912-13...																	

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality, Khurja.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Taxes on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ..	16,431	...	81	2,846	...	2,224	21,582	4,292	7,128	4,820	318	5,909	796	3,327	947	831	28,368
1891-92 ..	19,716	...	...	1,553	...	3,499	24,768	3,060	6,856	2,006	2,467	6,054	1,073	5,662	1,049	997	29,224
1892-93 ...	21,379	...	...	1,415	...	3,203	25,997	3,561	7,033	2,849	1,262	5,920	1,050	3,306	1,060	1,145	27,186
1893-94 ..	22,197	...	...	1,470	...	3,404	27,071	3,335	6,984	1,001	216	5,818	1,180	3,068	2,045	1,286	24,933
1394-95 ...	20,333	...	...	1,454	...	3,523	25,310	3,872	7,411	472	1,405	5,846	1,190	3,559	1,044	1,434	26,233
1895-96 ...	22,973	...	...	1,466	...	3,870	28,309	3,758	7,116	5,106	649	6,613	1,193	2,589	1,044	1,446	29,514
1896-97 ...	19,345	...	...	1,474	...	4,802	25,621	3,800	7,250	...	711	6,492	1,198	2,416	1,042	1,507	24,416
1897-98 ..	22,054	...	...	1,467	...	5,071	28,592	3,971	6,957	...	980	8,294	1,854	1,918	1,248	2,195	27,417
1898-99 ...	26,886	...	...	1,461	...	5,685	34,032	4,274	8,491	929	654	7,733	928	1,705	1,261	1,656	27,631
1899-1900	20,065	...	...	1,470	...	5,262	26,797	4,305	7,253	700	799	8,771	1,038	2,768	1,261	1,471	28,366
1900-1901	21,764	...	...	1,478	...	6,085	29,327	4,864	7,550	...	144	8,729	1,649	1,032	1,481	1,032	26,481
1901-1902																	
1902-1903																	
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-10 ..																	
1910-11 ..																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ..																	

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality, Sikandarabad.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Taxes on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage. Capital.	Water-supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public Instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	9,655	...	112	839	...	1,003	11,609	2,083	3,155	1,392	179	1,967	410	840	540	812	11,378
1891-92 ...	10,472	...	...	225	...	1,975	12,672	1,929	3,157	2,032	74	2,067	410	1,655	569	1,030	12,923
1892-93 ...	10,910	...	...	208	...	2,340	13,458	2,042	3,200	1,630	335	2,166	510	770	1,205	837	12,695
1893-94 ..	12,602	...	...	225	...	2,434	15,261	2,530	3,442	1,621	211	2,520	478	1,698	1,592	1,094	15,186
1894-95 ...	12,621	...	...	220	...	2,484	15,325	2,983	4,173	3,436	162	2,526	650	656	1,614	1,222	17,422
1895-96 ...	12,145	...	...	218	...	2,508	14,871	2,776	4,023	815	383	2,798	919	2,592	657	1,263	16,226
1896-97 ...	12,931	...	...	207	...	2,655	15,793	2,699	4,070	481	261	3,005	864	1,759	762	912	14,813
1897-98 ..	12,470	...	...	193	...	2,433	15,096	2,708	3,822	...	105	4,074	831	911	762	973	14,186
1898-99 ..	16,227	...	...	233	...	2,301	18,761	2,877	3,585	567	262	3,934	971	885	801	721	14,603
1899-1900	9,478	...	...	229	...	2,877	12,584	2,629	3,802	286	312	5,153	769	1,290	824	792	15,857
1900-1901	11,765	...	...	300	...	2,790	14,855	3,379	3,752	131	75	4,338	1,190	1,283	1,249	623	16,020
1901-1902																	
1902-1903																	
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ..																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1902.

Thána.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bulandshahr ...	2	2	12	40	...	146	16
Sikandarabad ...	2	1	12	38	...	127	12
Khurja ...	2	2	12	81	5	122	10
Dibai ...	2	1	13	...	18	156	4
Gulaothi ...	1	1	9	...	11	101	6
Jahángírabad ..	1	1	11	...	21	94	4
Dankaur ...	2	2	12	...	17	89	4
Jhajhar ...	1	1	11	...	21	113	6
Anúpshahr ...	2	1	9	22	...	74	2
Siyána ...	2	1	9	...	13	120	2
Jewar ...	1	1	9	...	13	73	4
Pahásu ...	1	1	9	...	19	105	6
Shikárpur ...	1	1	9	...	22	93	4
Dádri ...	1	1	10	...	7	99	4
Surajpur ...	1	1	10	...	5	49	...
Aurangabad ...	1	1	8	...	10	73	...
Khanpur ...	1	1	7	...	...	70	...
Ramghát ...	1	1	7	...	6	49	4
Ahar ...	1	1	7	...	...	45	...
Arniyan ...	1	1	7	...	...	59	...
Sarai Sadar ...	1	1	7	...	...	35	...
Reserve C. P....	5	19	49	...	...	...	...
Total ...	33	43	249	181	188	1,892	88

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	155	6,171	54	16	1,729	...	139	4,442	54
1897-98 ...	159	6,560	71	16	1,807	...	143	4,753	71
1898-99 ..	168	7,015	36	16	1,747	...	152	5,268	36
1899-1900	174	7,476	54	16	1,933	...	158	5,543	54
1900-1901	174	8,149	45	16	2,177	...	158	5,972	45
1901-1902	191	8,886	58	15	683	...	176	8,203	58
1902-1903									
1903-1904									
1904-1905									
1905-1906									
1906-1907									
1907-1908									
1908-1909									
1909-10 ..									
1910-11 ..									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									

Schools.	Number of Pupils in 1902.
I.—SECONDARY.	
Bulandshahr High School	208
Sikandarabad Anglo-Vernacular	215
Dibai ditto	76
Khurja ditto	180
Bulandshahr Tahsíli School	233
Sikandarabad ditto	124
Khurja ditto	138
Anupshahr ditto	160
Jahángírabad Pargana School	253
Dibai ditto	150
Siyana ditto	156
Jewar ditto	122
Shikárpur Middle School	186
Gulaothi ditto	200
II.—PRIMARY.	
Tahsíl Bulandshahr.	
I.—Pargana Baran—	
Aurangabad, Upper Primary	52
Nethla, ditto	37
Hirnauti, ditto	84
Mirzapur, ditto	54
Sarai Chhabila, ditto	50
Nausana, ditto	94
Nagla Bal, ditto	90
Ghungraoli, ditto	41
Cherchata, ditto Aided	26
Bulandshahr Mission School, Upper Primary, Aided ...	99
Utrauli, Lower Primary	29
Sikhera, ditto	18
Daryapur, ditto Aided	27
Basendua, ditto do.	12
Mursana, ditto do.	21
Dhaturi, ditto do.	16
Bulandshahr, Nur-ul-Hasan, Lower Primary, Municipal Aided	46
Ditto, Abdulla, ditto ditto	41
Ditto, Piare Lal, ditto ditto	38
II.—Pargana Agauta—	
Banboi, Upper Primary	96
Malagarh, ditto	68
Bhatauna, ditto	53
Aulahra, ditto	22
Baral, ditto Aided	30
Khushhalpur, Lower Primary, Aided	29
Agauta, ditto, do.	28
Ahmadnagar, ditto, do.	25
III.—Pargana Siyána—	
Saidpur, Upper Primary	76
Bhawan, ditto	62
Sihi, ditto	33
Sathla, ditto	70
Pipala, ditto	31
Bondra, ditto	37
Chitsauna, ditto	56
Jalalpur, Lower Primary	34
Bagrasi, ditto	42
Waira Firozpur, Lower Primary	43

Schools.	Number of Pupils in 1902.
IV.—Pargana Shikárpur—	
Weri, Upper Primary	27
Manglaur, ditto	82
Chitsaun, ditto, Aided	45
Darweshpur, ditto, do.	26
Chandok, Lower Primary	35
Anchru, ditto, Aided	25
Khakunda, ditto, do.	36
Shikárpur, ditto, do.	31
Tahsíl Sikandarabad.	
I.—Pargana Sikandarabad—	
Kota, Upper Primary	40
Kakaur, ditto	50
Gesupur, ditto	42
Prangarh, ditto	30
Bhaunra, ditto	26
Masauta, ditto	33
Ismailpur, ditto	41
Birkhera, ditto, Aided	27
Bilsori, ditto, do.	26
Gházi Benipur, ditto, do.	29
Sikandarabad, Muhammad Ali, Upper Primary, Aided Municipal.	28
Ditto, Salig Ram, ditto, ditto ...	45
Ditto, Abdul Hakim, ditto ditto ...	20
Isapur, Lower Primary...	31
Fatehpur, ditto	27
Agrai, ditto, Aided	31
Bahorabas, ditto, do.	12
Chachoi, ditto, do.	27
Kondu, ditto, do.	23
Sikandarabad, Ibád-ullah, Lower Primary, Aided Municipal ...	50
Ditto, Balmukand, ditto, ditto ...	43
II.—Pargana Dádri—	
Dádri, Upper Primary	60
Piaoli, ditto	40
Surajpur, ditto	33
Bisahra, ditto	35
Dhum Mánikpur, Upper Primary	31
Chholas, ditto	72
Jarcha, Lower Primary	32
Sultanpur, ditto, Aided	20
Dádupur, ditto, do.	18
III.—Pargana Dankaur—	
Dankaur, Upper Primary	80
Jhajhar, ditto	75
Bilaspur, ditto	44
Hatewa, ditto, Aided	18
Mirzapur, ditto, do.	32
Kuajpur, ditto, do.	12
Parsol, Lower Primary, do.	35
Muhammadpur, ditto, do.	15

Schools.					Number of Pupils in 1902.
Tahsíl Khurja.					
I.—Pargana Khurja—					
Munda Khera	Upper Primary	...	...	...	71
Sarangpur	ditto	Aided	...	...	35
Bara	ditto	do.	...	...	33
Khurja, Kalyan Rai,	ditto	do.	Municipal	...	44
Mirpur	Lower Primary	...	...	...	35
Deorala	ditto	...	...	...	31
Nagalia	ditto	Aided	...	..	25
Arniyan	ditto	do.	...	...	21
Khurja, Sri Krishna	ditto	do.	Municipal	..	65
Ditto Kirpa Shankar	ditto	do.	ditto	..	26
Ditto Mohan Lal	ditto	do.	ditto	...	48
Ditto Abdul Hai	ditto	do.	ditto	..	20
II.—Pargana Pahásu—					
Pahásu	Upper Primary	...	...	...	95
Chhatari	ditto	...	...	...	119
Pindrawal	ditto	...	...	...	46
Surjaoli	ditto	...	...	...	48
Aterna	ditto	...	..	..	35
Chaundhera	ditto	...	...	...	62
Ahmadgarh	ditto	...	...	..	62
Karora	ditto	...	...	...	71
Katera Banel	ditto	...	...	...	50
Gangaoli	ditto	Aided	...	...	60
Kamauna	ditto	do.	...	..	40
Sabitgarh	Lower Primary	do.	...	...	13
Gangagarh	ditto	do.	...	...	36
Kiratpur	ditto	do.	...	...	21
Kasumi	ditto	do.	...	...	24
III.—Pargana Jewar—					
Jahángírpur	Upper Primary	...	...	..	88
Robupura	ditto	...	...	...	62
Chingraothi	ditto	...	...	...	33
Ranehra	ditto	...	...	...	38
Manjar	ditto	...	...	...	26
Charauli	ditto	Aided	...	...	23
Chanchli	Lower Primary	do.	...	..	30
Dayanatpur	ditto	do.	...	...	20
Nimka	ditto	do.	...	...	32
Tanaza	ditto	do.	...	...	17
Tahsíl Anúpshahr.					
I.—Pargana Anúpshahr—					
Jatpura	Upper Primary	...	...	..	56
Sankni	ditto	...	...	..	59
Khalaur	ditto	...	...	..	83
Malakpur	ditto	...	..	..	56
Katyauli	ditto	...	...	..	46
Bibiana	Lower Primary	...	...	..	35
II.—Pargana Ahar—					
Khanpur	Upper Primary	...	...	...	59
Nabinagar	ditto	...	...	...	41
Amargarh	ditto	...	...	...	31
Daulatpur	ditto	...	...	..	62

Schools.			Number of Pupils in 1902.
II.—Pargana Ahar—*(concluded).*			
Ahar	Upper Primary	... ...	44
Thagora	ditto	Aided	83
Khandoi	ditto	do.	40
Khanauda	ditto	do.	31
Basi	ditto	do.	23
Bansri	ditto	do.	40
Farida	ditto	do.	22
Gorauli	Lower Primary	do.	28
Umarpur	ditto	... .	9
Jahángírabad	ditto	do.	38
Bhopur	ditto	do.	32
III.—Pargana Dibai—			
Danpur	Upper Primary	... ...	51
Jargaon	ditto	... ...	36
Makhena	ditto	... ...	38
Belon	ditto	... ...	44
Daulatpur	ditto	... ...	52
Rámghát	ditto	... ...	49
Dogaon	ditto	Aided	32
Kaser	ditto	do.	36
Dharampur	Lower Primary	... .	25
Karanbas	ditto	... ...	30
Rájghát	ditto	... ...	25
Beloni	ditto	... ...	27
Pilakhna	ditto	... ...	15
Talwar	ditto	Aided	32
Rámpur	ditto	do.	26
Chilmanpur	ditto	do.	33
Sanauta	ditto	do.	35
Unchagaon	ditto	do.	32

NOTE.—These schools do not include the numerous unaided private schools, and thus omit the Anglo-Vernacular schools of Pahasu, Pindrawal, and Anúpshahr, as well as the large number of indigenous vernacular schools.

Roads.	Length.	
I.—Provincial		
Bridged and drained throughout.	Miles.	Furlongs.
1. Grand Trunk Road— Dehli, Aligarh, and Agra Section	52	0
2. Feeder Road to above from Dádri Station ...	1	4
II.—Local—Under Public Works Department.		
First Class Metalled Roads.		
1. Bulandshahr and Meerut Road	14	7
2. Bulandshahr and Anúpshahr Road	25	4
3. Bulandshahr and Chola Road...	10	4
4. Anúpshahr and Aligarh Road	24	4
5. Dibai Railway Station Road	5	7
6. Khurja Railway Station Road	3	6
7. Sikandarabad and Bilaspur	8	2
8. Approach road to Rájghát Station	0	1¼
9. Khurja to Munda Khera	2	2
10. Gulaothi to Kali River	2	7
11. Jahángírabad Diversion Road	3	6½
12. Pindrawal to Atrauli Road	3	2
13. Bulandshahr and Tájpur Road	4	2
III.—Local—Under District Board.		
Second Class unmetalled Roads, A.		
1. Bulandshahr and Siyána Road	20	0
2. Bulandshahr and Chola, Jhajhar and Jewar ...	5	0
3. Bulandshahr and Maman	5	0
4. Khurja and Sikandarabad	16	7¼
5. Khurja and Tewar	16	4
6. Khurja and Pahásu and Chhatari	13	4
7. Surajpur to Dádri Station	4	0
8. Bilaspur to Dankaur	5	0
Second Class unmetalled Roads, B.		
1. Bulandshahr to Shikárpur and Rámghát ...	33	4
2. Sikandarabad to Gulaothi	11	0
3. Aligarh to Rámghát	4	0
Fifth Class unmetalled Roads.		
1. Bulandshahr to Chola, Jhajhar and Jewar ...	12	0
2. Bnlandshahr to Pahásu and Chhatari	7	0
3. Bulandshahr to Shikárpur and Anúpshahr ..	9	0
4. Siyána to Ahar and Anúpshahr	16	0
5. Shikárpur to Jahángírabad and Ahar	19	0
6. Shikárpur to Pahasu and Dibai	8	0
7. Kuchesar to Siyána, Bagrasi and Ahar	9	0
8. Surajpur to Sarai Sadr	8	0
9. Siyána to Gulaothi bridge	16	0
10. Kherli Háfizpur to Kasua	7	0
11. Sikandarabad to Jarcha	8	0

Roads.	Length.	
	Miles.	Furlongs.
Sixth Class Roads.		
1. Jewar to Rabupura, Dankaur, Kasna, and Surajpur ...	22	0
2. Anúpshahr to Dibai	9	0
3. Dankaur to Makanpur	7	0
4. Makanpur to Rabupura and Jhajhar	11	0
5. Siyána to Garhmukhtesar	3	0
6. Pahásu to Barauli	4	0
7. Anúpshahr, Shikárpur and Makanpur	16	0
8. Anúpshahr to Rájghát	12	0
9. Aurangabad to Gulaothi	13	0
10. Khurja to Jhajhar	12	0
11. Dibai to Karanbas	6	0
12. Siyana to Khanpur and Jahángírabad	12	0
13. Ahar to Anúpshahr	8	0
14. Dankaur to Jhajhar and Jahángírpur	17	0
15. Jarcha to Dádri	6	0
16. Siyána to Bagrasi	5	0
17. Arniyan to Pahásu and Dibai	29	0
18. Pahásu to Ahmadgarh	6	0
19. Sikandarabad to Surajpur	16	0
20. Sikandarabad to Jhajhar	14	0
21. Basi to Khanpur	8	0

Markets.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Day on which held.
Bulandshahr.	Baran ...	Bulandshahr ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Aurangabad ..	Friday.
		Daryapur ...	Friday.
	Agauta ...	Ahmadnagar ...	Saturday.
		Baral ...	Friday.
		Bághwála ...	Wednesday.
		Kota ...	Monday.
		Gulaothi ...	Sunday.
		Malagarh ...	Sunday.
	Siyána ...	Bagrasi ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bhawan ...	Tuesday.
		Sathla ...	Thursday.
		Siyána ...	Wednesday.
	Shikárpur ...	Shikárpur ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Khailia ...	Tuesday.
Sikandarabad.	Sikandarabad	Sikandarabad ...	Thursday.
		Chola ...	Monday.
		Wair ...	Wednesday.
		Kakaur ...	Friday.
	Dádri ...	Dádri ...	Monday.
	Dankaur ...	Dankaur ...	Sunday.
		Bilaspur ...	Saturday.
		Kasna ...	Monday.
		Jhajhar ...	Tuesday.
Khurja	Khurja ...	Khurja ...	Sunday and Friday.
		Munda Khera ...	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Pharakna Ganga-garhi.	Friday.
		Surjaoli ...	Tuesday.
	Pahásu ...	Pahásu ...	Saturday and Wednesday
		Chhatari ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Pindrawal ...	Wednesday.
		Karora ...	Tuesday.
		Ahmadgarh ...	Thursday.
		Banail ...	Sunday.
		Chaundhera ...	Monday.
	Jewar ...	Jewar ...	Friday.
		Jahángírpur ...	Friday.
		Rabupura ...	Monday.
		Thora ...	Thursday.
		Dansauli ...	Saturday.

Markets.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Day on which held.
Anúpshahr ...	Anúpshahr ...	Anúpshahr ...	Friday.
		Jahángírabad ...	Wednesday.
		Khadana ...	Thursday.
		Malakpur ...	Friday.
		Khalaur ...	Saturday.
		Jalilpur ...	Sunday.
	Ahar ...	Parwana ...	Tuesday.
		Amargarh ...	Tuesday.
		Umarpur ...	Friday.
		Daulatpur ...	Monday.
		Khanpur ...	Sunday.
	Dibai ...	Dibai ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Danpur ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Belon ...	Tuesday.
		Rámghát ...	Wednesday.
		Rasulpur Narainpur.	Thursday.
		Dangarh ...	Tuesday.
		Dharampur ...	Saturday.
		Kharakwári ...	Tuesday.
		Jargaon ...	Friday.
		Daulatpur ...	Wednesday.
		Sheikhupur ...	Saturday.
		Kadribágh ...	Friday.
		Narora ...	Sunday.
		Alampur Chilmanpur.	Thursday.

Fairs.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Village.	Date.	Name of Fair.
Buland-shahr.	Baran ...	Bulandshahr	February or March	Horse Fair.
		Pachauta ...	Holi	Bába Debi Das.
		Mírpur ...	Holi and Diwáli ...	Siddh Bábají.
	Siyána ...	Bihta ...	Chait, Sudi 7th, 8th, 9th.	Debi.
Sikandar-abad.	Sikandar-abad.	Kakaur ...	Baisákh and Bhadon Sudi 2nd.	Burha Bábu.
		Sanpara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Dankaur	Bilaspur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Jhajhar ...	Kuár and Chait Sudi 4th.	Barahi.
Anúp-shahr.	Anúp-shahr.	Anúpshahr...	Kártik Sudi Puranmáshi.	Kátki Ashnán.
		Ditto ...	At the end of every month.	Puranmáshi.
		Ditto ...	Phágun Sudi Puranmáshi.	Swami Din Dayal.
		Chachrai ...	Ditto ...	Burha Bábu.
	Ahar ...	Ahar ...	Phágun Badi 3rd ..	Shiurátri.
		Do. ...	Jeth Sudi 10th ..	Dasahra.
		Do. ...	Chait and Kuár Sudi 9th.	Ambika Debi.
		Mangalpur...	Baisákh and Mágh Sudi 2nd.	Burha Bábu.
	Bibai ...	Rámghát ...	Kártik Sudi Puranmáshi.	Kátki Ashnán.
		Rájghát ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Karanbas ...	Jeth Sudi 10th ...	Dasahra.
		Ditto ...	End of Chait and Kuár.	Matá-ka-Mela.
		Belon ...	Ditto ...	Debi.
		Bandhor ...	The first nine days of the second half of Kuár and Chait.	Do.
Khurja ...	Khurja ...	Kamalpur ...	Bhádon and Mágh Sudi 2nd.	Burha Bábu.
		Acheja khurd	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Pahásu....	Aterna ...	Baisákh and Mágh Sudi 2nd.	Ditto.
		Bagan ...	Phágun Badi 4th...	Mela Bag-eswar.
		Budhansi ...	Ditto ...	Mela Siddh.

INDEX TO BULANDSHAHR.

A.

B.

C.

Z.